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A HISTORY

—OF THE—

Town of East-Hampton, N. Y.,

New York

Including an Address

Delivered at the Celebration of the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of its Settlement in 1849,

INTRODUCTIONS

To the four printed volumes of its Records,
with other Historic Material, an

Appendix and Genealogical Notes

—BY—

HENRY P. HEDGES.

“They haunt your breezy hillsides, green vales and thundering floods,
They linger by your gliding streams and mid your moss-draped woods,
They sit beside your green old graves in shadow and in sheen,
And move among your household gods though voiceless and unseen.
Then ye who make your happy homes where once their homes have been,
Deem also this your heritage, to keep their memories green,
To shield within your heart of hearts, the glorious trust ye hold,
And bear unstained the names they bore, those brave, proud men of old.”

—*Cornelia Huntington.*

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PREFACE.

An address was delivered in 1849, at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Town of East-Hampton. Introductions were printed with the four volumes of the Town Records. That address forms the first two and the introductions the next four chapters of this book. The writer was advised to revise and re-cast all these. But the address is by age almost historic. That and the Introductions are existing unities hard to transform. The writer is in his eightieth year, with limited activities, and unable to do this work. It must be in this shape and *now or never*. The last six chapters comprise results of years of thought and study, as the pressure of business and the practice of an arduous profession permitted. The appendix contains material historically invaluable. The genealogy is compiled with care and an aim for exactness more than quantity. The years of toil and historic labor embodied in this book, the experienced alone can know. That it is not more symmetric none more than the writer regrets. It is far below his ideal. For the reasons stated perhaps its criticism should be gentle. To the many friends aiding in this work, whose number prevents special mention, thanks! The history of this town is worthy of the most unremitting toil and the loftiest genius. The memory of our forefathers demands the best their sons can give. Back, far back in the early English settlements of this fair land are found the springs from whence its rich blessings flowed. But for the virtue, the piety, the self denial, the wisdom, the genius of the fathers, this Nation in the largeness of its freedom, the breadth of its education, the universality of its equal rights, the solidity of its unbroken union, the grandeur of its territorial greatness, the march of its beneficent mission, could not have been. As a guiding constellation in the heavens, such thoughts have cheered the labors, softened the cares, dispersed the gloom, inspired the gratitude of the writer in compiling this work. May it inspire like thoughts in the hearts of the living and of coming generations. With that hope it was written. To that high purpose it is dedicated.

H. P. HEDGES.

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, July, 1897.

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ADDRESS OF 1849.

FELLOW TOWNSMEN OF EAST-HAMPTON :

We meet to-day as natives of the same neighborhood, having enjoyed the same blessings, entertained the same early associations, indulged the same recollections, being bound together by the same social ties, and descended from the same common ancestry, to celebrate the Second Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of this Town.

We are not unwilling to acknowledge our origin—we delight to honor the memory of our heroic fathers, “Our pious ancestry,” who “first planted religion, civilization and refinement upon these shores.” Degenerate and base indeed were we, enjoying as we do the fruits of their toils and sacrifices, never to turn in grateful remembrance and pay the tribute of filial affection to those who so dearly purchased them for their descendants. It is a high and holy sentiment of our nature which prompts us, amid all our wanderings, to re-visit the home of our childhood, and look upon the graves of our fathers. Travel far as we may from the smiling abode of our infancy ; remain, as we may, for many long years absent, and still this sentiment clings to us in our wanderings. It travels with us to the remotest lands. It swells our bosom on the ocean wave. It triumphs over time and space. One after another the associations and early remembrances of our youth come gush-

ing upon the memory. We are overwhelmed by the tender recollections of our native land, and—subdued by the emotions which our memory brings—we are irresistibly prompted to turn our footsteps to the home of our infancy and the land of our fathers. There, where we drew our first faint breath, we would breathe our last : and where our fathers are buried we desire our lifeless bodies to repose.

It is a kindred, social sentiment which prompts us to inquire into our origin, to trace our ancestry, to commune in imagination with the spirits of our fathers, to recount their deeds, to celebrate their valor, honor their memory, and profit by their example and experience. Such considerations, we trust, brought us together to this, our home, the land of our venerated fathers.

History we know is ever instructive in its lessons. The future to us is unknown and uncertain ; but the past is forever fixed and unchangeable. We may speculate upon the future ; each for himself may plan and arrange and build his superstructure according to his visionary anticipations. But whether that future shall rise in the shape and fair proportions of his visions or not, who can tell ? But the past admits no change. Its realities remain unaffected by the present, unaltered by images of the future. There we rest upon the solid basis of experience, not upon the illusions of the imagination. But history becomes doubly interesting to us when it relates the experience of our individual ancestors ; of those whose blood flows in our veins ; who reared the successive generations that lived and died until they at length gave to us that life which had been transmitted to them.

Under such revelations of history we feel our souls thrilling with interest in the relation of every incident of the past. We sympathise with our fathers. We feel the

cold blast that sent its shivering power upon their venerable, unsheltered heads. We feel the burning sun that poured its fierce, relentless rays upon them. We tremble for them amid their dangers. We triumph with them in success. We hope with them in their anticipations. We lose our consciousness of the present. We seem to feel the spirits of the departed animating our own bosoms; and as we live in their experience almost say, "The souls of our fathers live in us."

Our ancestors were the Puritans of England. We cannot doubt as to their character, their purposes, or their motives. England had just awoke from her religious slumbers. The principles of civil and religious liberty were forcing their way upon the mind of the nation. The royal houses of Plantagenet and Tudor, of York and Lancaster, had passed away. Kings were seen to be mortal. Their right to prescribe a religion for the people began to be denied. Their Divine right to govern began to be doubted. Resistance to arbitrary imposition and authority was openly proclaimed. The right of the people to a constant representation in the government was asserted; and civil war rolled over the fair field of their native England.

Amid the strife of battle and the din of murderous conflict our fathers left their country—sought this unexplored, unsettled Western World,—trusting here to hold unmolested their religion and their liberties, and transmit them to a peaceful, happy posterity in the wilds of their new abode. They left in the age of John Hampden and Milton, and soon after their arrival came the news of the Royal overthrow. The same year that saw the triumph of liberty in Great Britain, and consigned Charles Stuart, its monarch, to the block, saw the settlement of this, our native town.

This town was purchased as far eastward as Montauk in 1648 by Theophilus Eaton, Governor of the Colony of New Haven, and Edward Hopkins, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, for the benefit of the original settlers, and was assigned to them by Eaton and Hopkins in the spring of 1651, in consideration of the sum of £30, 4s, 8d sterling.*

Gardiner's Island had been purchased and was settled by Lion Gardiner in 1639. Southampton and Southold were settled in 1640.

At what precise date the first inhabitants of this town planted themselves upon the soil is not known. It was probably in the spring or summer of 1649. The earliest instrument I find on record indicating their residence here is a letter of attorney from John Hand in relation to some lands in Stanstede, in Kent, England; it bears date Oct. 31st, 1649.

As many of the inhabitants came from Maidstone, in the county of Kent, in England, they first called their plantation by that name. As early as 1650, and within a year from the first settlement it is mentioned on the Records by its present name.

At the time of the first occupation of this new territory the Indians were numerous, and situated on every side. On the East, at Montaukett, the Royal Wyandanch swayed the sceptre. On the North, at Shelter Island, his brother, Poggatacut, ruled the tribe of Manhassetts; and a third brother, by the name of Nowedinah presided over the destinies of the Shinecock tribe. Little or no intercourse was held between East-Hampton and Southampton through the unbroken wilderness which intervened.

What a bold and daring step was that: to leave behind

*For a copy of this deed see appendix.

the comforts, the conveniences and the joys of their native land; leave far, and perhaps forever, their friends so dear to them. Forsake their homes and their firesides, and, arrived at Salem, at Boston, or Lynn, to leave still behind those flourishing towns and bend their steps hitherward. And here, in the dark and gloomy wilderness, in silence unbroken save by the Indian war-whoop, by the hideous cry of the wild beast, or the solemn and majestic roar of Father Ocean, take up their final earthly resting-place and home.

Interesting to us would it be did we know more of the character and circumstances of those first few families. We should like to paint them as they were, in life and being—what undaunted resolution—what firm religious trust spoke upon their countenances and told of the soul within. What high purposes, what sublime hopes lighted up their eyes and swelled their bosoms—what intellectual cultivation sat upon their brows? We should like to set before you their stalwart forms and iron frames, but their bones have long since reposed in the cemetery of their own selection, and no painters canvass secures their earthly form.

The first settlers of East-Hampton were

JOHN HAND.

JOHN STRETTON, SEN'R

THOMAS TALMAGE, JR.

ROBERT BOND,

DANIEL HOWE,

ROBERT ROSE,

THOMAS THOMSON,

JOSHUA BARNES,

JOHN MULFORD.

The following became very early their associates :

THOMAS OSBORN,

NATHANIEL BISHOP,

WILLIAM HEDGES,

WILLIAM BARNES,

RALPH DAYTON,

LION GARDINER,

THOMAS CHATFIELD,

JOHN OSBORNE,

THOMAS OSBORN, JR.

JEREMIAH VEALE,

WILLIAM FITHIAN,
 RICHARD BROOKES,
 WILLIAM SIMONDS,
 SAMUEL BELKNAP,
 SAMUEL PARSONS,
 JOSHUA GARLICKE,
 FULKE DAVIS,

JOHN MILLER,
 CHARLES BARNES,
 STEPHEN HAND,
 THOMAS BAKER,
 ANANIAS CONKLIN,
 RICHARD SHAW,
 JEREMIAH MEACHAM.

The first six of the original nine settlers came from Lynn, Massachusetts, to this place. The father of Talmage was a large proprietor of Lynn and was made a freeman of that town previous to 1638. Howe had been a sea captain and had lived in Salem, Massachusetts; in 1650 he sold his possessions in East-Hampton to Thomas Baker, and removed to England. Hand was from the hamlet of Stanstede, in the County of Kent, England. Thomson came here from New London. Barnes and Mulford arrived at Salem, from England, but a short time previous, it is said. It has, however, been a tradition in the Mulford family that he came to East-Hampton from Southampton. Perhaps he made but a short stay in Southampton. Ralph Dayton came from England to Boston and thence here. Thomas Baker came from Milford, Connecticut, in 1650; he was an inhabitant of that town as early as 1639. Thomas James and his father came to Charlestown, in Massachusetts, in 1632; they afterwards went to New-Haven, Connecticut, and Thomas James removed from thence to East-Hampton as early as 1651; and became their first Minister of the Gospel. The father of Charles Barnes resided in Eastwinch, in the County of Norfolk, in England; he died in 1663, leaving property to his son. Charles Barnes was the first schoolmaster. Joshua Garlicke was the miller. The family of Fithian have a tradition that their first ancestor in this town came from Southampton.

The family of Schellenger are mentioned in the Town Records as early as 1657. Thomas Edwards is mentioned as early as 1651. Lion Gardiner removed from Gardiner's Island to this town in 1653.

Few facts in relation to the family history of our early ancestors remain. The hand of time has moved on with sure, resistless progress, and left on record but few memorials of the dead.

It is said that of the first settlers :

Ralph Dayton died in 1657.

John Hand and Lion Gardiner in 1663.

Robert Rose, who was the father of Thomas Rose of Southampton, must have died previous to 1665. as appears by the record of conveyance of his lands, by his son Thomas, to George Miller, dated 19th Dec., 1665.

William Hedges died about 1674.

Many of our ancestors, however, lived to a very great age. Their simple habits, correct life, and perhaps an originally strong constitution lengthened out their days far beyond the ordinary life of man.

Richard Stretton died June 7th, 1698

William Barnes, Sen'r Dec'r 1st, 1698.

Joshua Garlicke, aged about 100 years March 7th, 1700.

Richard Shaw Oct'r 18th, 1708.

Thomas Osborne, aged 90 years Sept. 12th, 1712.

Robert Dayton, a son of Ralph Dayton, aged 84 years April 16th, 1712.

Samuel Parsons, aged 84 years July 6th, 1714.

Steven Hedges, a son of William Hedges, lacking 6 months of 100 years old July 7th, 1734.

He must have been familiar with the origin of this town, and with its history for at least 85 years.

Joseph Osborn, (a son of Thomas Osborn, one of the first settlers,) died here, in this Temple of our fathers, while worshipping, a little more than one hundred years since. The following is a literal copy of the record of his death as contained in the Records of the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, the then minister of the town :

“Oct. 2nd, 1743 :—Joseph Osborn, son of Tho's Osborn deceased, sunk down and died in ye Meeting House just after morning prayer was begun, a quarter after ten, aged almost 83 years. He never spake a word but expired at once.”

The first inhabitants of this town settled in the Southern part of the main street and on each side of what is now Town Pond. At that time however there was no collection of water, and a swamp or marsh covered the centre of the street. A small rivulet or drain communicated with and ran into the swamp from the North.

The following are the names of those who lived upon the East side of the street, commencing with the Southern extremity and succeeding in the following order :

William Hedges,
Jeremiah Meacham,
George Miller,
Thomas James,
Lion Gardiner,
Thomas Chatfield,
Robert Dayton,
John Osborn,
Benjamin Price,
William Edwards,
John Edwards,
Nathan Birdsall,
Samuel Parsons,
William Barnes,
Nathaniel Bishop.

The following are a few of those who lived upon the West side, without any reference to order, it being difficult to locate them.

Jeremiah Daily,
Andrew Miller,
John Hand,
John Stretton,
Robert Bond,
Thomas Baker,
William Fithian,
Joshua Garlicke,
Richard Brooke,
Thomas Talmage,
Stephen Hand,
John Mulford,
Richard Stretton,
Stephen Osborn.

The church stood near the old burying-ground or on its site, on the east side of the street. A highway ran from near where the church now stands, over the swamp east, and afterwards was the travelled road to the village of Amagansett.

Their houses were small, with thatched roofs. The Church was of similar dimensions—thatched roof and boarded sides.

The original allotments of land were thirty-four in number. The lots were from eight to twelve acres each, laid out between the street and Hook Pond, and the Swamp East and what was then common land West, (*probably now the highway.*) The Mill stood at the South end of the town and gave the name to the lane which leads to the beach. It was then called "Mill-Lane."*

Thomas Baker kept the Tavern or Ordinary. Before the Church was erected the meetings were held at his house, for which he was to have "the sum of £0 1s. 6d. each Sabbath."

The licensing of Baker to keep Tavern in 1654 is thus concisely expressed upon the Records:

"June 29th, 1654.—It is ordered that Thomas Baker shall keep the Ordinary."—Town Records, book 2, p. 33.

Perhaps nothing is more conspicuous in the character of our forefathers than their untiring energy, activity and enterprise. Having arrived at the chosen place of their residence they set themselves at work with ceaseless industry and perseverance until their object had been accomplished. While they were busied in laying the foundations of government, education and morals they were equally active in their daily toil and occupation.

As early as 1653 they allotted and improved the Northwest and Acabonac meadows. They soon subdued a great extent of wilderness and brought it under cultivation. As early as 1653 nearly all the arable land in the Eastern and

*This Mill was driven by cattle.

Western Plains, a circuit of two miles, was under some degree of cultivation.

The first settlers, (although undoubtedly well educated men, as their records and laws most equivocally prove,) were chiefly farmers. They suffered many inconveniences for the want of mechanics. They sent to Southold for a weaver ; to Huntington for a blacksmith, and to Wethersfield for a carpenter. The invitation to the weaver is on record in the following words :

“ February 2nd, 1653.—It is Ordered yt there shall bee an invitation sent to Goodman Morgan of Southold, if hee will come and live here and weave all the Townswork, hee shall come in free from all former charges and the Town will give him 5 and break him up 2 ackres of Land.”—See Town Records, book 2, p. 31.

The country afforded a wide range and abundant pasture for cattle, and hence large flocks were kept. The first stock consisted of goats ; afterwards large herds of cows and horses were maintained. They were driven out in the morning by the shepherd and back at night. The whole town's-herd were pastured together, and each one took his turn in succession in tending them.

Among their other pursuits was that of whaling. They very early made this a source of profit as well as amusement. Doubtless it was congenial to their bold and adventurous spirits. I find the following early reference to that business.

“ November the 6th, 1651.—It was Ordered that Goodman Mulford shall call out ye Town by succession to loke out for whale.”—Book No. 2, page 20.

Their difficulties were oftentimes occasioned by conflicting claims to shares of the whales taken by them. In 1651 upon a difficulty of that kind they “ Ordered that the share of whale now in controversie between the Widow Talmage

and Thomas Talmage shall be divided between them as the lot is."—Book No. 2, p. 30.

Even in our day we have heard the old and venerable fathers speak, with the enthusiasm and fire of other days, of the sports and perils of the whale chase and of their success. And tradition still informs us that Abigail Baker, who was married in 1702 to Daniel Hedges, the first settler of the name in Sagg, in her day in riding from East-Hampton to Bridge-Hampton, saw thirteen whales on the shore at that time between the two places. Whaling suffered sad misfortunes in that day:

"Feb. 24, 1719.—This day a whale-boat being alone the men struck a whale and she coming under ye boat in part staved it, and tho ye men were not hurt with the whale yet, before any help came to them four men were tired and chilled and fell off ye boat and oars to which they hung and were drowned, viz.: Henry Parsons, William Schellinger, Junior, Lewis Mulford, Jeremiah Conkling, Junr."—Records of Rev. Nathaniel Hunting.

We may discover the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors in establishing a free and popular Government for themselves—in laying deep and broad the foundations of their little commonwealth upon the basis of education and good morals.

The Government of the town was vested in the People. They, assembled at their Town Meetings, had all power and all authority. They elected officers; constituted courts; allotted lands; made laws; tried difficult and important causes, and from their decision there was no appeal. This Town Meeting, or "General Court," as it was sometimes called, probably met once a month. Every freeholder was required to be present at its meetings and take upon himself a part in the burdens of government; all delinquents were fined 12*d.* for non attendance at each meeting. It is almost impossible

to specify the numerous and diverse acts of authority and orders made and done by this assembly. It provided school teachers and made regulations for the education of the youth. It hired the minister; assessed his salary by tax upon the property of individuals.* It built churches, and provided for the payment of building in the same manner. It admitted or excluded inhabitants or proposed settlers from its society and privileges. No person was allowed to buy or sell lands without the license and consent of the town. Hired laborers were liable to be excluded from the bounds and hospitality of the town. Their laws were made not only for the purpose of establishing order and securing justice, but they every where breathe a deep solicitude to prevent disputes and difficulty. The following is an illustration.

“19th April, 1659.—It is Ordered that every man shall sett the two letters for his name at each end of his fence, in large letters, on the inside of the Post, above the upper Raile, upon penalty,” &c.—Book No. 2, p. 33.

The only other Court constituted by the original inhabitants was a Court of Three Justices, sometimes called the “Court of the Three Men.” The first three Justices who composed this Court were John Mulford, Thomas Baker, and Robert Bond. Thomas Talmage Jr. was the first Recorder or Secretary.

This Court met “at eight o’clock in the morning on the 2nd day of the 1st week in every month.” It had cognizance of affairs of minor importance, and in cases of danger had power to call a special Meeting of the Town. It tried causes where the matter in controversy did not exceed five pounds. It remitted fines under that amount. An appeal might be

*The salary of Mr. James, the first minister, was £50 per annum, and afterwards £60; besides many very valuable privileges, and an exemption from taxation.

The salary of the Schoolmaster was £33 per annum.

had from the decision of this Court to the General Court or Town Meeting, as appears from the following order :

“Oct'r 1652. Ordered if any man be aggrieved by any thing that is done by the men in authority that he shall have libertie to make his appeal to the next General Court, or when the men are assembled together on the public occasions.”

An illustration at once of their tender regard for their rights and their distrust of any authority irresponsible to the people. No set of men ever knew better than they that authority should never be delegated by the people “upon the presumption that it will not be abused.”

Besides these three Judges their only officers were a Secretary or Recorder and a Constable. The Constable was the executive officer. He held an important station—was generally a man of some consequence. He presided as moderator in their Town Meetings.

The Records of this Court still remain. They are written in a very singular hand, by a skilful penman ; but those antique hieroglyphics defy the curiosity of any but the most patient and persevering investigator.

The reports or records of adjudged cases are perhaps the best illustrations of the habits, character and severe morals of our fathers that any where exist. They gave all a hearing. The Indian or foreigner, citizen or stranger, rich or poor were admitted to their courts and received at their hands the same equal justice.

In the year 1658 Wyandanch, Sachem of Montaukett, Plaintiff, prosecuted Jeremy Daily, Defendant, for an injury done to his “*great cannow*.” The case was tried by the “three men,” and the Jury in the cause rendered a verdict of ten shillings as damages for the plaintiff.*

At the same time that the people provided for an appeal

*For an account of this trial see Appendix.

to themselves from the decision of the Special Court of the three men, they nobly sustained their magistrates in the discharge of their duty. They gave them repeated tokens of their confidence; often conferred upon them important trusts, and protected them from insult and injury. As early as 1651 they passed the following order :

“Nov. 17th, 1651. The 3 men chosen for Town Officers are ordered to sett out the place for a Meeting-House, and they shall have power to marrie during the year.”

The General Court upon another occasion when an individual had derided and insulted their magistrates, passed the following order :

Oct'r 3d 1655. It is ordered that William Simons for his provoking speeches to the 3 men in authoritie, being a disturbance to them in their proceedings, that he shall forthwith pay 5 shillings, which is to be disposed of to make a paire of stocks.”—Book 2, p. 39.

While our ancestors admitted the equal rights of all within their commonity, they deemed themselves as having also a perfect right to exclude any from their number who were loose in their morals and dangerous to the well being of the young. Nothing can exceed the tender solicitude with which they watched over the moral and spiritual interests of their rising village. In 1651 they ordered :

“That Goodman Meggs' lot shall not be laid out for James Still to go to work on, and that he shall not stay here.”—Book 2, p. 21.

And again—

“East-Hampton. April 7th, 1657.—It is agreed by the voate of the town that the bargain yt Goodman Davis, made with Goodman Birdsall in selling of his lands is annulified and not to stand.”—Book 2, p. 44.

At the same time they designed to take no undue advan-

tage over others in the exercise of their authority. On the decease of Nathaniel Foster, a son of Christopher Foster of Southampton, they passed the following :

“ The beginning of October 1660.—At our Meeting, upon Goodman Foster’s request, he was accepted to possess as an inhabitant, his sonne Nathaniel’s lott, to live upon it himselfe, or put in such an inhabitant as the town should accept of, and hee to defray all charges.”—Book 2, p. 85.

This town at first took its laws from the Colony of Connecticut, selecting such as it deemed applicable to its peculiar circumstances, and moulding them to suit its wants. The laws were chosen by them, not forced or imposed upon them by any superior. They therefore exhibit the living, breathing spirit of the people ; the uninfluenced and spontaneous choice of their own minds—clothed in the quaint language, and in some measure partaking of the spirit of the times.

They provided in 1656 that slander should be punished “ by a fine not above £5 as the men in authoritie see meet.”—Book 2, p. 45.

At the same period they enacted a law against personal violence in the following words :

“ It is ordered yt whosoever shal rise up in anger against his neighbor and strike him, he shall forthwith pay tenshillings to ye town and stand to the censure of the Court and if in smiting he shall hurt or wound another he shall pay for the cure, and also for his time that he is thereby hindered.”—Book 2, p. 45.

It would seem that they felt deeply and most solemnly the obligation of an oath, and detested and despised perjury as an abominable crime, richly meriting the most severe punishment. They enacted the following law against that crime :

“ Februarie 12th, 1656.—It is ordered yt whosoever shall rise up as a false witness against any man to testifie yt which

is wrong, there shall be done to him as he had thought to have done unto his neighbour, whether it be to the taking away of Life, Limbe, or Goods."—Book 2, p. 45.

Another striking fact to be borne in mind—speaking volumes for the good principles of our forefathers, and their dealings with others—is that they never had any serious difficulty with the Indians. Doubtless this was partly owing to the friendly regard of Wyandanch, the mighty Sachem of the Island. That he used his great name as a shield for the prevention of difficulty and bloodshed is well known. He had acted an important part in assisting, as an ally, the early settlers of New England in their war against the Pequots, and acquired a hard and well earned fame by his martial achievements in that deadly contest.

Worthy was the barbarian Chieftain of an immortal fame! Worthy rival of his white compeers in the generous and kindly impulses that ennoble and adorn the human soul.*

The powerful intercession of Lion Gardiner, (*that sterling Puritan*,) no doubt often had its influence in averting threatened and impending difficulties with the Indians.

But, be it ever remembered, that every foot of soil which their labors redeemed from nature's wildness, and made to smile with the luxuriant harvest, was fairly purchased by our ancestors of the Aborigines of the forest. The stipulated price was honestly paid. The Indians themselves bore the highest testimonials of their kindness and hospitality, and gratefully acknowledged it in some of their conveyances to the whites.

After the tribe had been almost exterminated in the fatal battle on Block Island; they came about the year 1660, from Montauk and resided upon the parsonage at

*Wyandanch died about 1659.

the south end of the Town Street, under the immediate protection of the whites. Their burying ground, made in the parsonage at that time, within a few years might have been seen.

Truth, however, demands the acknowledgement that there was once a time when much danger was apprehended from the Indians. In the year 1653 the Narraghansetts and other tribes had endeavored to form an alliance of all their forces against the whites. They attempted to seduce Wyandanch from his friendship to them. With his tribe they partly succeeded. A murder was committed by the Indians at Southampton, and they assumed a hostile attitude.

The records of this period show that our ancestors shrank not from the crisis. They never dreamed of deserting their post. Providence, as they thought, had led them to this spot as their home. Wild and savage as it was, they had planted their feet upon its soil—erected their rude habitations—begun their struggle in subduing the wilderness; and, where providence had led them, there, under God, they would remain and abide like men the destiny that awaited them. They were not regardless of the danger. They set a watch of two by night and one by day. They gave power to the “three men” to call a Town Meeting at a half hour’s notice. They sent to Connecticut River for “a firkin of powder and shot equivalent,” as their order expressed it. They never thought however of abandoning the Sanctuary. Their worship must not cease. The Sabbath morning breaks. The sun casts his rays upon the scene. The primeval forest rises in majesty, unruffled by the breeze. The virgin fields smile with the harvest. From many a habitation the curling smoke ascends. How quiet, how peaceful that Sabbath morn appears, as it illuminates the little village. The morning prayer has been offered under every

roof,—but still no sound of busy life or labor breaks upon the ear. The hours pass on—higher the sun ascends. At length the sound of the warlike drum rises from the front of their little church ; it sends farther and farther its pealing notes,—it is the summons to prepare for the services of the Sanctuary. An hour elapses and again at the drum's beat the villagers pour from their dwellings,—infancy, manhood, and tottering age—matron and maiden, all throng to the Church. The sun flashes upon the armor they bear. Thomas James, their Pastor, follows—small in stature, sprightly and undaunted in step and bearing—and takes his seat to minister the word of Life. There sit our ancestors, solemn, anxious, hopeful, and praise and worship the Most High, with their arms and warlike equipments by their side. We see them in their devotions. We hear them say—“We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed—we are perplexed, but not in despair—persecuted, but not forsaken—cast down, but not destroyed.”

When, ye spirits of our sires ; when shall we see the like again?—such wisdom in the council?—such valor in the field?

This, however, was only an alarm, although its aspect was for a time so serious. And it is believed, and to the honor of all be it said, that Indians and whites never drew from each other a drop of blood in murderous contest, from the date of the earliest settlement to our present peaceful times.

It was under the influence of such energy of character, purity of morals, wise precaution and forethought for the future, that this little settlement, under providence, prospered and grew on every side. It spread with great rapidity. Adjoining villages soon rose up, almost in rivalry of their more venerable and early home.

It was but a short period after the first settlement of the town before some families colonized the villages of Wainscott and Amagansett. As early as 1670 John Osborn exchanged his lands here, with the town and with individuals, and procured a tract of land bounded "South by the Ocean and East by Wainscott Pond." It is probable that about this time Wainscott and Amagansett were settled. And it is said that as early as 1700 those villages had attained nearly if not quite their present size.

Wainscott was originally settled by the families of Hand, Hopping and Osborn. Amagansett is said to have been settled originally by the families of Hand, Conkling, Schellenger and Barnes.

CHAPTER II.

Address of 1849, continued.

The Settlement adopts the Combination and Laws of Connecticut, p. 20. Witchcraft, p. 23. The Churches, p. 23. The Ministers. The Spirit of Freedom, p. 25. The Petition for representation in Government, p. 26. The Patent of 1686, p. 28. Samuel Mulford, p. 29. The Revolution, p. 31. Capt. John Dayton, p. 35. Clinton Academy, p. 37. Thoughts Suggested, p. 37. Conclusion, p. 39-43.

This Town existed as an Independent Settlement or Plantation until 1657, a period of eight years. In that year it united with the Colony of Connecticut in an alliance for the purpose of counsel and defence. Southampton had joined the same confederacy. Southold was attached to the colony of New-Haven.

Our fathers often sought counsel and advice of these neighbouring towns in difficult cases. Their attachment to New-England was exceedingly strong. With the Dutch inhabitants of New-York they had less affinity and intercourse. When the Dutch, in 1664, surrendered their Colony of New-York to the English, the whole Island was claimed by the Duke of York as included in his grant and under his Jurisdiction. And after unavailing remonstrances against it, in despite of their entreaties they came under the Duke's Government and formed a part of his Colony. From that time they remained under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Colony of New-York.

After the revolution of these American States, Gardiner's Island, which until then had remained an independent manor

or Lordship, was annexed to and has since remained a part of the Town of East-Hampton.

The limits of an address forbid my dwelling as minutely upon the minor traits of character and the habits of our ancestors as might otherwise be desirable.

It will now be my chief object as I trace the history of the Town to bring more vividly before the mind the ardent love of liberty and devotion to their religion, which our forefathers have ever manifested.

For the first few years it does not appear that our ancestors had any written Constitution or compact as a foundation for their Government. They probably lived together under the tacit and implied contract of a people bound only by the great principles of natural equity, justice and reason, aided by their knowledge of divine revelation.

In 1654, however, and on the 18th of September, they passed the following resolve :

“It is ordered that there shall be a copie of the Connecticut Combination drawn forth as is convenient for us, and yt all men shall set to their hands.”—Book 2, p. 32.

Their constitution was copied accordingly from the preamble of their model. They added to the original, however, the last quarter, referring to the obligations of conscience, and the covenant to stand by their officers. The following was their covenant or constitution.

East-Hampton, October 24, 1654.

Forasmuch as it has Pleased the Almighty God by the wise dispensation of his providence, so to Order and Dispose of things that we, the Inhabitants of East-Hampton are now dwelling together ; the word of God requires that to maintain the Peace and Union of such a people there should be an Orderly and Decent Government established according to God—to Order and Dispose as Occasion shall require :—We Do therefore associate and conjoin ourselves to be one Town or Corporation ; and Do for ourselves and

successors, and such as shall be adjoined to us at any time hereafter, enter into combination and confederation together to maintain and preserve the Purity of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, which we now possess, as also the Discipline of the Church, which, according to the Truth of said Gospel, is now practised among us. As also in our civil affairs to be guided and Governed by such Laws and Orders as shall be made according to God, and which by vote of the Major Part shall be in force among us. [Furthermore we do engage ourselves that in all votes for choosing Officers or making Orders that it be according to Conscience and our best Light. And Also we do engage ourselves by this combination to stand to and maintain the authority of the several Officers of the Town in their Determination and actions according to their Orders and Laws that either are or shall be made, not swerving therefrom.*] In Witness whereof, each accepted Inhabitant set to our hand."

Their recognition of the "Providence" of "Almighty God," and acknowledgment of their obligation to obey the requisitions of his word, are too conspicuous to demand our notice. Their determination to be governed by such Laws and Orders as were passed by vote of "the Major Part" "among us," bespeak as clearly their understanding of the superior right of the majority of the people; and their engagement that "in all votes for choosing officers or making orders" "it be according to conscience and our best light," reflects as from a mirror, the high sense of moral obligation which pervaded them.

The pursuits of public and of private life—the affairs of utmost or ordinary importance were to be conducted according to "CONSCIENCE." What a lesson to the people of our day did they leave on record two centuries ago. When will their descendants enter into the affairs of government and of public life, discharging their duties according to "Con-

*The lines inclosed in brackets are the part added.

science"—when disown the principle that a Christian cannot discharge his high duties as a citizen and elector in a free country, without contamination from the pervading corruption? Why slumbers the spirit of our fathers amid our fathers' home?

Their religion was free, comparatively, from the errors and superstition of the day. In the year 1657 complaint was made to the magistrates of the Town that "Goodwife Garlicke" had practised witchcraft. An investigation of the charge was had, but the people finally concluded to send her to Hartford for trial. Perhaps they were distrustful of their skill and knowledge of Witchcraft. Enough appears upon the records to show that the "Goodwife" had many and powerful friends. Lion Gardiner strenuously maintained her innocence—Whether any further order was made in her case does not appear. It is highly creditable to them that amid the prevalent belief and superstitions of the day, entertained alike by the ignorant and the learned—the King and the People—this was the only case of accusation for Witchcraft. It is probable nothing further was ever done in the complaint than as above stated.*

It has already been seen that as early as 1651 they took measures for erecting a church. That church was enlarged in 167. ; and again, after some difference of opinion, it was enlarged in 1698. The present church was erected in 1717 ; was remodelled and repaired in 1822.

The illustrious succession of Ministers who flourished for the first 150 years in this town, are too widely known, and too familiar to us all to require enlargement here.

*The conduct of Goodwife Garlicke was not such as to disarm and quiet suspicion. Upon her examination it was, among other things, proved that she had used various herbs to bewitch with ; that she had said she had no objection to be thought a witch, and had said she "had as good please the Devil as anger him."

The historian has already recorded the genius, originality, and resolution that lived in the character of Thomas James, the first semi-centenarian Pastor of this town. The learning, ability, and devotion of Nathaniel Huntting, the second semi-centenarian Pastor.

The *third Pastor*, for a like period, the Rev'd Samuel Buell, D. D., was probably the cause and author of the erection of Clinton Academy. He lives upon the historians' pages,—lives in the remembrances of his venerable survivors. His sound judgment, clear perception, vivid fancy, impressive power and manner, have left their influence behind him.

The *fourth Pastor*, the Rev'd Lyman Beecher, D. D., is known by fame in every land. We send up our prayers that this venerable spiritual warrior may yet be able, for many a long year, to wear and wield the armor of his manhood's prime, so well and often proved.

We shrink from our honoured position, as speaker of the day, when we remember that forty-four years since he stood up here in the maturity of his genius, and the fire of his eloquence, and drew, in living lines, the character and history of our forefathers. Happy alike in the achievements they had won and in him who spoke their praise.

The *fifth Pastor*, the Rev'd Ebenezer Philips has passed from this earthly stage. His solemn, deliberate, clear address, replete with truth and doctrine, are among the remembrances of our boyhood days.

The *sixth Pastor*, the Rev'd Joseph D. Condit, mild, tender, and pathetic, is also deceased. His child-like spirit fled to the children's home on high.

The *seventh Pastor*, the Rev'd Samuel R. Ely, *supplied* this Pulpit for about nine years. He removed some years since on account of declining health.

The *ninth Pastor*, the Rev'd Samuel Huntting, stood up

here for a little while to minister to this People, at that altar where a hundred and fifty years before, his honored ancestor had kindled and fed the holy altar's flame. He rose, and, quickly struck by the fatal arrow, fell, and his spirit joined in high communion with his ascended fathers.*

We now call your attention to the patriotism of our ancestors; to their adherence to free institutions, and the resolute, unflinching tenacity with which they maintained their rights.

As their religion was free, in a great degree, from superstition and bigotry, so their principles of politics and government were, comparatively, free from persecution and intolerance.

When their country demanded their assistance, feeble and exposed as they were, they generously proffered it. They say—

“ June 29th, 1654.

“ Having considered the Letters that came from Keneticut, wherein we are required to assist the power of England, against the Dutch: we Doe think ourselves called to assist the sd Power.”

Subsequently, throughout their whole history, it does not

*The following list of Ministers, with the time of settlement in East-Hampton, time of removal, decease, and age, is as complete as I have been able to compile.

	SETTLED.	REMOVED.	DIED.	AGED.
1. THOMAS JAMES,	1650	—	1696	—
2. NATHANIEL HUNTING,	1699	—	1753	78 years.
3. SAMUEL BUELL, D. D.,	1746	—	1798	82 years.
4. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.	1799	1810	—	now living
5. EBENEZER PHILLIPS,	1811	1830	1840	—
6. JOSEPH D. CONDIT,	1830	1835	1847	—
7. SAMUEL R. ELY,	1836	1846	—	—
8. ALEXANDER BULLIONS,	1846	1848	—	—
9. SAMUEL HUNTING,	1848	—	1849	27 years.

The three years intervening between the decease of Mr. James and the settlement of Mr. Hunting, were supplied by a Mr. Jones.

The Rev'd Samuel R. Ely was never settled here, but officiated as a stated supply.

appear that their country ever raised the cry for her sons to arm for battle, unheard by them.

The Colony of New-Haven adopted a Covenant or Constitution excluding all who were not members of the Church from the privileges of Electors. Our fathers, disliking this narrow and exclusive spirit, joined the confederacy of Connecticut, consisting of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, which admitted all their citizens to equal rights and privileges.

The Royal Duke of York, by his deputized Governors, swayed the sceptre of government over the Colony of New-York, with arbitrary power.

They oftentimes excluded the people altogether from choosing Representatives of their own to pass laws in a General Assembly. Sometimes, after yielding to the popular demand, they disobeyed the Assembly which they had chosen of their own arbitrary will. Hence the sympathy of our fathers with their early friends of Connecticut, and their attachment to the free and chartered Government of that Colony. Hence their earnest appeal in 1664 to that colony to continue them under their government and jurisdiction. Hence, in the same year, their determination not to pay their taxes to the Government of New-York.

It was in June, 1682, at a General Training of the Militia, that they drew up and signed their petition to Anthony Brockholst, the then Governor of New-York. In this memorable petition they recite their grant and charter from Governor Nicolls, in 1666. They refer to the promises of Freedom and Liberty, then made to them when they received that Patent. And they go on to say—"But, may it Please your Honour to understand that since this time wee are deprived and prohibited of our Birthright, Freedoms, and Privileges to which both wee and our ancestors were borne ;

although we have neither forfeited them by any misconduct of ours, nor have we at any time been forbidden the due use and exercise of them, by command of our Gracious King, that we know of. And as yet neither we nor the rest of his Majesty's subjects upon this Island have been at any time admitted since then, to enjoy a general and free Assembly of our Representatives, as others of his Majestie's subjects have had the priviledge of. But Lawes and Orders have been imposed upon us from time to time without our consent, (and therein we are totally deprived of a fundamental priviledge of our English Nation,) together with the obstruction of Trafficke and Negotiation with others of his Majestie's subjects; so that we are become very unlike other of his Majestie's subjects in all other colonies here in America, and cannot but much resent our grievances in this Respect, and Remain discouraged with Respect to the Settlement of ourselves and posteritie after us."

They then go on to recite the *payment* of their *taxes* as a further reason why they were entitled to the privileges of a free assembly, which they declared to be one of the "Fundamentall Lawes of England," and they conclude with the bold determination that if the Governor refused them their rights they would present to the throne itself their petition for redress.

Thus, more than ninety years before the Declaration of American Independence, they proclaimed the free principles upon which it was based.*

It is believed that no people in this country saw farther, or earlier than they, the correct principles of a Free Representative Government. None placed them upon the records before them. We wonder! We admire the wisdom of our fathers.

*See a copy of this petition in the Appendix.

In 1683 Governor Dongan, who succeeded Anthony Brockholst as Governor, landed on the east end of Long-Island. Upon his first arrival we are told he here heard the language of discontent and dissatisfaction. Perhaps he saw then, good reason to conclude as he declared in his report to the committee of Trade, of 22nd February, 1687, that "most part of the people of that Island, especially towards the east end, are of the same stamp with those of New-England. Refractory and very loath to have any commerce with this Place to the great Detr'm't of his Ma'tys Revenue and ruin of our merchants."—Vide Doc. His. N. Y., p. 166.

In page 151 of the same report he urges that Connecticut should be annexed to New-York, and says, "Wee found by experience, if that Place bee not annexed to that Government, it will bee impossible to make any thing considerable of his Ma'tys Customs and Revenues in Long-Island; they carry away with't entering all our Oyles, which is the greatest part of what wee have to make returns of from this Place."

These loud petitions of the people procured temporary relief. The General Assembly of the Representatives met in 1683, 1684, and 1685, when the Assembly was discontinued by the despotic mandate of Gov'r Dongan.

In the year 1686 the present Town Patent was granted by Gov'r Dongan, confirming that of Gov'r Nicolls, and giving authority to the Trustees of the Town to purchase the yet unpurchased part of Montauk, which was effected of the Indians, and a conveyance given by them, dated July 25th, 1687. This conveyance covers all the land east of Fort-Pond, extending to the Point. Thus, by various purchases, the Indian title to the lands was extinguished, and a final conveyance was taken from them in 1702-3, when a lease, not transferable, was executed to them, vesting in them the limited enjoyments of a certain part of their ancient inheritance, on which the few remaining families of the tribe now reside.

The subsequent history of the town cannot be more clearly exhibited than by reference to the life of the celebrated Samuel Mulford.

Samuel Mulford was the eldest son of John Mulford—was born in 1645; and for a period of twenty years, from 1700 to 1720, represented this County in the Provincial Assembly. From his father he inherited the strong, reflecting mind; the stern principles and unyielding determination of the early Puritans. He was attached to the Government of Connecticut, and remonstrated against the annexation of the town to New York. That Colony was then in the hands of the High-Church Episcopalians, and upon them alone the patronage of Government bestowed its offices and honors. He watched the abuses of Government with a jealous eye, and no combatant ever maintained his post more unflinchingly than he.

In the year 1716, the Assembly, subservient to the wishes of Gov'r Hunter, ordered a speech of Mulford's to be put into the hands of the Speaker. Mulford boldly published his speech and circulated it. It denounced the corruption and governmental misrule of the finances—the usurpations in collecting the revenue, and its disbursement. The Governor commenced an oppressive and harrassing lawsuit against him in the Supreme court, whose judges he himself had appointed. Mulford was a farmer and not possessed of a large property. He had gained his estate and support by his daily toil; and the House, in sympathy for him, on the 21st August, with their Speaker, attended the Governor, and presented to him a resolve which they had passed, soliciting the discharge of Mulford from the suit. The suit was suspended, and Mulford was permitted to return home. On his return here he resolved to petition the King in person, for redress.

Among other grievances the towns of East Hampton and

Southampton complained bitterly of a duty of one-tenth on whale oil, exacted from them by the Governors of the Colony. Whaling was to them an important interest, and Mulford desired to procure a bounty for its encouragement.

He concealed his departure lest he should be arrested by the Governor—landed at Newport—walked to Boston, and embarked for the Court of St. James. He presented his memorial, which, it is said, attracted much attention, and was read by him to the House of Commons. The tax on oil was “ordered to be discontinued,” and Mulford returned home, triumphant, at the age of 71 years.*

Picture to yourself the homely apparel ; the simple manners ; the stern bearing ; the lofty, unquailing appearance of that self taught, high minded man, and you have a noble exhibition of what our ancestors were.

Capt'n Mulford returned, took his seat in the House of Representatives, and again the old question of his speech was called up. Perhaps the Governor was stung by the success of Mulford, and his bold exposition in England, of his cupidity and injustice. The war was renewed with fiercer feeling than before. The compliant House called upon him to give the reasons for printing his speech. He gave them, and withdrew,—a motion having been made and carried to that effect. Mulford had the honour of being expelled from the House. A new election was held to supply the vacancy, and the people, true to themselves, notwithstanding all the influence of power, patronage, and wealth, again elected Mulford as their representative,—an act worthy of themselves and the champion of their cause. They were not to be bought, deceived, or terrified.

*Songs and rejoicings took place among the whalemens of Suffolk County upon his arrival, on account of his having succeeded in getting the King's share given up.—MSS. of J. Lyon Gardiner, dec'd.

In the autumn of 1717 he again took his seat in the House; and again, alone waged the unequal contest in defence of the people. What was there in pride, pomp, power, pretension or station, that should deter him from exposing fraud or corruption wherever he found it?

In 1720 Governor Burnet succeeded Gov'r Hunter. And the bold denunciations of Capt'n Mulford, again drew down upon him the censure of the officers of Government. On the 26th October, 1720 having refused to act with the old Assembly, then in session, upon the ground that a new one should have been chosen, and that the acting Assembly was unconstitutional, he was again expelled from the House.

Thus, 50 years before the time of Wilkes, Capt'n Mulford ran the same career in America, with purer motives, and had been as nobly sustained by his constituents.

Thus ended Capt'n Mulford's public life. His great age deterred him from farther services. He died August 21st, 1725, aged almost 81 years.

The very grievances which Mulford complained of were afterwards redressed by the King, and the people finally triumphed. Why sleeps his memory, unrecorded on the historians' page?

In the war ending in the conquest of Canada, in 1760 Captains Elias Hand and Jonathan Baker of this town were engaged, commanding companies raised by them in their vicinity. They were both at the attack of Ticonderoga, by General Abercrombie; and were present, under General Amherst, at the capture of Crown Point. At the close of the war they returned to their homes.

At the very commencement of difficulty between Great Britain and these United States, this town sent her pledge to abide by the cause and interests of their countrymen. The Boston Port Bill was passed in March 1774, interdict-

ing all commerce with that part. With reference to that we find the following proceeding :

“ At a meeting of the Inhabitants of East-Hampton, legally warned by the Trustees, June 17, '74 ; Eleazar Miller, Esq., Moderator.

1st. *Voted*, That we will, to the utmost of our abilities, assert, and in a lawful manner,, defend the liberties and immunities of British America. That we will co-operate with our Brethren in this Colony in such measures as shall appear best adapted to save us from the burdens we fear, and in a measure already feel, from the principles adopted by the British Parliament, respecting the Town of Boston in Particular, and the British Colonies in North America in General.

2nd. *Voted*, That a non-importation agreement through the Colonies is the most likely means to save us from the present and future troubles.

3d. *Voted*, That John Chatfield, Esq., Col. Abm. Gardiner, Burnett Miller, Stephen Hedges, Tho's Wickham, Esq., John Gardiner, Esq., and David Mulford be a Standing Committee for keeping up a correspondence with the City of N. Y., and the Towns of this Colony, and if there is occasion, with other Colonies ; and that they transmit a copy of these votes to the committee of Correspondence for the City of N. Y.

Voted, Unanimously, not one dissenting voice.

BURNET MILLER, *Town Clerk.*”

Some of the first and haviest blows struck in the war of our Independence, fell upon this town.

“ Whilst the British were at Boston their vessels occasionally carried off stock from Suffolk County.”

The Journals of the Provincial Congress contain the following :

“ July 5th, '75.—The people of E. and S. Hampton pray Congress that Capt'n Hulbert's company, now raising for Schuyler's army, may remain to guard the Stock on the common Lands of Montauk, (2,000 cattle and 3 or 4,000 sheep,) from the ravages of the enemy.”—“ Jour. 75.”

"July 31st, '75.—Congress allow Griffin and Hulbert's companies to remain to guard Stock."—"Jour: 95."

It appears from the Journal and correspondence of Capt'n Hulbert, that his Company was stationed at Shagwonnuck; that they were supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, by the people of the town, through Burnet Miller and Stephen Hedges, their committee. And that on the 7th, September, '75, the company marched off of Montauk, and Hulbert and his men were supplied with guns and ammunition; and were afterwards stationed at Fort Constitution.

"In consideration of the defenceless state of E. part of Suffolk Co., the 3 companies raised for Continental service were continued there."—Ap. 3, "'76."

The return of Col. Smith's Regiment, May 30, '76, shows Ezekiel Mulford, Captain of a Company of 40 privates, "complete in arms." Another account is as follows:

"12th Comp., Capt. Ezekiel Mulford; 1st Lt., Sayre; 2d Lt., Nath'l Hand; Serg'ts, M. Mulford, Pierson, Domini; Corp's, Henry Sherrel, Benj. Crook, Ludlam Parsons."

As early as the Spring of 1776, an invasion of the British forces upon New-York City had been anticipated. The fate of Long Island was readily seen to be linked with that of the City. Remote, exposed, defenceless, save by their own strong arms, but few volunteers could have been expected from this neighborhood. Yet East-Hampton had her full proportion of minute men in the field.

The battle of Long Island was fought August 27, 1776, and its whole extent came under the control of the British forces. Those forces, in part, made the east end of the Island their winter quarters, and levied supplies upon the country. There are now, even a few venerable, living veterans, who remember the sufferings, the scenes of robbery, and violence which were perpetrated by the enemy, and en-

dured by the inhabitants,—remember how the pulse beat high and joyful at the news of Burgoyne's defeat,—remember the lively, heartfelt sympathy with their brethren in the field.

It was not until the 25th of November, 1783, that the British troops evacuated New-York City. During all this seven years the Island groaned under the oppressive occupation of their soil by the hostile Invader.

Their circumstances exposed them, however, to sufferings and outrages from both parties. Their forced submission to the Royal Army, (their misfortune, not their fault,) caused them to be viewed with suspicion by their brethren upon the continent ; and often invited parties of plunder from that quarter. Multitudes fled for shelter and protection, to the shores of Connecticut.

I find this memorandum, in 1776 :

“Sep. 15.—Wharves at Sag-Harbor crowded with emigrants.”

“Dr. Buell writes from E Hampton, Sept'r 22, '76, that the People are as a torch on fire at both ends, which will speedily be consumed, for the Cont. Whigs carry off their stock and produce, and the British punish them for allowing it to go,—hopes the Whigs will not *oppress* the *oppressed*, but let the stock alone.”

The history of that seven years' suffering will never be told. Philosophy has no adequate remedy for silent, unknown, unpitied suffering. Man may brave every danger and endure every evil, perhaps, if human sympathy be ministered to him in life, and human immortality and applause crown his tomb. But the display of passive virtues is a sublimer field—a spiritual elevation above our sphere. It rises into being only when upheld by the Divinity ; and His aid withdrawn, we fall.

Throughout this period, it is not known that a single Tory lived in the bounds of the town.

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Left to the tender mercies of the foe ; plundered by country-man and stranger, of their property and ripened harvest ; robbed of the stores which they had reaped and garnered ; slandered by suspicious brethren ; taunted and scoffed at by the mercenary victors, they never wavered. Their hearts were in their country's cause ; and in the memorable language of their great compatriot, " Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," they were true to their country, unterrified, unalterable, devoted Americans.

The events of that memorable struggle are fast becoming matters of tradition only. But tradition has still her unrecorded events. We might instance many a feat of personal prowess. We might tell how, often and again our fathers, pressed, insulted, attacked by the presumptuous foe, felt their blood boil within them, and enduring until human nature could endure no more, turned with club or pitchfork upon the sword of the invader, and drove him from their sight.

In their difficulties Dr. Buell, their minister, did not abandon them. His talents, ingenuity, wit and mingled prudence and firmness, often averted threatened perils, and rendered important service to his people.

Tradition has however handed down no name more illustrious than that of Capt. John Dayton, a lineal descendant of Ralph, the first settler of that name.

Capt. Dayton was one of nature's uneducated heroes ; reckless, daring, shrewd, sanguine, he often succeeded when others dared not hope. His lonely dwelling, two miles west from the centre of the town, was an inviting location for the miscreant and coward to attack or plunder. His house was several times beset. It was once attacked in the night by

the enemy, and while he was in the act of lighting a candle, a musket was discharged at him. This was no time for hesitation; the ball missed him and passed in the beam of his weaver's loom. Putting his little son, (Josiah,) out of the back door, in the midst of a deep snow, and directing him to flee for shelter and safety, he snatched that long, famous, deadly *carabine* of his from its resting place, sallied out of the house, returned the enemy's fire, and withdrew in the house. He immediately began to call all imaginary names, as if he had a regiment of assistance sleeping in his chamber—loudly daring the British, meanwhile, to come on. The shot or the deception, or perhaps both, were successful. The enemy retired and left the marks of blood behind them.

The next day the Captain, while in the yard was visited by the officer of the regiment. The officer leaped his horse astride him—brandished his cutlass—loaded the Captain with abuse, and threatened to slay him for killing one of his men. To use the Captain's own language, as in after years he related it, "His blood boiled within him, and his hair stood on end." Discovering a pitchfork near, he sprang for it, faced his adversary, brandished his rustic weapon, and ordered him to "be off." It needed no second command. The horse bounded with his rider over the pickets, and left the hero master of the field.

We cannot forbear relating one other incident equally characteristic. During the revolution a British fleet anchored off Montauk. It was supposed by the inhabitants that they were about to land there and seize the hordes of cattle and sheep which then as now were there depastured and fattened.

The Captain thought he could prevent their landing, and save the cattle. He offered to lead forty of his neighbors,

if so many would go, and save their flocks. Forty volunteered to accompany the Captain, and they marched on to Montauk. He selected a hill, marched over it at the head of his company—descended into a hollow, where he was out of sight from the fleet. Shifting the position of his men, and *each* exchanging his coat, he again led them back, through a hollow, unobserved by the fleet, to the starting place and over the hill ; and thus the company continued their march over and around the hill. The manœuvre was calculated to produce the impression upon the fleet that a large army were marching and encamping in the vale below. Whether this stratagem was the cause or not, the result was that the British did not land and the flocks were saved.

The bold artifice reflects equal credit upon the warrior's courage and fertile brain.

This venerable chieftain and mighty hunter died in 1825, aged 98 years.

The war of the Revolution left our town like the rest of the country, worse in morals ; wasted in property ; burdened with national debts, and groaning under taxes. Agriculture had declined ; commerce had been ruined ; estates swept away ; and when the first thrilling, triumphant transports of a free, victorious people were over, they wept at the surrounding desolation.

But the spirit that had stood the test of war and conquest was not the spirit to fail in the arts of peace. By degrees prosperity returned ; commerce and agriculture flourished ; education revived, and within a year after the British troops evacuated New-York, Clinton Academy was erected. It was incorporated by the authorities, and received under the patronage of the Government, being the first chartered Academy in the State.

We feel that we are tresspassing upon your time and pa-

tience ; that however pleasing it might have been to continue them, we must now break off these reminiscences of the past. Even in the relation of our early history, we have been compelled to omit much that is interesting, much that is essential to a thorough knowledge of the character of our ancestors.

We could not describe, even briefly, the Maidstone they left, and the river Medway, upon the grassy banks of which they had sported. We had intended to relate more minutely the origin and nature of the early controversies of the Puritans in their own native country. We had designed to vindicate their laws from the slanders of many a prejudiced historian and writer—to have shown more fully with what wisdom they laid the foundations of a free and equitable jurisprudence. How many of us think you, unskilled in the practice and unstudied in the law, would in our day frame a better or wiser code than they ? We had intended to have shown how, (imperfect as they were,) they stood upon an intellectual eminence head and shoulders above the rest of the world in the knowledge of the principles of a free government.

The question is not whether their laws and simple machinery of government is applicable to us. Was it a wise system for them ? We doubt whether up to their day in this world's history any community had ever enacted laws more appropriate or established a government better suited to their wants, wishes and welfare, than were theirs to them. We doubt whether any courts ever worked better or dispensed more impartial justice, or rendered more suitable redress than theirs.

We have heard of "illiberality," of "canting hypocrisy," of "narrow-minded bigotry," of "blue laws," and "Salem witchcraft," and a thousand other flings and sneers at the

honest old Puritans of this country, until by the constant repetition of some faults which the Puritans shared in common with their opponents of that day, and by the imputation of many which they never had, many a weak minded man has been ashamed of those worthy ancestors who founded the institutions which secure us our political and religious freedom.*

Let England thank God that the Puritans lived—thank the Puritans under God for many of the free principles which were engrafted in her constitution.

Let America own them as the fathers of education, piety and freedom.

We might have told how from time immemorial until within the last half century the simple manners of the early planters of this colony remained unimpaired the manners and customs of their descendants.

We might have told how regularly Monday morning was devoted by the matrons to washing, and how with equal regularity Monday afternoon was devoted to social visits. And if it was so, is there any thing particularly sinful or ludicrous in their order and method. I have yet to learn that there is any better day of the week for that purpose than the one they chose.

We are well aware that there is a sickly silly sentimentality afloat, which looks with conceited contempt upon every thing connected with Puritanism. We well know how much wiser some of their descendants feel themselves to be than their Puritan ancestors were.

It may have been that their broad backs and stiff knees bent with less grace and pliancy than ours to the mandate

*The wilful and superlative mendacity of Peter's History of Connecticut is fully exposed in the Historical Discourses of Prof. Kingsley and Leonard Bacon of New-Haven, Ct.

of human custom. It may have been that they felt constrained by their understanding of revealed truth to adopt a more strict and faithful parental control than we. Perhaps their coats were more for use and less for show; perhaps they were broader in some places, and coarser and plainer than ours.

But those same queer old men and women in their antique apparel built America. They cleared her forests; exterminated her wild beasts; founded schools and colleges; fought the Revolution; established the Republic; framed the best Government under Heaven for a free people, and transmitted those immunities and institutions unsullied and unimpaired to their descendants.

As we are bound to maintain and defend our institutions and privileges, our invaluable inheritance; so are we bound to honour and defend whatever was high and manly in their character, and cherish with a filial tenderness their fame and memory.

Standing amid the graves of our ancestors, collected in their ancient temple of worship, what thrilling recollections rush along the memory. While we are reminded by the crumbled dust of former generations, that we hold our existence by the frailest tenure, and that we too shall soon pass away from this stage of living action, and our departed dust will mingle with theirs; we are also reminded of the proper objects and purposes of life; we are incited to act faithfully our part in the several spheres in which we move:

“In the world’s broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.”

Where shall the spiritual aspirations of our nature rise if not upon the graves of our sires? Where if not there shall the high resolve and noble purpose of the soul be formed?

Well may we lay the passions, the prejudices and the selfishness of our nature by the tomb of our ancestors. We may there learn the lessons of a high and holy patriotism of a purer and more elevated piety.

We feel our souls kindle in generous emulation of their example. We feel above the limited recollections and interests of every days pursuit. We break through the present objects of sight and sense. We feel our relation to the venerable past, to the pious dead. We contemplate our connection as one of the links that stretch along the chain of the boundless future.

Our ancestors ; who has fully comprehended the meaning of those words ?

They lived when this world's bright but transient morn began. They lived when sin began its reign.

“ Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works gave signs of woe
That all was lost.”

In that long night of wretchedness which followed, they lived. They lived when Heaven sent its Saviour down to earth. When Cesar stormed the Northern Isles they met him like heroes on the very shore. They fought at Hastings when the invaders wrenched their dearest liberties and rights.—Through all past time they lived.

Our posterity ; they will extend through all coming time. Another centennial anniversary of the planting of this little commonwealth, you and I shall never see. But our children that rise up after us we trust will rejoice at its return and pay the tribute of respectful gratitude to our memory and the memory of those who have now long since passed away. Changes will come—kingdoms and nations be overturned—and yet the waves of successive generations will rise and roll onward, far onward until the winding up this world's affairs.

We are not severed fragments—broken remnants of a disjointed race—but connected, closely, intimately connected with all that is past—with all in this world yet to come.

Matrons and maidens of my native town :—Worthy were your mothers of their noble partners in the vicissitudes and perils of their earthly career—meet helps in laying the foundations of learning, liberty and morals—fit in rearing the finished and tasteful superstructure. We admire their courage, their constancy, their devotion. Tradition has told us of their simple habits, their pure desires. Despise not ye their bright example. What though the fashion of their day has passed away—what though we smile at the antiquated equipage and costume of their time. The fashion and the paraphernalia of our day will also soon be past forever. The attire of the living will be put off, and the habiliments of the dead will enclose our dust ; and in your turn ye will be the departed mothers of future generations. So live that the graces and simple habits and worthy pursuits of the early mothers of our village shall survive and adorn the life of our descendants.

And now, ye fellow townsmen, ye have looked upon the graves of your departed sires. We have recounted their deeds—we have lived in the historic remembrances of the past—we have traced the origin of its early settlement—we have seen the deep foundations of permanency, prosperity and peace, in the life and habits of the Pilgrim band. That ardent, patriotic fire burned in as bright a flame the first three half centuries in the breasts of their descendants. That spirit assisted in rearing the imposing edifice of our National Liberty. It built our Academic Hall,—illustrious in its name—illustrious as the first that flourished with a chartered life within the confines of our state,—proud and thrice happy in the annual cohorts that it dismissed with

its parting blessing, to adorn the land. That spirit reared the venerable temple of the living God.

Still longer do we love to linger around the remembrances of the past. Are our fathers dead? Do we look at all that remains of them when we survey their departed dust? No! ah! no! Their memory lives! Their deeds survive! Their labours speak their fame. Their institutions, founded in toil and built in sacrifice, are the inheritance of their descendants.

They live.—They, the spirits of the just, perchance to-day look down upon us from their high abode—blest in the inheritance of the Saints! Blest in the welcome of the Highest! Blest in the homage of the Living!

They speak to us to-day—"For you we did maintain our birthright and our liberties. For you we raised the Hall of science and of learning; enlarge its walls; adorn its portals; fill its alcoves. For you we reared a holy Church to our High King—that church, that dear, blest Church, maintain. Fulfil your mission on the earth; live for the world as we have lived; live for the boundless future. Beyond this day, this present fleeting day, will generations rise; they feel your impress; they are moulded by your character; they are destined to move onward as your impulses have directed them. Live then as men, as patriots, and as Christians. Leave the impress and the memory of your noble efforts with your posterity, and join us in His good time, this side the swelling Jordan, in our promised, everlasting Home."

CHAPTER III.

INTRODUCTION TO VOL. I OF THE TOWN RECORDS—1649–1680.

Invitation to the Writer, p. 44. *Government, a Necessity*, p. 45. *Value of the Records*, p. 45. *The Town Meeting*, p. 46. *Representative Government Desired*, p. 49. *The Settlement extended*, p. 50. *Witchcraft*, p. 51. *Whaling*, p. 52. *The Title to Lands*, p. 53. *The Church*, p. 54. *Lion Gardiner*, p. 55. *Character Fixed*, p. 56.

The town of East-Hampton settled in 1649, in 1653 built and thatched a church. Tradition (probably correct) locates that church on the east side of the present burying-ground, opposite to and west of the house-lot of Lyon Gardiner. South of Lyon Gardiner and also on the east side of the street lived William Hedges. On the west side of the street then lived Thomas Baker and Thomas Osborn, and all within one-fourth of a mile of that church as a centre. Jonathan T. Gardiner, descendant of that Lyon; Jonathan Baker, descendant of that Thomas; Joseph S. Osborn, descendant of that same Thomas Osborn, are a committee chosen by their fellow townsmen to procure the publication of the ancient records of their town. They have invited the writer, a native of their town and descendant of the same William Hedges, to prepare an introduction to such publication. More than two and a fourth centuries have passed since the ancestors of these descendants with others, the first settlers, laid the foundations of the good old town of East-Hampton. Our forefathers wrought in harmony the great work of plant-

ing a colony which should endure for coming centuries. Side by side their bones are mouldering in the old "South-end" buryingground. Succeeding generations took up their work in turn to cease, and again beside each other there, to rest in the last long sleep. The animating sentiment, the impelling motive, the moving impulse, the sustaining fortitude, the elevating aims, the upholding faith, the cheering friendships, the darkening perils were similar for all. They were in life united and in death not divided. This invitation to the writer from the descendants of such sires, is enforced by the memories of eight generations of the dead. Their mighty shades make the call to him sacred.

The free Government and institutions of the United States of America were born in its early settlements. Of necessity the first colonial communities were self governed. They were in a wilderness which must be subdued to sustain them. Wild beasts and wild Indians encircled them. They were visited by roaming tramps and vagabonds. Discordant elements divided them. Gaunt famine threatened. On every side without and within the dark cloud of danger hung over them. Untiring industry alone could keep away starvation. Fearless strength alone subdue the wild beast. Sleepless vigilance only secure from the savage foe. Organized power only could settle and put down individual grievances and quarrels. Combination only could build churches and school-houses, roads and bridges. Martial law only could gather power to repel the enemy. Self-preservation required self-government. Discord and disorder was ruin.

The government must embody the people's will or be a shadow. It must be strong to act or be defied. It must be swift to strike or fail of opportunity. It must drown all discord or be overwhelmed by it.

In such conditions were all the early colonial settlements.

Therefrom sprang a hardy race who by unshrinking toil felled the forest, built villages and towns, made laws suitable to their requirements, instituted churches, organized armies and in self-reliant hope and courage founded a nation on the Western shore of the Atlantic. As truly as the river's source is found in remote springs and fountains whose union forms the rolling stream, so truly the springs and fountains of these great States are found in the early settlements of this fair, free land.

The Records of the Town of East-Hampton are more full, more clear, more continuous, more intelligent than are usually found in like early colonies. They contribute clear historic light wherein from the source in the past we may trace the causes which produced the present. Every native of the old town, every careful student of our National History will rejoice that these records by publication have become an enduring memorial to the world, and thank the sons of her early settlers for this generous contribution to the history of our nation.

From the settlement of the Town in 1649 until the conquest of the Colony of New-York in 1664, East-Hampton was practically self-governed. Left mainly to itself these fifteen years the colony gained an experience of self-control and self-reliance that educated it for free institutions which in succeeding ages arose out of like experiences in all the old settlements of the country.

The Town Meeting was the originating organizing, electing, legislating and deciding power. As early as October 3, 1650, at a Town Meeting then holden, called a "Court of Election," Thos. Talmage, Jr., is chosen recorder. Also "four men with the constable for the ordering of ye 'affairs' of ye Towne." The ordinances then and thereafter enacted were such as were called for by their peculiar condition.

The oaths prescribed for the offices of Recorder, the three men, sometimes 4 and sometimes more, holding magisterial authority; the pound-master and constable are on pages 6 and 7. The four men or any two of them could try cases involving any sum under forty shillings. See page 7.

The Montauks were the most powerful and probably numerous tribe of Indians on Long Island, claiming tribute and service from all the other tribes at the time of this settlement. Even after the universal massacre of their warriors by the Narraghansetts, (see pages 174, 175-6) and the terrific ravages of the small-pox (see page 201), their number was large and stated in 1761 to be 180.

An alliance with the nearest settlement for purposes of security of defence and improvement of adjoining lands, was vital. The entry succeeding the earliest record of the Town Meeting shows the care taken to make this secure, (see pages 8, 9, 10.)

The order that all that are fit to bear arms be sufficiently "provided of such armes" and the prohibition to sell "powder, lead, shot, sword, flint, gun or pistol to any Indian," (page 8,) show the sense of impending peril.

In all that required care for the general safety against outside foes, internal dissension, individual neglect, violence, fraud or injustice against oppression, avarice, theft, crime, disorder and vice, the Town Meeting fitted the Law for the emergency, and with heavy hand repressed all disorder.

Although the Town Meeting met often, sometimes monthly and sometimes "in 3 wekes," "or els the first wet day and all to appere at the beat of the drum" (p. 12); although the magistrates, generally "3 men" were directed to hold court "every month," see page 17), yet it might be too long for an impatient litigant to wait until the sitting of either. In case the real or supposed necessity so required a court could be

demanded sooner provided the litigant paid the fees therefor (see pages 7, 74 and 424. The term "purchased court," or purchasing a court, occurring in these records simply means that the court was held at an extra occasion and the fees of the court were paid by a litigant and were simply a compensation for the time of the court. In the sense that the judgment of the court was "purchased" or purchasable, a comparison of the ancient with modern tribunals or legislatures would do no discredit to the former.

The Town Meeting, the acorn out of which grew the stately oak of local and national government in these United States acted under so many occasions and emergencies that entire classification is hardly possible. The following may assist the reader in the study of the subject :

THE TOWN MEETING.

Elected all officers—pages, 7, 45, 88, 99, 103, 113, 148, 180, 185, 187, 197, 200, 225, 242, 255, 274, 364, 366, 414.

Constituted Courts—pages, 7, 45, 154, 177, 227.

Tried important cases—pages, 22, 38, 87, 389.

Heard Appeals—pages, 27, 28.

Ordered Lands Allotted—pages, 15, 25, 151, 180, 181, 186 188, 204, 267, 392.

Chose the Minister, &c.—page 16.

School Master, &c.—page, 380.

Fixed their Salaries—pages, 16, 155, 183, 393, 404, 432.

Ordered the Church built—pages, 19, 20, 66.

Admitted or excluded Settlers.—pages, 7, 13, 18, 20, 91, 176, 182, 327, 371, 387, 395, 400, 421.

Ratified or annulled Sales of Land—pages, 13, 18, 20, 109, 154, 231, 327.

Assigned to Committees their duties—pages, 13, 18, 291

Made police regulations—pages, 8, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 29, 71, 81, 101, 104, 192, 201, 367, 380, 422.

Imposed fines for absence from Town Meeting—pages, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, 145, 251, 856.

Neglect to vote or accept office—pages, 28, 100, 145.

Ordered a prison—page, 57.

Licensed Taverns—pages, 61, 154, 370.

Appointed or provided for the Whale Watch—pages, 18, 29, 60, 87, 114.

Regulated the fencing and improvement of the public lands—pages, 10, 144, 146, 148, 155, 185, 186, 190, 192, 197, 218, 220, 224, 257, 270, 327, 361, 367, 386, 388, 392, 401, 404, 423.

Chose military officers—page, 225.

Fixed times for burning the woods—pages, 17, 21, 220.

Expelled vagabonds—pages, 18, 20, 93, 371, 421.

Provided for highways, &c.—pages, 27, 60, 68, 22, 32, 46, 59.

Labor thereon, and footpaths—pages, 27, 71, 187, 224, 269.

Enacted Laws for Estrays—page, 272.

For settling Mechanics—pages, 307, 331, 338, 339, 349, 360, 415, 416.

The entry of June 24, 1672, page 346, is significant. In the March of 1672, France and England had declared war against the Netherlands. Governor Lovelace had summoned the eastern towns of Suffolk County to assist in defending the Colony and contribute to repairing the fortification at New-York city. The Justices and deputies from these towns meeting at Southold, had determined that they would so contribute "If they might have the privileges that other of his Majesties subjects in these parts do have and enjoy." The determination "is well approved of by this town and they are willing to answer their part in the charge according to their act if the privileges may be obtained but no otherwise." The novice in history will understand that

representative Assemblies were granted to Rhode Island and other colonies by charter, and had just been granted to New Jersey. This privilege so dear to free born Englishmen, inherited from Magna Charta, the safeguard against arbitrary taxation, is the privilege so earnestly desired by them, and the granting whereof is made the condition for their contributing. Thus early the sons of this old town evinced their undying attachment to the liberties of the citizen. The experiment of self-government conducted by them in their forest home for a generation had borne good fruit. In their own experience of nearly one-fourth of a century secluded from the hand of power, too obscure for the notice of rulers, they had administered among themselves such laws, civil and martial, as suited their simple habits. Well they knew no laws made in Parliament wherein they were unheard, could fit their condition so exactly as their own taught them by their circumstances. In after years, through the voice of their representative, Samuel Mulford, they spoke for freedom. Its undying spirit burned in all their succeeding history. The resolve of this liberty-loving town was no more doubtful than the resounding echoes of Bunker Hill. If the heavy hand of despotic power found servility elsewhere in these old towns the unequivocal tones of freedom rang out as warning bells for the coming centuries.

This volume of the Records extends about thirty years from the first settlement. The colony was fairly launched on the political ocean where were sailing many like towns on the borders of the Atlantic. The members of the colony had increased. Dangers from the savage had lessened. Adventurous hearts panted for more acres and more room. John Osborn selling land at the east and acquiring much more at the west at Wainscott, was located there in 1670,

and being so "remote from the town," in June of that year a grant of preference "to grind at the mill" is given him. The tradition that he was the first settler of Wainscott is confirmed by this and other entries in the records. His home lot taken by the settlers given to Thos. Smith, a blacksmith, who soon leaves, then dedicated by vote for a parsonage, is finally sold to Josiah Hobart, who settles on it and afterwards becomes High Sheriff of his county.

WITCHCRAFT

The wife of Joshua Garlick, accused of witchcraft, by an order of the town meeting made March 19th, 1657, was directed to be taken for trial to Hartford. The testimony against her is scattered over the records anterior to and about the time of this entry. The result of this trial appears to have been unknown until lately. In the printed colonial records of Connecticut, pages 572 and 3, appears the following letter, and on the same page in a Note the letter is said to be in the handwriting of Gov. Winthrop, not dated, but must have been written some time in the spring of 1678:

LETTER TO EAST-HAMPTON.

"GEN & LOVING FRIENDS :

We having received your letter & findinge recorded a Court Order of 1649 wherein ye Court declared their acceptance of your Towne under this Government by your Agents Lift. Gardiner, etc., we shall present the same to our next Gen : Court for a further & full confirmation thereof : And ye meantime did take yt case which was presented from you into serious consideration and there hath passed a legall tryall thereupon : Whereupon though there did not appeare sufficient evidence to prove her guilty yet we cannot but well approve and commend the Christian care & prudence of those in authority with you in searching into ye case accordinge to such just suspicion as appeared.

Also we think good to certify yt is desired & expected by this Court yt you should cary neighbourly & peaceably without just offence to Jos. Garlick & his wife & yt ye should doe ye like to you. And ye charge wee conceive & advise may be justly borne as followeth: yt Jos. Garlick should bear ye charge of her transportation hither & return home. 2ndly, yt your towne should beare all their own charges at home & the charge of their messengers & witnesses in bringing the case to tryall here & their return home—the Court being content to put ye charge of the Tryall here upon ye County's account."

Thus the only known case of accusation for witchcraft in East-Hampton, for the trial of which the town authorities preferred to seek a higher tribunal, resulted in an acquittal, to the lasting honor of the town and the colony of Connecticut.

WHALING.

The first settlement of the Town was located near the ocean, as if for convenience of whaling, which probably was even then a consideration moving to the enterprise. References to this adventurous business occur among the earliest records, and seem to indicate that the whole colony were interested and engaged and sharing therein. (See pages 8, 18 29, 53, 60), even suspending school therefor, (p. 380). As early as 1668, Jas. Loper was here suing Renek Garrison for "non-performance of his agreement about going a fishing," p. 284. In 1672 he was attaching blubber of Nathaniel Williams, p. 344. In May, 1673, he is acquiring a house lot in the Calf Pasture (south of Wm. Hedges' lot), p. 360. In December, 1674, he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Howell, and was making a marriage settlement on his wife, p. 372. The Records of Nantucket, under date of June 5, 1672, contain the draft of a proposed agreement

with James Loper, of East-Hampton, to engage there "on a design of whale catching." It does not appear that Loper went to Nantucket on the "design." Possibly the bright eyes of Elizabeth Howell were a strong attraction and may account for the marriage and settlement and prosecution of whaling thereafter at East-Hampton. The very successful prosecution of off shore whaling in late years at Amagansett, is but the continuation of adventure perilous but prosperous, conducted by the hardy sons of East-Hampton from the earliest times.

THE TITLE TO THE LANDS UNDIVIDED.

It has been a question often mooted whether the title to the lands vested in the town as a corporation or in certain proprietors, their heirs and assigns. Some expressions in the records appear as if the town as a town owned and controlled until allotted all the lands therein; but the proprietors who undertook the enterprise of settling the colony, purchasing of the Indians, instituting and building the church and schoolhouse, and subduing the wilderness, called themselves "the town." To all practical purposes for over an hundred years they were "the town." Their expenditures of time, labor, money, hardship and danger made the place habitable for themselves and others, and the enhanced value they deemed as justly an inheritance belonging to them and their heirs.

On page 66 is found "the charge for the Meeting House." Against the name of each land owner is set the amount he contributed, then the number of acres he was entitled to share in the undivided lands of the town; then his proportion due according to his share, then the balance due to or from him.

Thomas Baker contributed £1, 08s, 06d; he was the owner of 21 acres in all the yet undivided lands, he was bound

to contribute £0, 13s, 1½d ; there was due him £0, 15s, 3½d. Now, turning to page 342, where is recorded the land of Thos. Baker, we find he had "a one and twenty acre lot, viz : Home lot and plains with all privileges and appurtenances belonging to such an allotment." In other words, he had a right in the division of unallotted lands to that proportion, if he had received more that would be deducted, and if less, that would be made up to him in a future division of land.

All this agrees with the purchase of How by Baker, "what he now possesseth & what is or may belong to him with relation to his Lott as his right to his settling there," page 5

The 13 acre lot of William Barnes,	" 437
The 20 " " " Robt. Bond,	" 445
The 13 " " " Richard Brooks,	" 447
The 21 " " " Thos. Chatfield,	" 451
The 20 " " " William Edwards,	" 474

These and others are simply illustrations of the principle admitted on the records, of individual ownership in all the undivided lands covered by the deeds, in proportions well understood and recognized in the allotments or divisions of lands whenever made.

The word "commonage" is often applied to these undivided rights in the unallotted territory, as on page 374, in the gift of John Mulford, senior.

CHURCH.

There is no doubt that the early settlers of this town were strict Calvinists. Characteristic of their Puritan principles they called their church building "the meeting house." Neither in this or neighboring churches was any name sectarian or denominational given to the church as such. "The church in Southampton," in "Bridge-Hampton," in "East-Hampton," were so called from the village or town of their

location, and only so called. When the venerable James, after a long service rested from his labors his loving people engraved on his tombstone no narrow epithet, but this : "He was Ministar of the Gospel And Pastyre of the Church of Christ." The colony was happy in the choice of their Pastor. Minister James understood the Indian language, sometimes instructed the Indians and preached to them, and acted as an interpreter (Southampton Records, Vol. I, p. 160, Vol. III, p. 110.) He was learned, resolute, just, sincere, fearless, active, a powerful personality.

The colony were not less happy in the watchful regard of Lion Gardiner, who soon became one of their number and occupied the lot next that of Minister James with whom he took "sweet counsel." He was venerable for years, of large experiance, both warrior and statesman. With the councils at Hartford or of the Sachem at Montauk, his influence was potent. The flight of centuries revealing the weakness, the errors, the mistakes of the past, has left undimmed the radiant name of this magnanimous Puritan.

This volume covers the formation period of the town. The infant had grown to manhood. Under the tuition of Connecticut for the first fifteen years, East-Hampton was cast in the Puritan mould. After the conquest of the New Netherlands in 1664, by the English, the entreaty of East-Hampton to abide with the colony of Connecticut was denied, p.223, 241. In March, 1666, for their own safety they were constrained to purchase and hold under the authority of the Duke of York, by patent from Governor Nicoll—pages 353, 354, &c.

In June, 1674, after the reconquest from the Dutch, a renewed petition to be joined with Connecticut, is made in vain, p.370. Yet for two centuries East-Hampton in untiring industry, in adventurous enterprise, in intellectual cul-

ture, in free aspirations, in modes of thought, in devotional fervor, was essentially Puritan. Disunited in government, it remained essentially in spirit a fragment of New England. The early history of the settlers reveals nothing of which their descendants need be ashamed. The transforming hand of the Puritan swept away its wilderness and planted the harvest. The free soul of the Puritan burst the bands of oppression and instituted freedom. The burning devotion of the Puritan revealed to the world a light that growing in radiance shall yet lead the millions into "the new heavens and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness."

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, February 26th, 1887.

H. P. HEDGES.

CHAPTER IV.

INTRODUCTION TO VOL. II OF THE TOWN RECORDS—1680-1720.

The growth of the Colony, p. 57. State of the Church, p. 58.

The Robber Governors of the Province, p. 59. The Town resists their oppression, p. 60. The address of 1685, p. 63.

Leisler-Stoughter, p. 64. Improvement of lands in common a failure, p. 64. Whaling, Farming, Shoe-making, p. 66.

The Fort, p. 67. The Burying Ground, p. 68. Death of Minister James, Rev. Nathanel Huntting, the Ocean, p. 69.

The attentive reader closing the first volume of printed records of the town of East-Hampton, is assured that the elements of perpetuity have been so developed that by the natural law of growth, a larger life and progress was coming to the Colony. The settlers had overcome the first and the worst foes that imperilled their being. The close of King Phillip's war had removed all danger from the Indians. The most formidable wild beasts had been destroyed; the most venomous reptiles exterminated; unwelcome intruders had been warned and left for other homes. The patent of March 13th, 1666, from Gov. Nicolls, was thought to have assured their title to the purchased territory, beyond cavil. More than all, they had proved able to govern themselves. Rules,

laws, customs, habits—had crystallized into a fixed system. In 1687, the population was :

Males.....	223	No. capable of bearing arms..	98
Females.....	218	No. of merchants.....	2
Male servants...	26	No. of marriages in 7 years..	28
Female servants.	9	No. of births.....	116
Male slaves.....	11	No. of christened.....	198
Female slaves...	14	No. of burials.....	57

Total.....502

Documentary History of New York, p. 360, Vol. III.

The state of the Church, Oct. 5, 1704, as laid before the clergy at New York, then convened by appointment of Lord Cornbury and Col. Francis Nicholson, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, is thus given :

“ ACCOUNT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY.

In Suffolk County, in the east end of Long Island, there is neither a church of England, minister, nor any provision made for one by law ; the people generally being independents, and upheld in their separation by New England emissaries.”—See Documentary Hist. of New York, pp. 111 and 115, Vol. III.

The increase in population and adherence to their worship, “independent” of the established Church of England, now made them fit subjects for the rapacity of Governors commissioned for the very purpose of subverting representative government, and repairing their ruined fortunes by extortion from the Colonists. More insidious than the wily savage, more dangerous than wild beast, more relentless than the venomous serpent, these robber Governors were the mightiest foes of the Colony. In the communications of the Duke of York (afterwards James the 2d) to Gov. Andros, the danger of public assemblies was declared, and the Duke’s opinion stated in the words : “ Neither do I see any use for

them." (See Bancroft's History U. S., Vol. II, p. 406.) In swift succession Governor succeeded Governor, each in the main baffled by the sturdy resistance of the people, no where more persistent than in East-Hampton.

The Governors were :

1664—Richard Nicolls.

1667—Francis Lovelace.

1674—Edmund Andros.

1677—Anthony Brockholst.

1678—Edmund Andros.

1681—Anthony Brockholst.

1682—Col. Thos. Dongan.

1688—Edmund Andros.

" Francis Nicholson, Lieut.-Governor.

1689—Jacob Leisler.

1691—Henry Sloughter.

" Richard Ingoldsby.

1692—Benjamin Fletcher.

1698—Richard Foote, Earl Bellemont.

1699—John Nanfan, Lieut.-Governor.

1700—Earl of Bellemont.

1701—William Smith.

" John Nanfan, Lieut.-Governor.

1702—Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury.

1708—John Ford, Gov. Lovelace.

1709—Peter Schuyler, President of the Council.

" Richard Ingoldsby, Lieut.-Governor.

1710—Robert Hunter.

The three eastern towns of this County—Southampton, Southold and East-Hampton—were the back bone of the county, if not of the whole Colony of New York, in advocating representative government and resisting encroachments upon their liberties. As between the Colonists and the King,

the Governors were uniformly servile to him, and hostile to them. In this, Andros and Dongan, "the Catholic," were alike. Fletcher was "covetous and passionate." Cornbury "had every vice of character necessary to discipline a colony into self-reliance and resistance." (See Bancroft History of U. S., pp. 56 and 60, Vol. III.) The conflict between our Puritan forefathers and these governors was long, unequal, and often resulted adversely to the people.

" But freedom's Battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

The conflict waged in 1681 for chartered rights, and representative government never ceased until freedom won at Yorktown.

There was an attempt in 1682 to levy customs without a colonial assembly, which had been defeated by the Grand Jury, and trade became free just as Andros was returning to England. In 1683, the newly appointed Gov. Dongan was instructed to call a general assembly of all the freeholders, by the persons whom they should choose to represent them. In October, 1684, the assembly met and claimed in a bill of rights as Englishmen, that "Every freeholder and Freeman should vote. Trial to be by Jury." "No tax to be levied but by consent of the assembly," etc. In 1685, in less than a month after James the Second ascended the throne, he prepared to overturn the institutions he had conceded. By ordinance a direct tax was decreed. The titles to real estate were questioned that larger fees and quit rents might be extorted, and of the farmers of East-Hampton who protested against the tyranny, six were arraigned before the Council. (See Bancroft's Hist. U. S., Vol. II, pp. 413-14-15.)

In May, 1686, Gov. Dongan was endeavoring to compel the people of East-Hampton to purchase a new patent at an exorbitant price, and they were resisting the attempt at ex-

tortion. The proprietor vote of that date regarding the four men on whom a warrant had been served, p. 186; the vote of "the purchasers and proprietors of this town," June 11, 1686, choosing a committee for the defence of their rights; the committee vote of June 14, 1686, appointing "Leiftenant John Wheeler and Ensine Samuel Mulford" to defend the town's interest, p. 187—all relate to this controversy with the Governor.

July 29, 1686, ten persons complained to the Governor that the town will lay out no land to them, and he by order in council then directed Josiah Hobart, High Sheriff of the County, to lay out to each thirty acres. The written protest against this laying out, dated October 6, 1686, was deemed a libel, and an information to that effect filed by the Attorney General. Warrants issued for the arrest of Stephen Hedges, William Perkins, Jeremy Conkling, Daniel and Nathaniel Bishop, Samuel Mulford, Robert Dayton, Samuel Parsons, Benjamin Conklin, Thomas Osborne and John Osborne. October 17th, 1686, Thomas James preached from the text Job xxiv, 2: "Some remove the land mark." Nov. 18th, 1686, Sheriff Hobart attested under oath to the text and, teaching of the sermon. The same day an order in council was entered that a warrant issue against Minister James on the ground that the sermon was seditious. A like information against him was filed. A warrant for his arrest issued Nov. 18th, 1686. He was arrested, and some three weeks thereafter petitioned the Governor for his release, reciting this as "the first tyme (for almost forty years of my being a minister of the Gospel) that I have been called to account by any authority I have lived under." (See Documentary History of New-York, pp. 351 to 360, Vol. III.)

The arbitrary power of Dongan prevailed; a patent was procured, dated December 9th, 1686, which secured indi-

vidually to the holder all lands "then taken up and appropriated," to the purchasers all lands "unappropriated," "in proporcion to their severall & respective purchases thereof," and gave to the trustees of the corporation the pre-emption or first purchase right as to the *then* unpurchased part of Montauk. (See pages 194 to 204.) The patent is a mass of redundant verbage perplexing to the ordinary reader. The pith of the whole regarding title, is on page 198, which determines the sense and meaning of the instrument. Thus the proprietors obtained from the Governor a patent which confirmed their title to all the unallotted lands in the town as purchasers thereof, in proportion to their several contributions of purchase money. This was just what they had claimed from the beginning, and neither less or more. The consistency of the Governor in arbitrarily ordering a division of thirty acres each to those not entitled, and thereafter ignoring their claim, and by patent confirming title to the purchasers, is not apparent. It seems plain that the whole proceedings were designed to force the people to pay as they did pay the extortionate charge of two hundred pounds for the patent. Eighty pounds thereof was charged to Montauk. An extra amount was assessed to pay the costs arising "about mens protests," (p. 204.)

The people of the Town of East-Hampton claimed the right to be represented in a colonial assembly, and that taxes could rightfully be levied only by assent of their representatives. This was the burden of their grievance; this the reason why again and again they petitioned to be placed under the authority and jurisdiction of Connecticut where representative government was established. Only in the light of such claims of right can the records be properly read. The address voted at a general training,

June 21st, 1682, (page 112). The appointment of a committee to obtain redress from the Duke of York, (pp. 112 and 113) in this view, are significant.

Samuel Mulford, Samuel Parsons and Thomas Chatfield signed the letter dated March 10th, 1689-90, written to Leisler, reciting that "we have agreed to send over to his Majesty both a true narration of ye grievances we have suffered this many years under an arbitrary power, and a petition to their majesties yt we might be rejoined with Connecticut government as formerly, agreeably to the act of Parliament, yt all places (NE being particularly mentioned) shall have the same *privileges* they enjoyed in ye year 1660, restored unto them." (See Documentary History of New-York, Vol. II, page 187.) This recital is unequivocal, and makes the more clear many entries in the Town Records. The address to the Governor, dated Oct. 1st, 1685, (pages 169 and on) is not only a recital of the fact that formerly by "deputies" at Hempstead, "the whole Island being assembled in our representatives," but a claim to such representation "as a fundamental privilege of our English Nation," and the expression of a fear that by the denial of such privilege, "our freedom should be turned into bondage and our ancient privileges so infringed yt they will never arrive at our posterity." The address is said to have been written by minister James. It bears marks of his strong devotion to freedom. It is worthy of enduring remembrance as one of the luminous monuments of the ardent love of this people for liberty. The wise architect knows where and how to imbed in the deep foundations of the rising structure, strong bars of iron, to hold fast the springing arches, the massive walls, the spacious dome, the lofty spires. Like such a bar this "address" seems imbedded in the foundations of the fair temple of American Freedom. The

expression of 1685 would develop by the laws of growth into the "Declaration" of 1776.

It does not appear that the Town recognized Leisler as Governor. The trustees' vote, September 2d, 1689, (page 240) authorized the committee to order and empower Capt. Leisler "to secure for this town's use, what monies is to be found in New York unjustly by tax or taxes levied on this town." In singular contrast the entry on page 260, Feb. 13, 1680, expressly names Sloughter Governor. Although the town had been constrained to pay an extortionate price for a Patent from Dongan, the stern spirits that panted for freedom still hoped and still fought on with unabated ardor for an assembly of representatives of the people. Neither Thomas James or Samuel Mulford (mighty names!) would tamely surrender the rights of a free born people to arbitrary power. The angel of American Liberty was unfolding his wings preparatory to a flight above the power of servile Governors, base-minded Lords or irresponsible Kings.

The student of history will scrutinize with intense interest the experience of this community in the improvement of lands in common. The compact village settlement, with small, narrow home lots, was convenient for the purposes of mutual protection, social enjoyment, education of the youth, religious worship, pursuit of the whale fishery and common improvement of outlying lands. On the one Main street the Colony was planted. It grew chiefly northward, and in two score years extended a mile in length. Outside of these home lots, the lands were tilled and pastured before and after allotment, in fields enclosed by fence made by the owners in proportion to their ownership. Each owner tilled his just number of acres to which he was entitled in the field devoted to cultivation, as he would have done had he fenced it separately. Each one turned in the number

of cattle to which he was entitled according to the stint fixed for each, on the basis of his ownership in the lands pastured. The popular idea that a common of pasturage is an unlimited, unregulated right, is a popular mistake. "A right of common without stint cannot exist in law," *vid.* note Blackstone's Comm. vol. 2, p. 34, etc. Just as to a recent date the lands of Montauk were stinted for pasturage; so in early days the lands referred to were stinted for pasturage. Jonathan T. Gardiner kindly loaned me the April number of the "Magazine of American History" for the year 1883. The article therein entitled "Montauk and the Common Lands of East-Hampton," was contributed by Prof. John Franklin Jameson, of John Hopkins University. With much learning the improvement of lands in common here is sought to be traced back to New and Old England and the Germanic races who "Migrated to Britain."

The circumstances were favorable for such improvement; the location of the village settlement, the common interest and convenience of the people, and their general honesty all tended to make this experiment successful and lasting. But the infirmities of human nature come to the front in every age—in every race. The boys in meeting were sometimes unruly and required "looking after," by James Bird. (See page 113.) The owners of these lands seem to have required "looking after" in matters of fencing and common improvement. Very stringent rules were enacted—(pp. 102, 148, 165, 185, 217, 225, 265, 346, 401.)

Severe penalties were ordained—(pp. 125, 130, 148, 166, 209, 226, 266, 400.)

Fences were subject to the stern censorship of inspectors—(p. 191.) Delinquents in fencing were exposed by the initial letters cut on the fence—(p. 234.)

Yet all these failed to enforce the performance of the common duty, trespass occurred, fences were sometimes poorly made and sometimes not made at all. As time rolled on—except Montauk and certain meadows—the lands came to be improved in severalty and not in common. The Village system of settlement, the saving of fence, the saving of many drivers of cattle, the scattered lots of land, the habits of the people, seemed to call for the perpetuation of common improvement. The failure of the experiment here under most favorable circumstances, is in itself a strong testimony against communism or any like system, that seeks to substitute the common in place of the several improvement of lands by their owners.

The Records abound in evidence that whaling continued to be an increasing and prosperous enterprise. Several companies were engaged in this perilous pursuit; young men came from Connecticut, New Jersey and other localities to share in the hazard and excitement of the whale chase, and often married wives at East Hampton. Farming and shoemaking soon attracted much attention, yet whaling was second only to agriculture. (See pages 77, 79, 86, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 119, 120, 152, 153.)

Incidentally through the accounts, we learn of events transpiring of which there is no other record. In 1682 we find a charge of £26 13s. 00d "to ye Carptr yt makes the gallery for the church," showing with other items that the people had been rebuilding and enlarging their church and constructing a gallery therein. (See pages 108–9–10–11.) Boards were carted from Northwest, and barrels carted down there; (see page 111) showing that their harbor or landing place at that time was Northwest. That there was a Fort, we know by the charge on page 107: "Stephen Hand for ye Gate of ye fort \$0-5-00."

That they had a cannon termed "Great gonn," loaded at Montauk by Joseph Osborn ; carted thence to Northwest by "John Cerles team" and "John Millers Sen," we find from charges therefor, entered on page 247.

I find no positive recorded evidence locating the fort. I think probable it was near the church, if it did not enclose it. There the men carried their arms on the Sabbath at their meeting. That was the central rallying point when the New England settlements were assailed by the Indians, and a central point in East-Hampton. (See pages 32 and 54, Vol. II.) Just south were the graves of the dead, now extended over the site of church and fort, (if fort there was), as age after age enlarged the city "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." It is stated in the chronicles of East-Hampton that the burying ground had never been fenced. (See page 28.) June 16th, 1685, there was a vote to fence it "with a good peeke pale." (See page 167.) It seems probable it was then fenced. Forts were constructed by setting firmly in the ground half-tree sticks, some 8 to 12 feet long. Being split they were flat on the one side like a "pale," being sharpened on the top they were "peeke" or peeked. Dwelling houses here were so fortified and enclosed. (See pages 71, 301, Vol. I.) The burying ground was ordered to be so enclosed. It is not improbable that the enclosure of fort and burying place was then made by continuous lines of "pales." The early burial grounds were near the residence of the settlers. They were chosen for the purpose of being accessible ; often on a hill as a conspicuous reminder of mortality, and an incentive to the living to defend to the death the graves of their dead from the savage foe. Nor is it certain, as has been charged, that the Puritans deliberately selected desolate, unsightly or unsuitable locations for

this purpose, and with intent to exhibit disregard to the memory or sacredness of the dead. The vote referred to is as truly significant of the reign of the finer feelings as the vote of the town in April, 1685, when Thos. Squire was sick, that his taxes "were remitted," (see page 164) is evidence of practical benevolence. Beneath the austere self-controlled demeanor of the Puritan, there breathed a gentle tenderness for the child of misfortune, a sacred reverence to the memory and the ashes of the dead.

June 16th, 1696, Minister James died. He had been partially disabled so as to require an assistant in the ministry for some years. For nearly half a century he had been an able and devout minister to his people, intelligent in the understanding of their rights as free-born Englishmen, fearless in their defence. Only with his last breath went out his watchful regard as their minister. In attestation of his conscious discharge of duty, his intrepid soul prompted the desire to be so buried as to rise facing his people on the resurrection morn.

In September, 1696, Rev. Nathaniel Hunting came to East-Hampton and commenced his ministry of fifty years there. He was wise in counsel, diligent in study, faithful in doing his work, devout in spirit and an untiring chronicler of the church and settlement. All accessions to the church, marriages, baptisms and deaths for half a century he minutely recorded. In this, he was faithful unto death. To the historian and genealogist his record is invaluable, and his work solid and enduring.

To these Puritans the voice of the minister was grave, his teaching serious; but the voice of the ocean, on whose shore they lived, was not less solemn. Within its depths countless human lives had perished. Their sad fate seemed to invite the desponding to join them there. The fascina-

tion was strangely attractive to the disordered mind, and often impelled to self-destruction. Its stormy roar hushed and awed the thoughtless. To the great souls who panted for freedom, it spoke encouragement. Its illimitable expanse symbolized the vastness of their thoughts. Its resistless wave was an emblem of the people's might. To the devout it spoke of the Almighty Maker. Its seeming quiet was beguiling as that of the serpent. The storm of its wrath who could withstand? Its soft evening murmur lulled the weary to rest. The unceasing beat of its billows echoed in the ears of the living. In its ebbing tides the souls of their dying had gone out. Over the graves of their dead rose the moan of its anthem. The fearful mysteries of ocean, mutable, majestic, measureless, are unutterable.

From the days of ministers James and Hunting to the present, the thoughts of the prayerful might read :

“And musing here I dream
Of voyagers on a stream
From whence is no returning,
Under sealed orders going,
Looking forward little knowing.
Looking back with idle yearning,
And I pray that every venture,
The port of peace may enter,
That safe from snag and fall,
And syren haunted Islet,
And rock, the unseen Pilot
May guide us one and all.”

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, Sept. 30th, 1887.

H. P. HEDGES.

CHAPTER V.

INTRODUCTION TO VOL. III, OF TOWN RECORDS—1702-1734.

The Mother Country, p. 70. The plague in London, p. 71. The great fire of 1666, p. 71. The wars, p. 71. Emigration, causes of, p. 71. The power of Great Britain predominates, p. 73. Samuel Mulford, p. 74. Simplicity of manners, p. 74. Genealogy, p. 75. Trade, commerce, manufactures, p. 77. The Church, p. 79. Structure raised in 1717, p. 81. Account of, p. 81.

The second volume of printed records of the Town of East-Hampton overlapped the commencement of the Eighteenth Century a few months only. The preceeding hundred years had been eventful in the History of Great Britain. Through the long reign of Elizabeth closing at her death, in 1603, the lustre of her name and nation shone undimmed. The reign of the four Kings of the House of Stuart was from commencement to conclusion a strife by them to establish regal irresponsible power on the ruins of representative government. The 1st James weak, pedantic, "the wisest fool in Christendom," "was a king for himself alone." The 1st Charles, whose tyranny was equalled by his perfidy, his duplicity, his obstinacy, judicially blind, went to death on the scaffold. The 2nd Charles, and 2nd James, both dissolute, both professing Episcopacy but secretly or openly Catholics, both foresworn, both pensioners of France, dishonored and disgraced their country and sold its rightful supremacy to its foes. The Commonwealth for a time upheld the ancient power and glory of the British name among

the nations. After the Revolution of 1688 Parliamentary rights were firmly established. The Prince of Orange gave to England the grandeur of his great name and England gave to William and Mary the devotion that the long heroic strife of the house of Orange so well deserved.

In 1603, 1625, 1665, with wide desolation the plague visited London. In 1666 the great fire there burned 13,200 dwellings and over two hundred thousand people were houseless. Taxation on rich and poor bore heavily. On every hearth and at times on every pane of glass a tax was levied. Within and without the British Isles, by sea and land, wars raged. In Germany a continuous thirty years war had been waged, terminating in 1648 in the Peace of Westphalia between France, Germany and Sweden. From the accession of William and Mary in 1688 to the death of Queen Anne in 1714 there were only four and a half years of peace.

Emigration to the North American colonies was escape from the desolating pestilence of the old world, from its consuming fires, its grinding taxation, its incessant wars, its abounding debauchery. The terrors of the tomahawk and scalping knife exceeded not those of European wars. In 1683, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes expelled the best protestant blood of France. The besom of war in Germany augmented the tide of Protestant emigration from thence. The weakness, the debauchery, the despotism, the treachery of the Stuart reigns impelled the best citizens of the British Isles to find a home in the new world where distance alleviated the anguish of National dishonor and degradation.

Exceptional causes besides those named combined to swell the tide of emigration from Holland, Germany, France and the British Isles. The records contain names repre-

sentative of varied nationalities. We have found Schellinx and Van Scoy (Van Schaick) Dutchmen ; Dominy and Sherrill, Irishmen ; Baillerjeau, a Frenchman, perhaps Hugonot.

The early settlers of East-Hampton well knew the corruption and infamy of the Stuart Kings. They knew something of the line of European policy and courts, something of the intent of the Protestant league, whether its battalions were under the banner of the great Gustavus, the Prince of Orange or Charles XII. The aims of beligerent powers in the wars of the past or present were not unknown to them. Lion Gardiner had served in the bloody battles fought in Flanders—"William Fithian, according to the traditions of the family was a native of Wales, a soldier in Cromwell's army, present at the execution of Charles I, and after the restoration of Charles II, prescribed as a regicide and obliged to flee his country." At the opening of this volume Joshua Garlicke had just died, "about one hundred years old." Ben Conkling survived till 1707. Jeremiah Conkling, Sen., died in 1712, 78 years old. The same year died Robert Dayton "about 84 years old," Thomas Osborne "about 90 years," Stephen Hedges survived until 1734, "not wanting quite six months of a hundred years old."

Those and others were familiar with the early settlers and with the narratives of Gardiner and Fithian, with the story of wars, of policies, of generals, of martial achievement. In the long evenings, at the huskings, at the fireside, tradition and legend old beguiled the tardiness of time. The aged listened intent, the young amazed. Their story was never old and never dull.

Looking back from the year 1700, the review is a history of martial conflict by sea and land wherein England's part was often inglorious if not disgraceful. With the early years of the 18th century, under Queen Anne, the danger-

ously predominating power of France and Spain were limited, and victory so long withheld alighted on the banner of England. At the battle of Blenheim, (1704) Eugene and Marlborough broke the power of France, and the same year the British fleet took Gibraltar, over which, to the lasting humiliation of Spain and the enduring honor of England, her flag still floats. The victory of Marlborough at Ramilies in 1706, of Eugene at Turin the same year, and of the two in 1708 at Oudenarde, and at Malplaquet, forced Louis XIV, of France, to assent in 1713 to the treaty of peace at Utrecht. France then ceded to England, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Hudson's Bay territory ; and Spain, Gibraltar and Minorca. By the same treaty the claims of France to the country of the five nations in the colony of New York were surrendered. Thus began the accession of French America by England, which continued until all the Canadas were lost to France and North America became overwhelmingly Protestant. Although the treaty of Aix La Chapelle, at the end of the long war in 1748 left the possessions of the combatants substantially as at the commencement of hostilities, yet the treaty of Paris in 1763, at the end of the French and Indian war began in 1755, gave to England the Canadas and all the possessions of France east of the Mississippi, besides Florida, then ceded to her by Spain.

Thus the wars waged by Roman Catholic powers for two and a half centuries, intended to crush out Protestantism from the face of the earth, ignominiously failed of their purpose. Not armies or armadas, anathema or interdict, rack or dungeon, inquisition or torture, ban or banishment, outlawry or treason, could conquer the nations or wrest Northern America from the realm of Freedom. The elemental powers, even "the stars in their courses fought for liberty."

Samuel Mulford born in 1645, taking his seat as Member of Assembly in June, 1705, rapid in speech, vehement in utterance, hasty in temper, positive in opinion, Republican in sentiment, puritan to the core, waged unequal war against the Governors Cornbury and Hunter from that time until his second expulsion from the house in 1720. His contention for freedom, his voyage to England, the circulation of his memorial there, the consequent repeal of the tax or duty on oil, the rejoicing of the whalemén, the ardent devotion of his constituents, the unseduced fidelity of Capt. Mulford to uphold their rights; all these are matters of history occurring within the period covered by this volume. Mulford was an old whaléman entitled to be called Capt. from his command in this perilous pursuit, as well as from his command of a militia company. Fearless, adventurous by nature and training, his broadened views of life and business naturally attracted him to the fields of commercial enterprise. As early as 1702 he had erected a warehouse at Northwest, the then harbor of the town before Sag Harbor as such was known. (See page 28.) It is probable a wharf had been constructed there previously. In April 1700 Abraham Schellinx had made application for a permit to build one, and in 1705 he was master of and running the sloop "Endeavor."

The simple manners of the time is shown in the Records by both positive and negative testimony. In all these three volumes one christened name, and one only, precedes the surname. The multiplication of names was an afterthought of later times. Official titles and the prefix "Goodman" occur often. At page 199 of this volume for the first time succeeding the name of Josiah Hobart and unapplied previously to a townsman, is found the title "Gentleman." Hobart had been high Sheriff of the County more than a

score of years anterior thereto, was venerable for age, probably disabled for manual labor, and deemed worthy of the appellation. On page 264 the same word is used as descriptive of Thomas Chatfield. His education, his descent from honored ancestry, and superior intellect, constrained the cotemporary scribe to distinguish him specially as a "gentleman." He was afterwards appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1738 as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk County and known as "Judge Chatfield." He held this office until his death, Jan. 12th, 1764. His son John was a Justice of the Peace appointed in the reign of George III, and continued until the Revolution annulled royal authority. On page 366 we read "John Wheeler Gentleman." Honored by his fellow citizens repeatedly with public trusts as committeeman, as captain, as town trustee, as Supervisor, venerable for age, he well deserved the distinction. He died June 18th, 1727 aged about 80. His descendents removed to Smithtown, L. I., and there now reside. (See page 423).

GENEALOGY.

The light given to genealogical investigation by these volumes of the printed records, and eminently so of this present one, is priceless. The vote of July 6, 1655, (Vol. I, page 84,) shows that Thomas Osborn, Sen. was father of Thomas, Jr. But Oct. 27, 1658, *Ib*, p. 158, the Jr. is chosen constable, proving him then of full age and his father older probably by at least a score of years. There is a tradition in the Osborn family that the Thomas Sen. removed to and died at New Haven, Ct. John Osborn was another son of Thomas Sen., as is shown on page 300, *Ib*. Benjamin Osborn was also son of Thomas, Sen., as appears on page 406, *Ib*. After 1686, and up to 1694, the name of Thomas, Jr., does not occur in the records, implying thereby that only

one Thomas Osborn resided in the town and lending negative evidence to the truth of the tradition mentioned. That a Jeremiah Osborn, Jr., of New Haven, married Elizabeth Talmage, of this town, June 15th, 1724, is evidence of social intercourse between the Osborn families of the two places, lending further confirmation. The mention of Thomas Osborn, Jr., July 27th, 1694, (page 309, Vol. II,) refers to Thomas, of Wainscott, son of John. And the first Thomas Osborn, Jr., undoubtedly is the Thomas dying "Sept. 25th, 1712, aged about 90 years," mentioned in the record of deaths made by Rev. Nathaniel Huntting.

William Hedges by will dated March 17, 1674, gave property to his widow Rose, to four daughters, to his eldest son Stephen and son Isaac. That Stephen is the one who died July 7th, 1734, "not wanting quite six months of a hundred years old." Data for tracing his descendents abound. Isaac son of William died intestate and letters of Administration on his estate issued in March 1676-7 to his widow Johanna, and her father, Josiah Barnes who also were guardians of a family of unnamed children. To identify these unknown children is the problem. In Vol. II, p. 492 of the records, Jan. 16, 1700-1, occurs a deed from the aforesaid Stephen 2 to Isaac 3, son and heir of Isaac 2, deceased, which identifies that grantee as a grandson of William and probably the Isaac Hedges, Sen. 3, who died Nov. 22d, 1726. Isaac Jr., 4 (son of the latter probably) married Phebe Parsons, Feb. 6, 1723. Their son Jacob 5, deceased, baptized Sept. 23d, 1738, died May 18, 1823, aged nearly 84 years, had a son Jacob 6, who died Sept. 6, 1869, over 85 years old, who had a son Albert L. Hedges 7, now living on Pantigo Lane. The deed named was the only connecting link long lacking to trace the unknown children of Isaac the intestate. March 3d, 1703, this same Isaac 3 conveys

to his well-beloved (son) "Samuel," (see Vol. III, p. 57,) named *Ib.* p. 266 as a "carpenter," engaged in building a house at Montauk about 1713 *Ib.* p. 296 and 7 and resided there March 12, 1713-17 *Ib.* p. 368. This is the "Governor Hedges" of Montauk known in tradition, great grandfather of the late Benjamin Hedges, deceased, of Amagansett, formerly of Montauk, and father of the Benjamin and Jonathan formerly of Montauk.

As instances of the genealogical value of these volumes, we cite the following :

Vol. I, John Hand, Sen's will, pp. 178, 179, 180. Nathl. Street's will, p. 189. Wm. Edwards' will, p. 320. Thos. Rose, son and heir of Robert 239. Joseph and Stephen Osborn, brothers, p. 243. Enoch, son of Wm. Fithian, p. 275. Benj. and Joseph Osborn, brothers, p. 281. Steven and John Hand, brothers, p. 284. Geo. Miller, dead, p. 302. Andrew and John Miller, brothers, p. 324. Thos. Edwards, son of Wm., p. 390. Thos. Hand, son of John, p. 497.

Vol. II, James Dimon, son of Thomas, p. 113. Nathaniel Baker, son of Thomas, p. 115. John and Thomas, sons of William Edwards, p. 138. John, son of John Osborn, p. 241. Joseph and Jonathan Osborn, sons of William, of Boston, p. 256. Thomas Chatfield, son of Thomas, deceased, p. 267. Josiah Edwards, grandson of William and son of John, p. 285, 308. Thomas Osborn and Ephraim, brothers, p. 318. Thomas Edwards, son of John and grandson of William, p. 365. Thomas Edwards, record of will, p. 385. Caleb and Thomas Osborn, brothers, p. 415. John Stretton, son of John, p. 439. John Stretton, Jr., son of Stephen, p. 442. Thomas Mulford, son of William, p. 466. Enoch and Samuel Fithian, sons of William, p. 477.

Vol. III. Thomas and Edward Osborn, brothers, p. 2. John Miller, oldest son of George, deceased, p. 21. Samuel Parsons, Jr., son of John p. 37. Samuel Hedges, son of Isaac, p. 56. John Brooks, son of John and grandson of Richard, p. 78. Thomas Osborn, Jr., oldest son of John p. 119. Joseph Hand, son of Stephen, deceased, p. 129. Solomon Stretton, oldest son of Richard, deceased, who was oldest son of Richard, p. 141. Josiah Fithian, son of Samuel, p. 162. David and Lewis Conkling, sons of Jeremiah, p. 174. Thomas Baker, son of Thomas, p. 189. Jonathan Baker, son of Nathaniel, p. 215. Thomas Barnes, son of William, deceased, p. 230. John Conkling, son of Ben who is son of Ben, p. 231. Daniel Dayton, son of Samuel, p. 263. Stephen Leek, brother of Ebenezer, deceased, p. 278. Hezekiah Miller, brother of Nathan, nephew of John, p. 289. Nathaniel Hand, son of James, p. 291. Thomas Osborn, son of Benjamin, p. 308. Thomas Osborn, brother of Ephraim, p. 321. William Edwards, son of Thomas, brother of Daniel, p. 336. Thomas Edwards, grandson of William and cousin of Daniel, p. 338. John Miller, son of George, p. 342. Thomas Osborn, son of John, p. 342. Richard Shaw, son of Richard, deceased, p. 361. John Edwards, son of John, p. 373. John Conkling, father-in-law of Nathan Miller, p. 387. Thomas Wheeler, son of John, p. 423. Obadiah Osborn, son of Ephraim, p. 487.

The policy of England to cripple the commerce, trade and manufactures of the colony to its injury, and the aggrandizement of England, was now barely begun. By the ordinance of 1651, re-enacted in 1660, Parliament restricted exportation from America to English, Irish and Colonial vessels, substantially excluding "foreign ships from all American harbors." The more valuable colonial staples known as "enumerated articles," were required to be shipped exclusively "to England or some English colony." With few exceptions exportation to the colonies was prohibited, except in "English vessels,"—*Hildreth's History U. S., Vol. I, p. 473.* In 1699, by act of Parliament, it "prohibited the transfer of domestic woollens from one colony to another; or the export of colonial wool or cloths to any foreign country."—*Ib. Vol. II, p. 213.* In 1719 the House of Commons resolved, "that the erection of manufactories in the colonies tended to lessen their dependency on Great Britain."—*Ib. p. 297.* The act prohibiting transportation of woolen goods from one colony to another did not include hats, but in 1732 they were included in the prohibition, and colonial hatters forbidden to take more than two apprentices at once.—*Ib. p. 325.* Since East-Hampton was prohibited from purchasing manufactured articles from another colony, or at exorbitant rates only from England, necessity constrained a supply of wants by home manufacture which had made great progress at the commencement of the 18th century. This explains the great number of weavers, cordwinders, (shoemakers) coopers, carpenters, and the presence of tailors, a hatter, glover, glazier and brickmaker, &c., in the town. The subjoined table of persons engaged in the mechanic arts may be convenient for reference. At the commencement of the eighteenth century the productive and mechanic arts had made great progress in the Colony, and its wants

were mainly self-supplied. This may be gleaned from the records, and is shown in the following list taken from this volume:

Surveyor, Ebenezer Leek, page 5	John Edwards, Cordwinder, " 73
" Nathl. Dominy, " 389	" " " 397
Cooper, Wm. Schellenger, " 38	Matthias Burnitt, " 136
" Thos. Dibble, " 74	Robt. Moore, " 265
" Jacob Schellenger, " 110	Geo. Smith, " 457
" " " 199	nathl. Baker, Weaver, " 37
Plasterer, Jas. Barber, " 24	Thomas Dibble, " 38
Glover, John Evans, " 106	Danl. Bishop, " 42
Hatter, Nathan Cooper, " 389	Joshua Garlick, " 46
Brickmaker, Isaac Barnes, " 122	Lewis Conkling, " 70
Glazier, Samuel Russel, " 187	Geo. Dibble, " 84
Tailor, Joseph Osborne, " 130	John Davis, Jr., " 121
" Isaac Mulford, 136, 418	Thos. Barnes, " 135
Blacksmith, Robert Hudson " 113	Isaac Barnes, " 121
Merchant, Jacob Baillergean, 83	Nathl. Barnes, " 165
" Peter Murdock, " 389	Nathl. Bishop, " 183
Doctor, Jacob Baillergean, " 129	Ichabod Leek, " 183
Carpenter, Ephraim Edwards, 17	Abiel Carle, " 183
" Ebenezer Belding, 113	John Conkling, " 199
" John Jones, " 105	Recompence Barnes, " 229
" Isaac Hedges, " 125	Nathl. Dominy, " 266
" Enoch Fithian, " 128	Stephen Leek, " 278
" Dan. Burnitt, " 227	Nathl. Hand, " 291
" Samuel Hedges, " 226	Danl. Edwards, " 337
" Jeremiah Mulford, 415	John Davis, " 339
" Matthew Mulford, 416	John Conkling, Jr. " 397
" Cornelius Conkling 415	Thos. Wheeler, " 412
" Eleazar Miller, 415	Josiah Osborn, " 430
" Jeremiah Hedges, 480	" " " 474
Josiah Hobart, Gentleman, p. 199	Lion Loper, " 486
Thos. Chatfield, " 264	Ephraim Osborn, " 487
John Wheeler, " 366	John Conklin, Tapster, " 499

THE CHURCH.

Sectarian, intolerance and persecution had burned as a consuming fire over Europe two centuries prior to the reign of William of Orange who although an ardent Calvinist saw with far more charity the theological differences of his age. He was too great to be intolerant, too charitable to delight in persecution, too truly devout to think God worshipped by executing vengeance on brethren, differing in form of worship from him, because of the difference. Towering high above the petty religious spite and narrowness of his age, he suffered no persecution that his great heart could pre-

vent. At this day it seems inconceivable how after the restoration of 1660, John Bunyan, in Bedford jail, could have been imprisoned twelve long years for preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. Not less strange and incredible seems the imprisonment of Richard Baxter in 1685 on the charge of "sedition" for writing his "Paraphrase of the New Testament." Macauley has fixed on the enduring page the character and conduct of the infamous Jeffries, browbeating, boisterous, brutal, despotic, vindictive, remorseless, coarse, the servile tool of the intolerant 2d James, in contrast with the sweet and simple dignity of the learned, refined and venerable Baxter. In all succeeding ages the devout have drank inspiration from the sacred allegory of Bunyan wrought out in Bedford Jail and loved more warmly the writings of the spiritual Baxter because they "contended for the faith once delivered to the Saints."

The second minister of the church in East-Hampton, coming in 1696, ordained Sept. 13th, 1698, with characteristic fidelity has recorded the names of his little flock of church members thus: "Those that were communicants when I, Nathaniel Huntting was ordained in East-Hampton:

MALES NUMBER.

X Mr. Baker.....	1
— Mr. John Mulford	2
— Wm. Hedges	3
— Lieut. Fithian.....	4
X Goodman Barnes.....	5
— James Diamont.....	6
—	—
Male members.....	6

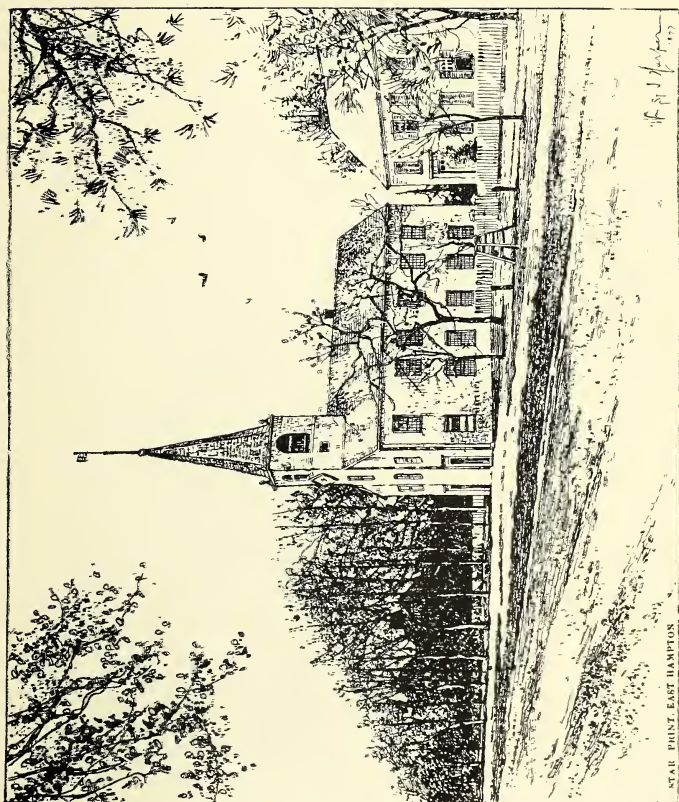
FEMALES NUMBER.

X Widow Osborn of Wainscott.	1
R The wife of Th. Diamont....	2
X The wife of John Miller.....	3
X The widow Diamont.....	4
X The wife of James Diamont..	5
R The wife of Corn. Stretton...	6
R The widow Harris.....	7

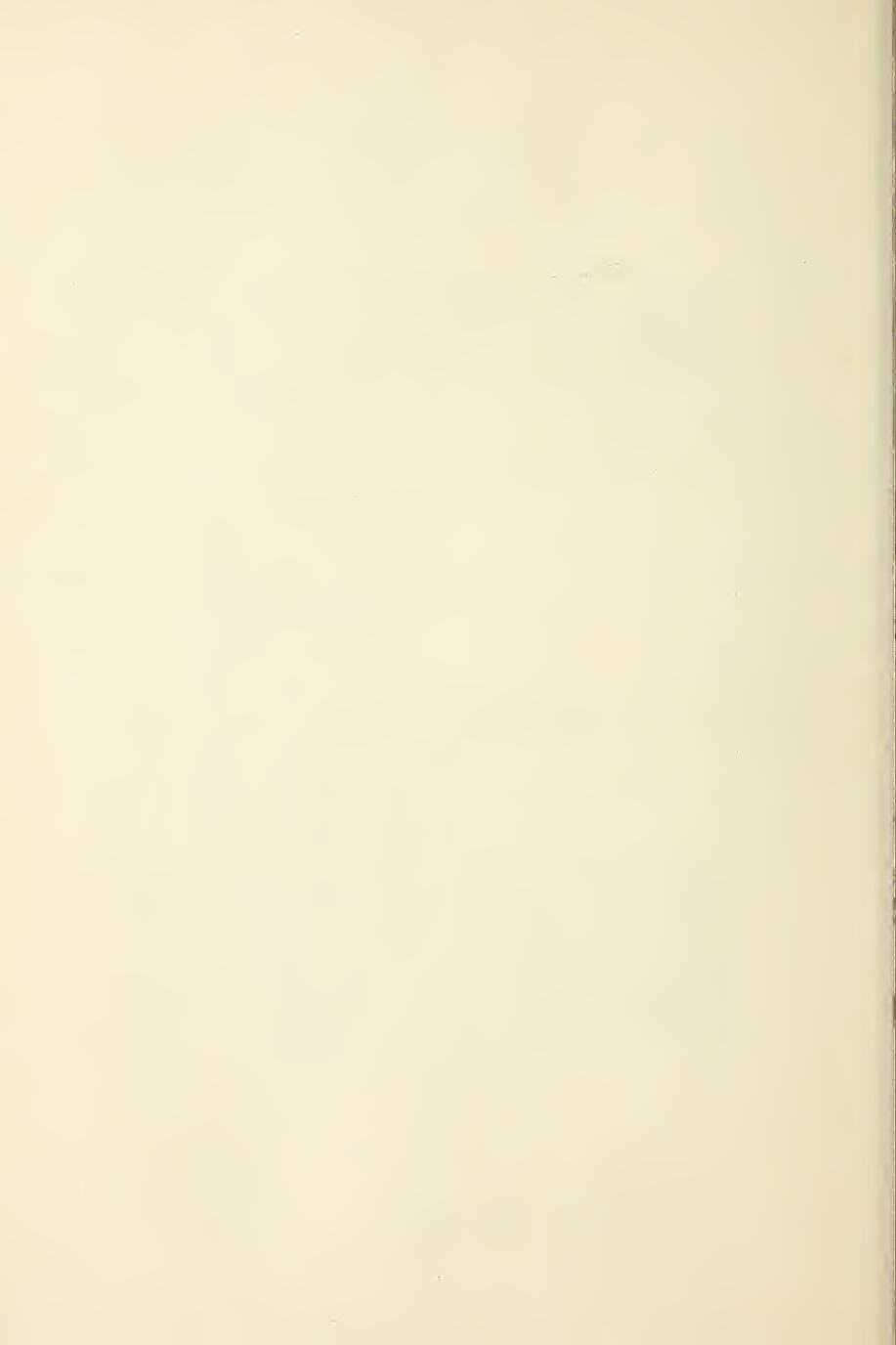
FEMALES NUMBER.

— The wife of Mr. John Stretton	8
X Mrs. Mary wife of J. Mulford,	9
X Mrs. Baker.....	10
R The wife of Sam Fithian.....	11
X The widow Carle	12
X The widow Garlick.....	13
X The wife of Dan Osborn.....	14
R The wife of Eben Leek	15
X The wife of Capt. Hobart.....	16
X The wife of Mr. Ab. Shellink	17
— The wife of Nathl. Baker....	18
— The wife of Lieut. Fithian....	19
R The wife of Th. Edwards, Sen.	20
— The wife of John Horlington	21
— The wife of Goodman Barnes	22
—	—
Female members	22

The church of 1717, erected on the south-east side of the



The Old Church, Erected 1717.



Main street nearly opposite Clinton Academy, was then said to be the largest and most costly church edifice on Long Island. Thompson and Prime, historians, both so record. Externally it was 45 by 80 feet, covered first with clapboards, afterwards with three feet cedar shingles fastened with hand-wrought nails. The tower at the west end, built separate from the foundation, projected slightly beyond the line of the main building. On each side of the belfry were arched openings and the belfry floor or deck was substantially covered with lead. Above this square tower rose a lofty sexagonal steeple. Above that a long massive red cedar shaft or spire. Above that the iron spindle on which hung a large copper vane with numerals cut therein denoting the year of the town's settlement and erection of the church thus: "1649-1717." One diagonal dial facing the street told the time and the hammer beat the hour on the clear sweet toned bell. Originally the entrance was by a door in the middle of the south-west side. Thereafter, in 1822, when renovated, the entrance was by doors on each side of the projecting tower at the west end. The timber of this church was massive, of white oak largely, the beams 10x10 and the sills and posts much larger. The window frames were of red cedar 4x6. The frame, cut on Gardiner's Island, was said to have been the free gift of the proprietor, a fact cited to show the scarcity of large timber in the town. In recognition of this magnificent gift, the society, when pews were made, devoted one of the most eligible to the exclusive use of the owner of the Island, so occupied for generations, known as the "Gardiners Island Pew." This church, raised in 1717, was not occupied until the next year. In Minister Huntting's Church Records occurs this significant entry: "1718, June 22, Sam. Parsons, Jr. owned the covenant. This was the first person that owned the

covenant in the new meeting house." A like entry, dated April 13th, 1718, not alluding to the new house, indicated that it was not then occupied. "The halfway covenant" is probably the covenant named. In the colony of Massachusetts and in New Haven, church membership was a prerequisite to qualify for voting. As all wished to exercise this privilege, ways were devised whereby the strict rule was enlarged. A profession of belief in God, in the divinity of Jesus, in the sacred scriptures, with a promise "to train their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," was substantially without any claim of regeneration, "the halfway covenant" constituting those persons taking it *quasi* members of the church, entitled to its sacraments for themselves and their children, including bap'tism and a power to vote as a free man and citizen. The tendency thus to secularize the church was accelerated after the restoration by the 2nd Charles, who required of Massachusetts, in 1662, "the repeal of the laws which restricted the privilege of voting and term of office to church members, and the substitution of a property qualification instead," and "finally the admission of all persons of honest lives to the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's supper." *Hildret's Hist. of U. S. Vol. I, p. 455.* Although church membership was never required as a qualification for voting in East-Hampton, the halfway covenant traveled there from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and out of the desire for baptism of children grew in the favor of parents. The steady, serene, persistent opposition of Jonathan Edwards to this now discarded "covenant" evoked a storm that drove him from Northampton.

The records of Hunting evince his intense interest in the progress of this church building. With exultation he records among infant baptisms, "1718, May 25th, a daugh-

ter of Cor. Conkling, Jr. Mary, Cornelius Conkling's Jr. daughter ye first baptized child in ye new meeting house, June 22d, a daughter of Sam Parsons Jr., Hannah. Sam Parsons child ye first baptized child in ye alley by ye deacons seat after ye pulpit was raised and ye deacons seat put up." Thus this father took the half-way covenant and as thereby entitled on the same day presented for baptism his infant daughter Hannah. There is a tradition that all the persons in the town liable to military duty were summoned and present at the church raising, and that seated on the sills, they filled the whole square of the foundation.

At first there were benches for seats in the church building. On the outsides these were replaced by large square wainscotted pews capped on top. Opposite the door on the south-west was the high pulpit in the middle of the north-east side, so high that Minister Huntting, as stated, records "it was raised." Over it hung the sounding board. The galleries were reached by stairways on each side of this door, and afterwards a second gallery was constructed at the ends over those first built, which in the renovation of 1822 were taken down. The women were seated at the east and men at the west end, (see p. 387.) The door in the south-west side was closed in the renovation of 1822 and doors constructed at the west end opening into the vestibule, the centre of which was furnished with seats and the eastern arched opening thereof looked towards the high pulpit on the east end. This middle portion of the vestibule, partitioned by itself, was devoted to the sole occupation of colored people. At each corner near the doors, stairways wound from the doors up to a similar vestibule, the centre whereof was the bell and clock tower, and the sides by doors opened into the galleries, the north-eastern gallery being set apart for the women, the south-western

for the men. Two wide aisles below ran from the vestibule to the pulpit stairs. The pulpit was long, narrow, with a semi-circular enlargement in the centre of its panelled front, where the minister stood and was surmounted with the pulpit leaf and cushion thereon, and bible on that.

Four tall round pillars supported the pulpit. Between the pulpit stairs, at its ends, was the deacons' seat, in front of that the communion table, a simple leaf of cherry-tree wood turned up on hinges when used, when not so, turned down. The double row of narrow seats between the aisles after benches were removed were called slips. The pews on the sides and at the pulpit ends were untouched and remained the same to the end, occupied by the same families and their descendants, sometimes for nearly a hundred years, until they were rented yearly near the commencement of the present century. The galleries about 8 feet high, with braces framed in the posts, rested on round, turned pillars. Over them the wall was finished at right angles from the sides, starting at the eaves, then between the galleries and over the pulpit the wall was arched. This church of 1717, graceful, symmetric, solid, enduring, stood until some time after 1861, nearly one hundred and fifty years, when the present church was constructed. On its taking down, the main timbers and most of the structure were sound, massive and easily susceptible of standing another century and a half. Jonathan T. Gardiner, Esq., has largely and kindly contributed many foregoing facts, to whom therefor and for other valuable historic contributions due acknowledgement is made. He states that on the demolition of this venerated structure, on its southwestern side, the old door posts were found and the holes wherein had been driven the hooks on which the doors hung. The pastor, Rev. S. L. Mershon, preached his last sermon in

this church September 1st, 1861, from the text Psalm xliv, v. 1: "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old." Five generations of men had worshipped in their simple sincere way within the walls of this church. They had attested the earnestness of prayer, the agony of contrition, the depth of penitence, the entirety of consecration, the sublimity of faith, the presence and power of the Eternal Spirit. Grave, thoughtful, sincere, these worshippers

"Ask no organ's soulless breath
To drone the themes of life and death;
No altar candle lit by day,
No ornate wordsman's rhetoric play;
No cool philosophy of speech
To double tasked idolaters,
Themselves their gods and worshippers."

In the devotion of this colony to the cause of human freedom, to the industrial and mechanic arts; to the education of the youth, to the promotion of virtue, to the worship of Jehovah, her ancient records certify in words the most positive and clear. The stock from whence they sprang was of the choicest blood of their fatherland. By inheritance they claimed the institutions of freemen. Ancestral piety had consecrated to God, themselves and their posterity forever. Their free birthright, their schools of instruction, their church of the ever living God, they must transmit in their purity to coming generations. "Who would wish that his country's existence had otherwise begun. Who would desire the power of going back to the ages of fable? Who would wish for an origin obscured in the darkness of antiquity? Who would wish for other emblazoning of his country's heraldry or other ornaments of her genealogy, than to be able to say that her first existence was with intelligence, her first breath the inspiration of liberty, her first principle the truth of divine religion?"

Bridge-Hampton, December 15th, 1888.

H. P. HEDGES.

CHAPTER VI.

INTRODUCTION TO VOL. IV, OF TOWN RECORDS—1734-1749.

Progress of the age, p. 86. Allotment of lands, p. 88. Cattle marks, p. 90. Montauk, p. 90. Town Legislation, p. 91. A dog law, p. 92. The Revolution, p. 92. Old style changed, p. 93. Gardiner's Island annexed to East-Hampton, p. 94. Notices of Ministers Hunting, Buel, Beecher, Phillips, Condit, Eleazar Miller, Nathl. Gardiner, Thomas Wickham, Jonathan Dayton, Jonathan S. Conkling, Abraham Parsons, Abel Huntington, M. D., David Hedges, Jr., Josiah C. Dayton, Samuel Miller, pp. 95-97. Concluding remarks, p. 98.

The events of the century covered by this volume of the records are noticed in newspapers, magazines, histories and laws. They are perpetuated in the memorials of courts, of churches, of cities. They are recorded in cemeteries on the headstones of graves and in enduring monumental structures. The rude currency of coin or paper that circulated tells of finance; the ponderous furniture tells of honest mechanism; the massive chimney and fireplace tells of abounding forest; the wide oven's mouth of abounding sustenance; "the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well" of simple tastes; the tinder-box and steel, of rude invention; the tallow dip candle, of limited discovery. The spinning wheel, large and small, sung the song of industry. The reel and swifts, the hatchel and crackle, the shuttle and loom, told the tale of household manufacture. The trencher and keeler and pipkin and piggin and noggin, re-

vealed the prevailing frugality of home life and paucity of foreign manufactures. The powder horn and shot bag, the old king's arm and the old flint-lock, tell of an age fled forever. These memorials of the early and even the later years covered by this volume, had but just gone out of practical use at its close. No introduction can minutely remind the reader of the many events occurring in this hundred and fifteen years. The stream of history runs rapid. Like the descending current of a mighty river we get a glimpse of some cliff, some bank, and are swiftly borne to another elevation; to some other point, or other view. Change follows change, scene succeeds scene until the objects multiply indefinitely and swiftly obscure each other by their multitude. Although this volume reaches to the age of steamboats, of friction matches and the beginning of anthracite coal and railway travel, yet it does not reach or far extend beyond the time when the sickle and scythe had fallen before the conquering march of the reaping and mowing machines, when the horse rake had superseded the handrake; when the horse power was threshing the grain, which by the human arm had been slowly pounded out with the flail; when ocean steamers chased the surging billow from the shore of one continent to another; when petroleum had come to light the world; when the telegraph and telephone had the ear of man. Hard, grinding labor still laid his exacting hand upon the masses of mankind and claimed them for his own, The wood that warmed, the whale oil lamp or tallow candle that lighted the homes of this fair land, the food that fed the household, the coarse homespun garments that protected the person from cold in winter and unseemly exposure in summer, were obtained at the cost of almost unceasing toil. The range of the newspaper, how narrow! the time and ability of the masses to

purchase and read its issues, how limited ! Human comfort, instruction and culture were rare and costly. The gifted and resolute and ambitious overcame. The weak, the undecided, the unsusceptive overcame not.

The wars of England with Spain began Oct. 23d, 1739, her war with France commencing in 1744, in which Louisburg was captured in 1745, her later French and Indian war begun in 1755, the wars with England, of the Revolution, and of 1812 all pour their ensanguined tide in the historic stream running through this volume.

ALLOTTMENT OF LANDS.

The preference for individual over joint and common improvement of undivided lands is often and clearly shown in this volume. Long before its close the last allotment of undivided lands within the town purchase had been made. They were all made to the commonage owners according to their several interest and amount of acreage therein. They were all based upon the equitable ownership and acreage of commonage held by individuals entitled thereto. They were called ten, five or three acre divisions, according to the number of acres of undivided lands allotted to each acre of commonage. These divisions and all of them were made as to individuals of right ; as such entitled to individual and varying proportions, and in no respect made as of corporate or town property. History clearly shows, and the facts show this, even if judges or courts decide otherwise. By the patent of Dongan, lands "not appropriated to any particular person or persons" were confined to "such as have been purchasers thereof and their heirs and assigns forever in proportion to their several and respective purchases thereof made as tenants in common," &c. The allotments followed this language of the Patent, (See Vol. II, p. 198), and never proceeded on the theory

that the undivided lands were town or corporate property, but always individual undivided property owned by the *purchasers thereof in proportion to their several purchases.*

David Gardiner, lawyer, statesman and historian, the accomplished author of the "Chronicles of East-Hampton," than whom no better authority can be cited, takes this view of the construction of the Patent in the Chronicles, p. 67, and on page 40 declares "the lands which still remain undivided were not considered of much value. They are all held in tenancy in common and are subject yet to allotment among the heirs or assigns of the original purchasers whenever any of them may require it,"—and see introduction to Vol. I of Records, p. 10 and 11, and introduction to Vol. II of Records, pp. 5, 8, 9. In the 49 lots made and drawn for June 4th, 1736, called the ten acre division because ten acres of land was allotted to one acre of commonage, and in all subsequent and preceding divisions, this acreage of commonage was the measure and gave name and amount to the lands divided. The divisions recorded in this volume are nearly as follows :

Ten acre division, June 4th, 1736, p. 17 to 27, a little over 7,000 acres.

Five acre division, Feb. 6th, 1739-40, p. 64 to 81, a little over 3,100 acres.

Five acre addition, Feb. 6th, 1739-40, p. 86 to 96, a little short 600 acres.

Second five acre division, Feb. 6th, 1739-40, p. 96 to 110, a little over 2,800 acres.

Three acre division, March 30, 1747, p. 138 to 160, a little short 1,800 acres.

Thus over 15,000 acres were allotted in the years commencing in 1736 and ending in 1747, when the last called, the three acre division, was made. Efforts since made to

complete and perpetuate the list of commonage owners by committees thereto appointed have been unavailing, and the town Trustees seem to have claimed title to all the yet undivided lands in the town purchase, the value whereof was reckoned so small as to create little or no opposition or adverse claim, (pp. 82, 305, 308, 312.)

MARKS.

A large portion of the wealth and means of subsistence of the people of the town consisted in their cattle, sheep and horses. They were chiefly pastured on the peninsula of Montauk, where were kept some 2,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and many horses. Necessity required the ownership to be designated by ear marks, and hence these, like trade marks having value, became a species of property, the subject of town record. Among the first gifts of parents to sons was an ear mark entered of record.

Montauk was some ten miles long, contained from 9,000 to 10,000 acres, was well watered, well adapted to pasturage, required little fence, and was desired as a valuable acquisition to the town territory at an early date. In 1658 an agreement with the Indians was made to secure the pasturage. In 1660 and 1661, after the overthrow of the Montauks by the Narragansetts, and the flight for refuge to East-Hampton, title was acquired to the "Hither End." In 1670 title was acquired to a tract between Fort Pond and Great Pond. In 1686 the remainder was acquired, subject to certain reservations and Indian rights. It was a valuable addition to the agricultural value of the town territory. Its improvement was regulated by a system of rules appropriate, and so peculiar that Chancellor Sandford, a proprietor, declared his inability to understand them. It remained undivided, and owned chiefly by the farmers of East-Hampton and Bridge-Hampton, until the

year 1879, when by partition sale it passed to the purchaser and present owner, Arthur W. Benson.

LEGISLATION.

The reader of these records will not fail to see the legislative power actively working in town meetings, in the meetings of the proprietors of the undivided lands, in the meetings of the proprietors of Montauk, and of the Trustees of the town. As late as 1751 the town was infested with wild cats and on ordinance thereof fixed a bounty to be paid as a premium for their destruction, (see pp. 167-176). The scope of legislation was wide, varied, penal, permissive, prohibitory, and embraced within its sphere both church and state. Trespass on the undivided lands at home, at Napeague or Montauk, was restrained, (pp. 248-266, &c.)

The pews, not heretofore hired, about 1799, were rented, (p. 309, &c.) The tything men were chosen to preserve order in the church, especially among the irrepressible youth, (pp. 320-320, &c.) The town meeting fixed the minister's salary, (320-325) defined the seats for singers, (320-335) chose the chorister and his assistants. The vote of 1802 directing that "Joseph Dimon be principal chorister and David Talmage 3d, David Sherril, David Hedges, Jr., and Isaac Dimon, Jr., be assistant choristers," seems like modern history to those who yet remember the same, and the melodious and mysterious pitch-pipe used by the principal chorister, who fairly earned the Sunday dinner voted him, (pp. 396-402.)

In 1785, in the excitement of the moment probably, over the loss of many sheep, and moved by the indignant eloquence of some sufferer, the good people of the town voted "that all the dogs in the town be immediately killed," p. 247. Yet notwithstanding the narrowness shown in legislating to prohibit the export of clams, the fiery excitement

expressed in the resolve that all dogs be "immediately killed," the invasion of the sphere of church action in choosing "tything men" and "choristers" and "singers' seats," and renting pews and fixing the minister's salary, in the main ends sought the legislation was appropriate, effective, judicious, and of itself a school of instruction. We learn to swim by swimming, and as truly learn to legislate by legislating.

In all these records the action of the town as a *unit* by vote to enact, to execute and enforce laws, stand out in bold relief. Self-government thus began, thus progressed, thus learned to act by acting, to govern by governing, until every town in this county contained within itself the indestructible elements that grew into national union and in independence. If the aggregation of our population in cities shall continue, if in place of government by towns be substituted the government by counties and cities, by Boards of Supervisors and Boards of Aldermen, if the governing power be removed from the people in towns and delegated to Councils and Boards as is now being done, it may be questioned whether the people are thereby best educated for self-government. The diminishing power of rural life and the overshadowing power of city life in legislation is yet to be proved for the perpetuity of Freedom.

THE REVOLUTION.

After the Battle of Long Island, 28th August, 1776, East-Hampton and all the Island fell within the lines of British occupation and under their rule. The records would be open to inspection and all expressions therein hostile to the royal power would incur the censure of the military authorities. Those occurring before would naturally be concealed or erased. Thereafter, until November 25th, 1783, when New-York was evacuated, none would be per-

mitted. Hence the absence on the records of such allusions. Yet we know by the records of the Provincial and Continental Congress, and other sources, that the freemen of this town unanimously advocated the patriot cause, sustained and sympathized with their countrymen in Boston and elsewhere, fought for their liberties on land and sea, the most active in the Revolution sometimes taking refuge in the continental army or the towns in Connecticut, and thence sometimes as privateers contributing gallantly to the cause of freedom. East-Hampton nurtured no Tory and no drop of Tory blood. (See Onderdonk's *Rev. Incidents of Suffolk Co.*, pp. 14, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, &c.)

The presence of the portion of the British forces quartered in Sag Harbor and the Hamptons was a standing menace, their conduct exasperating, their language provoking, their incessant pillaging a burden, their insults a trial, their brutality a grievance. The people of East-Hampton, not without cause, held them in utter loathing and abhorrence. The discipline and conduct of the officers and men on the fleet in Gardiner's Bay was more respectful. Between the people and them visits were exchanged and social civilities were not unfrequent. At Col. Abraham Gardiner's a company of officers of the British fleet on one occasion dined, there meeting some young ladies of East-Hampton. Until recently one of the two large black walnut tables on which the provision was laid, was retained in use. There is a tradition that the carver at this dinner asked the ladies to what they would be helped. The first one asked replied "a wing." The others, in unthoughtful diffidence, continued to answer "a wing," until the carver, seeing the supply short of the demand, said, "Madam, you will please understand that the fowl is not all wings."

That was the age of the Eagle, this of the Dove. The sweet peace with soft wings that now reigns would not reign had that age nurtured no resolute, fiery and masterful souls. The spirit of Cromwell and his avenging Ironsides lived in the Revolutionary regiments, panted for the field of conflict, exulted in the fight for freedom, shouted its battle cry—Independence. If the way to freedom was laid only through war, who shall say that their wrath was wrong, and that being angry they sinned, or that their avenging justice was not a baptism from on high? Thank God that no weak sentiment, no illusive hope, no deceitful promise unnerved their arm or stayed their march, until they stood on the mount of Independence, in the citadel of Freedom.

CHRONOLOGY.

In 1752, by act of Parliament, eleven days were dropped between the 2d and 14th of September, and the year was to commence January 1st and not March 25th, as before. In reducing old style to this new style add ten days from 1500 to 1700 and eleven days from 1700 to 1752. March in old style was the 1st and June the 4th month, &c. In writing the year 17⁵²₅₃, or other years preceding or succeeding, the bottom figures represent the actual year as we reckon and the only figures to be read.

GARDINER'S ISLAND.

Gardiner's Island was originally an independent Manor or Lordship, whose proprietor had power to hold courts and maintain authority over his territory, by grant from royal authority. When Gov. Dongan, in 1686, proposed to annex this Island to the town of East-Hampton the remonstrance of the proprietor availed to prevent it and a confirmatory patent from the Governor continued his title and rights to his Lordship. By act of the Senate and As-

sembly of New-York, passed 7th March, 1788, it was annexed, probably without opposition, to this town. The Manorial and Lordship incidents conferred by royal patent fell with the royal authority at the revolution, and the ancient inheritance from Lion Gardiner became a part of the great Republic, and its proprietors, descendants of his honored stock, ardent advocates of the free institutions of their country.

This volume commences some twelve years before minister Hunting vacated the pulpit, and nineteen years before he was laid in his grave. He was mild in manner, social in disposition, kind of heart, generous in feeling, profound in scholarship, logical in argument, dignified in demeanor, retiring in deportment, consecrated to the great work of the ministry ; and in the warmth of his affection, the wealth of his tenderness, the sensibility of his soul, a fitting friend and guide to his people. He died Sept. 21st, 1753, some seven years after he had resigned the active duties of the pastoral relation in which he had served the Master fifty years.

This volume covers the whole fifty-two years of the ministry of Samuel Buell, D. D., from Sept. 19th, 1746, when he was installed, to July 19th, 1798, when he died. Ardent, earnest, imaginative, active, shrewd, positive, social, hospitable, cheerful, observing, magnetic within and without the pulpit, he was a living force long impressed upon the church and people of this town. He enlarged their views, elevated their thoughts, purified their purposes, inspired to intellectual culture, to more thorough education, to higher devotion of the heart, to nobler ends in life. His fervent eloquence, his sparkling wit, his wide learning, his genial manners, his ready repartee, his hunting feats, his fearless riding, his indomitable energy, his flow of anecdote,

and variety of experience—all these are historic. But for him Clinton Academy had not been.

Lyman Beecher, D. D., of world-wide fame, successor of Minister Buel, and preaching here soon after his decease, was ordained over the church, Sept. 5th, 1799, and remained until 1811. At this time in East-Hampton were many gifted men, thoughtful, inquiring, well read, argumentative, logical, of powerful mind, some of whom were his near neighbors. Of this number were Abraham Parsons, Town Clerk, Justice and School Teacher; Jonathan S. Conkling, afterwards State Senator and first Judge of the County; Abel Huntington, M. D., Jonathan Dayton, David Gardiner, David Hedges, Jr., and others with whom Beecher often conversed and argued on questions connected with his sermons. The writer has been told that Beecher thus arguing sometimes met nearly if not quite his match, and in later life attributed his facility in debate and illustration to this early experience.

This volume extends over the ministry of the grave, sedate and learned Ebenezer Phillips, ordained 5th May, 1811, resigned March 16th, 1830. In the utterance of admonition Phillips was unexcelled. On a Sabbath morning, after two Deacons of his church had engaged in a contest at law, he read for the morning lesson Chap. vi, of I Corinthians, commencing, "Dare any of you having a matter against another go to law before the unjust and not before the saints?" Possibly some aged hearer may still recall the emphasis expressed in the utterance of "*dare*,"—deep, prolonged, terrific, reverberating, inimitable, as the roar of "Jupiter Tonans."

This volume covers the ministry of the sweet and sainted Joseph D. Condit, from 5th Sept., 1830, to April 2d, 1835. It reaches over the ministry of Samuel R. Ely, D. D., as

stated supply from 1835 to 1846, whose genial ways, social fondness, fatherly care, and abounding love still linger in the memory of his flock. It covers the short ministry of Alexander Bullions, 1846-1848, and almost all that of Samuel Huntting, begun in 1848 and closed in 1849 by his lamented death. The stream of history running through this volume, measured by the career of the many eminent men who lived and died within its years, seems still more long and rapid.

Eleazar Miller, grandson of John, the first settler, elected member of Assembly in 1748, re-elected continuously until 1769, was thence called "Assemblyman Miller." In the latter year, after a warm contest, Col. afterwards Gen. Woodhull, of sad Revolutionary fame, secured the majority for Assembly over Miller. This useful, hospitable, prudent patriot and venerable legislator died March 15th, 1788, aged over 91. Doctor Nathaniel, son of Col. Abraham Gardiner, surgeon in the army of the Revolution, represented this County in the Assembly in 1786, 89 and 90. Thomas Wickham, (Capt. of a privateer in the Revolution) was Assemblyman in 1800-1-2. Jonathan Dayton in 1805-8. Jonathan S. Conkling in 1811-14. Abraham Parsons in 1817-20. Dayton and Conkling were subsequently in the State Senate. The writer well remembers these two representatives and others in public life fifty years and more by gone—men of mark, known in the councils of the State and Nation; as David Gardiner, father of Mrs. President Tyler and author of the "Chronicles" mentioned, Abel Huntington, M. D., David Hedges, Jr., Josiah C. Dayton, Samuel Miller, and many more, men of strong intellect, practical judgment, independent thought and personal power among the distinguished minds of the Nation. Fifty years since few streets, even in the great cities of the land, presented a brighter constellation of minds than East-Hampton Main street. In her palmy days it may be doubt-

ed if the Senators of East-Hampton would compare unfavorably with the illustrious Senate of the Roman Republic.

The instruction and teaching of her brilliant line of ministers and statesmen may well be summed up in the words of Josiah Quincy, of Boston: "Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom, none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian faith, and the sanctions of the Christian religion."

By the munificence of the Town of East-Hampton her ancient records for two hundred years are rescued from oblivion and perpetuated in print, to be an imperishable legacy of instruction and light to the world.

Since 1849, when by invitation the writer delivered the Historical Address commemorating the bi-centennial of the settlement of his native town, forty years have gone. By the partiality of his townsmen he has been invited to write and permitted in old age to complete with his own hand, introductions to the former three and to this fourth volume of printed records. Thanks to them. Thanks to the "Power Supreme." For the good of his native town and native isle, his heart until its last expiring pulsation will never cease to beat. For the culture of our youth, for the diffusion of knowledge, for the preservation of our traditions and history, for the perpetuity of our free institutions, his desire will never die. My native isle and native town, may they be forever free!

"Free as the winds that winnow
Her shrubless hills of sand;
Free as the waves that batter
Along her yielding land.
Than hers at duty's summons,
No loftier spirit stirs.
Nor fails o'er human suffering
A readier tear than hers.
God bless the sea-beat Island,
And grant forevermore,
That Charity and Freedom dwell
As now upon her shore."

Bridge-Hampton, November 13, 1889.

H. P. HEDGES.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIANS.—*Death of the Manhansett Sachem*, p. 99. *Sachem's Hole*, p. 99. *Wyandance attains supremacy*, p. 100. *The Montauk Tribe*, p. 100. *Their Number*, p. 100. *Wars with Pequots and Narraghansetts*, p. 100. *Navigation*, p. 102. *Wampum*, p. 102. *Religion*, p. 103. *Missions*, p. 104. *Cockence Long Island*, p. 105. *Indian Influence on the Anglo-Saxon*, p. 107. *Beman, Father and son*, p. 108. *Love of War*, p. 109. *An Epitaph*, p. 110. *The Trustees of the Town of East-Hampton*, p. 110.

At the time of the settlement of East-Hampton this Tribe resided chiefly upon the Peninsula of "Montaukett," as their headquarters.

Poggatacut, Sachem of the Manhansetts, and brother of Wyandance, died in 1651. Tradition (recorded) tells of the funeral train that carried his remains to interment at the royal burying-ground at Montauk. On the road from Sag-Harbor to East-Hampton, the bearers rested their burden on the ground. The place where the head rested was marked by an excavation some $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth and diameter, and was known to all as "the Sachem's Hole." It was kept clear of leaves and rubbish as a sacred spot by the Indians in my day, and was located about two rods south west of the 3 mile stone from East-Hampton. The building of the Turnpike road obliterated it, realizing the danger of innovation foreboded by the author of the *Chronicles of East-Hampton* sooner than was looked for. Writers

speaking of this as the mark where rested the feet of the body contradict the tradition. Furman's *Antiquities of Long Island* strangely and mistakenly records this place as marking the place where rested the body of the Shinecock Sachem on its way, through Sag-Harbor to East-Hampton, and thence to Montauk for burial. This contradicts the tradition and the account recorded in "the *Chronicles of East-Hampton*," an authority remarkably full and accurate. The pre-eminence which he maintained over the other tribes of the Island, as their Sachem or Chieftain, seems to have descended to Wyandance, who thenceforth assumed the regal authority as Sachem of "Paumanacke," or Long Island. Under the government of Wyandance, if not previously, this tribe acquired by their martial virtues and the skill of their chieftain, a powerful ascendancy over the other tribes of the Island, who by tribute, deference, or otherwise, acknowledged their superiority. At this time they appear to have been numerous.

Among the manuscript memoranda of John Lyon Gardiner, deceased, (a great antiquarian, thoroughly versed in the records and history of the early settlement of the eastern towns of Long Island,) I find the following :

"Eleazar Miller, Esq., formerly member of Assembly, said that when a young man he once enquired of a very old Indian, whether the Indians on the east end of Long Island were numerous. The Indian, placing his hand upon the grass, answered : 'If you can count the spires of grass, you can count the Indians that were living when I was a boy.'"

The same antiquarian, (to whom I confess myself indebted for much of our early history,) has left the following record of their romantic and most unfortunate defeat :

"The Montauk Tribe of Indians were tributary or allied to the Pequots. When this country was first settled a war prevailed between the Pequots on the one part, and the

Narraghansetts, who were very numerous, on the other. The Block Island Indians took sides with the latter, the Montauk Indians with the former. In this war the Montaukers received a heavy blow from the Block Island Indians.

"Both parties set out in their war canoes, on the same evening. It was in the summer season, and at the full of the moon. They met half way, but the Block Island Indians being so situated in the glades of the moon, could not be seen, while at the same time, looking westward, they saw at a distance their enemies silently approaching in Indian file. The word was given, and they hurried back to Block Island, laid in ambush for their enemies, and secreted their wives and children. The Montaukers, unsuspecting, arrived at their landing place, hauled up their canoes, and were silently, and as they thought, sure of success, approaching the wigwams of their enemies, while as they supposed asleep. They fell into the ambush that was laid, and while one party was killing them another was destroying their canoes, and slaying such as attempted to return. They were all either taken or killed, except a few who escaped in one canoe. These brought the melancholy news to their friends. The Montaukers then moved on to the parsonage lands, at East-Hampton, and continued there a long time. Their Sachem was taken alive and carried to Narraghansett. A large, flat rock was heated by building fires upon. He was then ordered on it, with his bare feet. He sung his death song, walking several times composedly across it, till his feet were burned to a coal. He fell, and they finished the scene as usual in such cases. This was the last of their wars."

The tribe continued to decrease, and although severe laws were enacted, to prevent intemperance, by the sale of intoxicating drinks among them, yet other causes operated to reduce their number. It is probable that about this period the small pox, (that terror of the Indian,) prevailed among them, and carried off great numbers. The following order upon the town books substantiates the conjecture.

"March 2nd, 1663.—It is ordered that noe Indian shall come to town, into the street, after sufficient notice, on penalty of paying 5s., or be whipped ; until they be free of the *small pox*," &c.

In language, customs, government, religion and manners, this tribe was similar to the adjoining aboriginal tribes. The lamented author of the *Chronicles of East-Hampton*, (than whom none was better versed in local antique lore,) says of them :—

"In their religion they were Polytheists and Idolaters. Their government was a monarchical despotism. In person they were tall, of proud and lofty movement, of active bodies and as straight as the arrow. They were warlike in their habits and spent most of their time in the study of military policy. Their chiefs and their braves were distinguished above those of the other tribes of the Island for prowess in the field ; for a recklessness of life in battle, and for the bold and daring onset with which, under their war scream, they rushed upon an enemy."

"Their canoes in which they visited the neighboring islands and the continent, as far east as Boston, and as far south as New York, were of the largest class, and in some instances capable of carrying eighty persons. That of Wyandance required the strength of seven or eight men to draw it from the water upon the shore ; and on one occasion was damaged at Gardiner's Island for want of a sufficient number of persons to place it beyond the reach of the sea. With New Haven and the Connecticut River their intercourse was frequent. Their habits were social and they visited often and familiarly the families of neighbouring tribes, with whom they delighted to mix in converse and friendly gaiety."

"In the arts they had made but small advancement. The principal articles of manufacture were shell beads, called wampum, and which all accounts agree in stating were made by them in greater abundance than by any other tribe." "They were, as I have before remarked, Polytheists. They had gods in great numbers ; many of lesser influence,

having particular charges, and two of exalted degree, the good and the evil Deity, having a general superintendence and control, as well over all other gods as over men. There was a god of the four corners of the earth, and the four seasons of the year; another of the productions of the earth; another of the elements; one of the day and night; and a god of the hearth, the family, and domestic relations. The great, good, and supreme Deity they called Caulklun-too-wut, which signifies one possessed of supreme power. The great evil spirit was named Mutcheshesumetoo, which signifies evil power. They worshipped and offered sacrifices to these gods at all times. They had small idols or images which they believed knew the will of the gods, and a regular Priesthood by whom these idols were consulted. The priests were called Powawas or Powwas, and declared to the people what the gods required of them; when dances and feasts should be made; when presents should be given to the old people; when sacrifices should be offered to the gods, and of what kind. These Powwas pretended to hold intercourse with the gods, in dreams, and with the evil spirit in particular, who appeared to them under different forms, and by voices in the air. These were the medicine men. They administered to the sick; relieved those afflicted with evil spirits and poison, and by incantations and charms, protected the people from all harm. Subject to the Powwas' influence, neither could fire burn them nor water drown them; nor could they receive any injury whatever. The most savory sacrifice made to the great Deity was the tail or fin of the whale, which they roasted. The leviathan, from which it was taken, was at times found cast upon the sea shore, and then a great and prolonged powaw, or religious festival, was held. At these festivals great efforts were supposed to be necessary to keep the Evil One without the circle of their incantations. His presence, it was believed, would defeat the object of the Powwas in the procurement of the favor and particular regard of the good deity. Violent gesticulations, loud yells, and laborious movements of the limbs and body, with distortion of the features, were continued until the excite-

ment produced approached to madness. When the Evil Spirit was supposed to be subjugated the dance and the feast commenced. It is among the Indian traditions, that the existence of the Evil Spirit was evidenced by his having, when driven from the feast, left the imprint of his foot upon a granite rock on Montauk, and made three holes in the ground, at regular distances, where he alighted in three several leaps from the stone on which he had stood, and then disappeared."

"They believed in a future state of existence; that their souls would go westward a great distance, and many moons journey, to a place where the spirits of all would reside, and where, in the presence of their great Sawwonnuntoh, beyond the setting sun, the brave and the good would exercise themselves in pleasureable singing, in feasting, hunting and dancing forever. The coward, the traitor, the liar, and the thief were also there, but the enjoyments of the favored Sawwonnuntoh only added to the pain of the punishments visited upon the misdeeds of the wicked. Servile labor, so painful to and so much despised by the Indian, was the allotment of the sinful. The making a canoe with a round stone, and the carrying water in a wicker basket, were among the perplexing exercises of those who had sacrificed the happiness of their future existence to the will of Mutcheshesumetoh, or the Evil Power."

Efforts were, at a very early day, made to introduce civilization and Christianity among this tribe, but apparently with little success. The Rev. Thomas James was employed by "The Society for propagating the Gospel in New England," about the year 1660. He commenced the study of the Indian language, and made efforts to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the Montauk Indians. Little is known however either of the length or success of his exertions.

In 1741 the New-York Committee of the same society employed Mr. Azariah Horton, (a native of Southold,) as a missionary, to be exclusively employed in the instruction

of the Long Island Indians ; and in that year he was ordained by the Presbytery of New-York to the work of the Gospel ministry. In this service Mr. Horton remained 11 years. From his journal, still extant, it would appear that he often preached to and labored with the Montauk Indians, and that some of them received the Gospel. These were probably the first religious impressions which to any extent affected the tribe.

In 1798 the Rev. Paul Cuffee, a native Shinecock Indian, received a commission from the "New-York Missionary Society," to labor with the remnants of the Long Island Indians. In their employ he remained till his death, which occurred March 7th, 1812. The principal field of his labor was Canoe Place and Montauk.

The tribe of Montauk Indians, within the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants, numbered some two hundred. Fifty or sixty years since, under the tuition of one Brown, an Englishman, who resided among them, they made some little advances in education. At that day they were eagerly sought for as whalers, on account of their aptness and skill in seamanship, and their rare merits in the perilous conflicts with the giants of the deep. They manifested an equal readiness for the whaling voyage, and not a ship in that day sailed upon a whaling cruise without the necessary complement of Indians. The same passion has, to some extent, descended to the few survivors of the present day.

History has meagerly, romance bountifully sketched the peculiarities of the Indian. My learned friend William W. Tooker, with antiquarian perseverance and matchless skill, has traced the history of "Cockenoe de Long Island," from his capture in the Pequot war, (where the Montauks as tributary to the Pequots were involved in their destruction.)

to his slavery in Massachusetts, his service as first interpreter to John Elliott in his translation of the Indian Bible, his return to his native tribe at Montauk, his marriage with the sister of Wyandance, and of the other three great Sachems of Eastern Long Island; his career as chief counselor in the Montauk tribe, his office of interpreter and agency in the large sales of Indian lands on Long Island. His intellectual eminence must have been an elevating power to his tribe, and contributed to prolong their existence and supremacy over the other neighboring tribes. The seclusion of the Montauks was unusually favorable to their survival, as a people. The doom of destruction, that swept away the Indian race as a whirlwind, was delayed but not averted from the Montauks. The example and teaching of this high counselor and of Sampson Occum, Azariah Horton and others, was evanescent. Some brief account of Gospel work among them remains. After the death of Wyandance, in 1659, by poison secretly administered, the tribe under the leadership of Weoncombone, his son, came to reside on the calf pasture south of the main street, as a refuge from the persecution of the Narragansetts. While there in 1662, the small pox raged so fatally as to threaten their extinction, and Weoncombone then died at the age of twenty-two. In my boyhood many graves remained there, reputed to be of Indians. In excavating for the foundation of the dwelling house and outbuildings of Mr. Satterthwaite, years ago the bones of Indian bodies, bottles, an idol image and other articles identifying the site of their burial place were found. The idol may have been the one worshipped by the young Sachem. Writers have erred in stating that with the decease of the son of Wyandance his descendants perished. His grandson Moushu, alias Poniate, signed the deed of Dec. 1, 1670, for a portion of Montauk.

The record of impress of the intellectual and moral power of the white race on the Indian is not lacking. But who has written of

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDIAN ON THE ANGLO SAXON?

The contact of the Pioneers and their descendants for generations with the Indian tribes, organized or disorganized, was a potent factor in the formation of character. The Indian was proud, self controlled, revengeful, subtle, thoughtful, persevering, brave, mechanically ingenious, laconic in expression, keen in observation; impatient of restraint, enduring in fortitude, grateful for kindness, unyielding to the foe; unimpressible to antagonizing or to unaccustomed influences. His nature was full of apparent contradictions. He endured hardship and hunger as a Spartan of old. He yielded to the love of strong drink as the weakest wine bibber. He was immovable in patience and perseverance. He was as restless and roving in desire as a wandering Arab. He seemed immersed in his own thoughts and yet read with almost unfailing penetration the heart of his fellow men. He took little from the Anglo-Saxon in education, in manners or religion. He left his impress on the whites. His grim wit, his stoical fortitude, his feigned insensibility to pain and suffering, his love of independence, his hate of bondage, his fondness for the chase, his kinship to nature, his admiration for eloquence: all these, less on the old, more on the young, somewhat on all, were inherited as influences derived from association with the Indian. His craft and his caution gave to the soldier of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and to their descendants elements of character that fitted them the better for the duties of their arduous life and the high destiny they should achieve.

The Montauk or Shipecock squaw seventy years ago,

often peddled baskets in the Hamptons. A strap over the head held the burden on the back. With noiseless foot-step she approached the door; unbidden she raised the latch; unabashed and unabashable, with the air of a Queen, she entered and put the query, "Spouse you don't want to buy no baskets nor nothing to-day?" A few old men and women yet live, who in the far off years heard this query and witnessed the attitude and assumption of indifference inimitable and unique.

Nearly an hundred years by-gone an Indian in East-Hampton, named Josiah Beman, preached the doctrine of Universal Salvation. It is said Lyman Beecher, as was the custom, then had his wood-pile in the street. While cutting wood Beman came along the street and this dialogue followed: Beecher to Beman, "I hear you preach the doctrine of Universal Salvation?" Answer, "Yes." Beecher said, "I see no need of your preaching if your doctrine is true, because then all men will be saved whether you preach or not." Beman said, "Mr. Beecher, I hear you preach the doctrine of Foreordination?" Ans., "Yes." Beman said, "If your doctrine is true, I see no need of your preaching, because if men are foreordained to be saved or lost they will be saved or lost whether you preach or not."

A younger Beman (I think son of Josiah) was a bound servant boy to the Rev. Ebenezer Phillips, in East-Hampton. He was a long annoying trial to the parson. At last the boy wore out the minister's patience. He collared Beman in earnest, whip in hand, determined to give the imp a thorough threshing. Introducing the punishment with admonition, Mr. Phillips in grave emphatic characteristic tones said, "Now, Beman, I have counseled and advised you. I have remonstrated with you and warned you. I

have threatened you ; yes, and I have *reasoned* with you. It all does no good, and now I must whip you." Even in the impending danger, Beman noticed the emphasis on the word "*reasoned*." After some dozen or more sharp, stinging lashes were struck, as if a new and startling thought had come uppermost, Beman sang out, "Oh ! Oh ! Massa Phillips ! Oh, Massa Phillips, stop ! Massa Phillips, stop !" Expecting some new development, Mr. Phillips stopped, saying, "Well, Beman, what is it ?" Beman said, "Oh, Massa Phillips, let's *reason*."

Beman is not the first or only transgressor who preferred reasoning to threshing. The flavor of Indian wit and humour, the concentrated force of the Indian epigram transmitted down the later generations, is characteristic of the American mind and born of aboriginal antecedents. Deep seated and nurtured in the heart of the Indian for untold ages was the love of war. His education, his hunter life, his undying aspiration was supremacy in martial achievement. This was "his being's end and aim." To this all other pursuits or desires were subject. The four Sachems of the tribes of eastern Long Island in 1645, offered their services as warriors to the Dutch against the English, thereby showing their inherent love for war. After the lapse of more than a century and a quarter from the settlement of the town and the friendly intercourse with the whites and the "old, old story," by ministers James and Huntting and Buell, by Sampson Occum and Azariah Horton and others, they were still ready for war, even against their best friends and neighbors.

Martha Bookee Flint, in her book entitled "Early Long Island a Colonial Study," on p. 429, cites a letter written about 1777 by Guy Johnson to Lord Germaine, quoting this: "I had an interview with the Montauk Indians on Long

Island, who though few in number and surrounded by disaffected people, have offered their services whenever the General could please to make use of them." The Indian walked "in the valley of the shadow of death." The theology of the day contributed to darken his night. Sampson Occum's hymn commencing "Awaked by Sinai's awful sound" ends with the words "redeeming love." Yet four of its five stanzas describe the state of despair, as if a premonition of the extinction of his race was his dominating thought. It seems as if the Indian brooding over, resolved to hasten his doom and contribute to his own destruction. The elder Beman is said to have composed his epitaph, which is characteristic of himself and perhaps of the tribes then vanishing. It runs thus :

"Here Josiah Beman lies,
And nobody laughs and nobody cries;
Where he's gone and how he fares,
Nobody knows and nobody cares."

The Trustees of the Town, as a corporation, were twelve in number. By the patent of Gov. Dongan they took title in trust by its terms "only" in trust as a medium of conveyance, to confirm the allotted lands to the individual owners thereof, the unallotted lands to their owners and with a pre-emption right to acquire the yet unpurchased part of Montauk. The date of the patent was December 9th, 1686. The date of the deed of the unpurchased part of Montauk was August 3d, 1687. The nearly cotemporaneous dates would seem to imply some connection between them, and imply that the patent was a procuring cause of the deed. The trustees, and they alone, could purchase. They could do so for the benefit of the town, or of individuals. They chose to do so for individuals. The twenty-nine proprietors who took title in the deed to "North Neck" and all the remainder of Montauk lying east of and includ-

ing Great Pond, advanced to the Trustees the purchase money wherewith they paid the Montauk tribe of Indians for the land. Thenceforth the Trustees held the nominal legal title for the benefit of the purchasers, who held the equitable title. By contributing the money to purchase, a trust resulted in the land for the benefit of those contributors, in the proportion of their contributions. If the Trustees were unfaithful to their duty as Trustees for the equitable owners, the latter could invoke the aid of a court of equity and compel a conveyance to them of the legal title by the Trustees. On this theory, in 1851, at the Suffolk County Circuit, judgment was rendered against the Trustees in favor of the committee of the proprietors, prosecuting in behalf of themselves and their numerous co-owners in their own names. As required by the terms of the Judgment, the Trustees conveyed all their corporate rights or claim to the land and waters of Montauk, to the proprietors, who thenceforth, as a corporation, governed the same, substantially as it had been governed by the Town Trustees, before they set up claims of ownership adverse to the rights of the equitable owners. In 1879, by sale in a partition suit, Arthur W. Benson became the purchaser and sole owner of the land called Montauk. Since he became the owner the Indians left their home at Montauk. Their dwellings were removed or demolished. For some years they have been disbanded as a tribe. They and their descendants are dispersed and widely scattered, without organization; with little aboriginal blood, the few tragic survivors of a once great name.

With a short interval from the time of Dongan's Patent, for 160 years, the Town Trustees controlled, managed and governed the territory of Montauk. The three purchases of Montauk, comprising "the Hither End," which extended

to and included Fort Pond ; the nine score acre purchase, which comprised the land from Fort Pond to Great Pond, and bounded north nearly by the line of stone wall between those ponds, (called the nine score acre purchase because the three men purchasing were reimbursed on conveying to proprietors, by an allotment of nine score acres at Amagansett, and sometimes called the "land between the Ponds") ; and the final purchase of 1687, constituted three sets of purchasers owning different interests. In 1748, by consent of all these proprietors, their complicated interests were simplified and consolidated so as to run throughout the whole territory of Montauk,* estimated at nine thousand acres. In this equalization a share in the "Hither End" was estimated at £8, 0s, 0d, a share in the land "between the ponds" at £8, 0s, 0d, and a share in the land east of Fort Pond at £24, 0s, 0d. The sum of these three amounts is £40, 0s, 0d. Thereafter a share throughout Montauk was measured by forty pounds, and an eighth part of a share by five pounds, and all ownership or interest therein was measured by pounds, shillings and pence. The Town Trustees took the charge and practical management of this large territory, improved mainly as a pasturage for cattle from the early days of the town to modern times. They regulated the pasturage ; they fixed the stint or proportion of cattle allowed on an undivided interest ; they kept a record of all the owners and their rights ; they hired and fixed the compensation of the shepherds or keepers, who resided on Montauk ; they negotiated with the tribe of Indians there residing ; they provided for fencing the land in several tracts ; they took measures to prevent trespass ; they sold the wood as it became ripe for cutting ; the construction and repairing of the dwellings thereon

*See copy document equalizing in Appendix.

they managed. All these and many other duties connected with this large domain enhanced the importance of the office of Trustee and made a position on that Board an educational force. Thereby they acquired business habits, legislative and practical knowledge, self reliance and an experience impelling thought towards popular government. Thus twelve citizens were constantly training to represent the Town by this large trust and by thinking, speaking, and acting for the town. When Gov. Dongan sanctioned and legalized such a Board of Trustees in the old towns of Long Island, he chartered a power that could move and did move with an augmenting velocity ever more in the direction of popular rights. The inborn devotion to freedom that never slumbered in the old towns of Suffolk County was nurtured and grew deep rooted in their representative boards of Trustees. They were the Tribunes of the people. What shall be the value of products of the earth as currency? How shall the meeting house be finished? Shall the money of the town in Jere Mulford's hands go to pay the minister? Shall the Negroes sit in the 2d gallery? Shall a school house or town poor house be built? Shall the bell be rung at nine o'clock? Shall Eleazar Miller and his partners be allowed to take timber to build a vessel? Shall the Montauk Indians have powder and shot to resist invasion? Shall inoculation to prevent the ravages of the small pox be permitted or prohibited? Shall the cattle that were taken from Montauk in 1775 to prevent their seizure by the British fleet go back or stay at home? In 1781 the British government demanded of the farmers of East-Hampton 40 tons of hay. What men and in what proportions should they furnish it? All these and hundreds of other momentous propositions are decided by a vote of the Town Trustees, and their vote sounds as a judgment irreversible.

CHAPTER VIII.

The original dwellings and their location, p. 114. The later dwellings and surroundings, p. 115. Progress, p. 117. Home manufacture, p. 117. Economic and social life, p. 118. Literature, p. 119. The galaxy of mind, p. 120. Health p. 121. The County of Kent, p. 123. Maidstone, p. 123. Substitutes for Money, p. 126. Religion, p. 127. The Sabbath, p. 129. Care of Indians, p. 129. Pity for the poor, p. 130.

Probably the settlement of East-Hampton was commenced by a few pioneers who erected rude dwellings for temporary use, some partly under ground—some partly covered with earth and some like log cabins. As late as 1678 (T. R. Vol. I, p. 414) the sale of a home lot “and cellar” indicates this kind of structure as then in being. It is not improbable that the preparing Pioneers stopped awhile at Southampton, proceeding from thence as a base to East-Hampton. It has been said Tradition is the fragments which history loses on its way to eternity. The uniform tradition that East-Hampton was settled by a company from Lynn, until of late years, was unquestioned and is yet undisproved. In Lyman Beecher’s Historical sermon of 1806, p. 7, it is stated that six families commenced the settlement “at the south end of the town.” “That they were discovered by some Indians who were out on a hunting party. That the chief warrior applied to the Sachem (then living at Three Mile Harbor) for leave to cut them off—that the Indians who made the discovery were called and interrogated. Did they invite you into their houses? They

did. Did they give you to eat? They did. Did you experience any harm from what you ate; did it poison you? It did not. The reply of the Sachem turning to his warrior was, you shall not cut them off." This relation is there stated to have been made to persons then living, by a native of Montauk, then dead, 50 years ago and about an hundred years old at the time of her death, who, if she did not herself recollect the first settlement of the town must have lived so near that period as to have received correct information. The dwellings would be located compactly; for social convenience, for easier fortification, for defence against the wild beast and the prowling savage. Every house was fortified by palisades. The church was central and used as a meeting house, court house and fortress. The spring then running in the middle of the street, and probably into the Hook Pond, furnished water for the settlers, was within gun shot of the dwellings and defensible therefrom. These rude dwellings with thatched roofs soon disappeared and before the first half century had expired, more spacious and comfortable houses had taken their place. They were succeeded by single houses generally fronting the south, two stories high on that side and running down to one story in the rear, framed of massive timber, shingled on uprights and roofs, constructed of enduring materials, wrought with honest care and for future ages. The long low roof, the leaden window sash, the miniature diamond shaped glass, the red cedar window frames, the projecting posts, the big beams overhead in the rooms, the queer blue painted wainscotting, the hard shell lime walls, the huge fireplaces, the spacious oven, the vast chimney are relics almost unknown. The eel spear and clam rake that hung at the end of the house was often used to procure food from the waters. The old "King's Arm" that hung

over the fire place failed not to bring down ducks and geese and brant that flew in abundance now unknown. The samp mortar hard by was a large hollow log, upright, and over it hung the huge pestle suspended from an elastic sapling hung in a crutch. The operator held the pin driven through this pounder, beating fine into samp the corn in the huge mortar. The spring of the pole raised the pounder again to descend, blow on blow, until the song of the samp mortar worked chiefly of a Saturday for Sunday's food, had ceased with the close of the labor of the worker. The well pole rose from every rear yard and "the moss covered bucket" "hung in the well.

The abundance of the waters, the game of the woods, the swarming wild fowl of its air, the profitable enterprise of the whale fishery were all attractions of the place. Clearings had been made by the Indians where corn could be raised. Southampton and Southold were not too remote for counsel and succor. Gardiner on his Island desired, and probably invited the Pioneers. Wyandance at Montauk was friendly. Connecticut had crushed the terrific Pequot tribe and would hold over them her protecting wing. Harbors for small craft opened for prospective commerce, at Napeague, at Three Mile Harbor, at Northwest. The sound was an avenue for travel and transportation that prevented isolation, and was convenient for the fleet of a Nation. As years passed on the settlement prospered. The dwelling of 1684, with its one front room and low long roof, gave place to the dwelling of 1784, with its two front rooms and two story height, and its substantial comfort, its more capacious barn, its more enlarged field and agricultural products. The exterior of the dwellings changed. The interior was almost identical. The same sanded floors, the same projecting posts, the same modelled mantel piece,

the same closet over the fire-place and in the corner of the big parlor, the same place of honor for the gun. The like dining table, similar chests of drawers, carved dragon's feet are yet underneath them ; flag bottomed chairs, the handiwork of the Indian ; all these, from age to age, for nearly two hundred years, remained practically the same. Even the tobacco patch of the planter of 1689 was like that of 1784, and the smoke of both not unlike.

Time had vindicated the wisdom of the colonists in the selection of their home. As early as 1654 by an ordinance the dwellers on the street were enjoined to "clear the highway in the street six feet from the payles," &c. Thus early was nurtured a sense of neatness and a culture of beauty, that made the "Town Street" a charm one hundred years ago and a living landscape that is an abiding delight. From that day to this, the stranger looking on its wide avenue, its old trees and old houses, its sward of "living green," and breathing its pure air, has sought rest in its quiet and restoration in its simple and natural beauty.

The policy of England was to restrain the commerce and manufactures of the colonies, and at their expense promote her own aggrandizement. Connecticut was a focus of invention, yet the first carding machine there was constructed in 1802. Previous to that time wool was carded at their own firesides only by females. The shoes, stockings, caps, straw hats, clothing, linen for the table and bedding, the harness, brushes and brooms were manufactured largely or wholly in the family. Within the memory of the writer there were resident in one-half the dwelling houses on East-Hampton Main street a shoemaker member of the household who made the shoes for the family. Nothing was bought that could be made at home. The spinning wheel was constantly running and carried in visits to

neighbors. The farmer raised, and his wife and daughters spun the flax and wool that kept the family warm with clothing by day and covering by night. The family meal was eaten from wooden trenchers or pewter plates and platters, with the smallest possible allowance of tin and crockery ware. Corn and rye with very little wheat furnished flour for bread. Fish, beef and pork salted for the year's supply were the chief items of animal food. Unceasing industry and toil occupied all the members of the family, young and old. Rigid economy ruled every expenditure. The simplest, cheapest diet satisfied the appetite. The homespun apparel in summer and mostly in winter was then worn. For clothing the cost of buttons, for harness the price of buckles, bits and trace irons were almost the only expenditure. Looking back three score years and ten it is simply astonishing how little money was sufficient to buy all that the then wants of a family required. In life frugality reigned; in death a stained pine coffin made by a neighbor carpenter enclosed the mortal remains of young and old, of rich and poor. Four friends raised the coffin on the bier and bore it on their shoulders to the grave. No display of hearse, no cavalcade of horse and carriage, no pomp of ostentations or idle mourning made outward sign of unfelt grief. The rites and ceremony of burial were as simple and unobtrusive as the life. The lament, less conspicuous, may have been as sincere then as now. Possibly the hard struggle for life made it easier to let go our hold of it. It is true Summer and Autumn and Spring each had days "almost divine." But Winter, cold, cheerless, shivering Winter tried soul and body. I remember the one fire on the hearth of a cold dark morning, so cold that a blanket hung from the hooks in the wall encircled the family and fire as an additional protection from the cold.

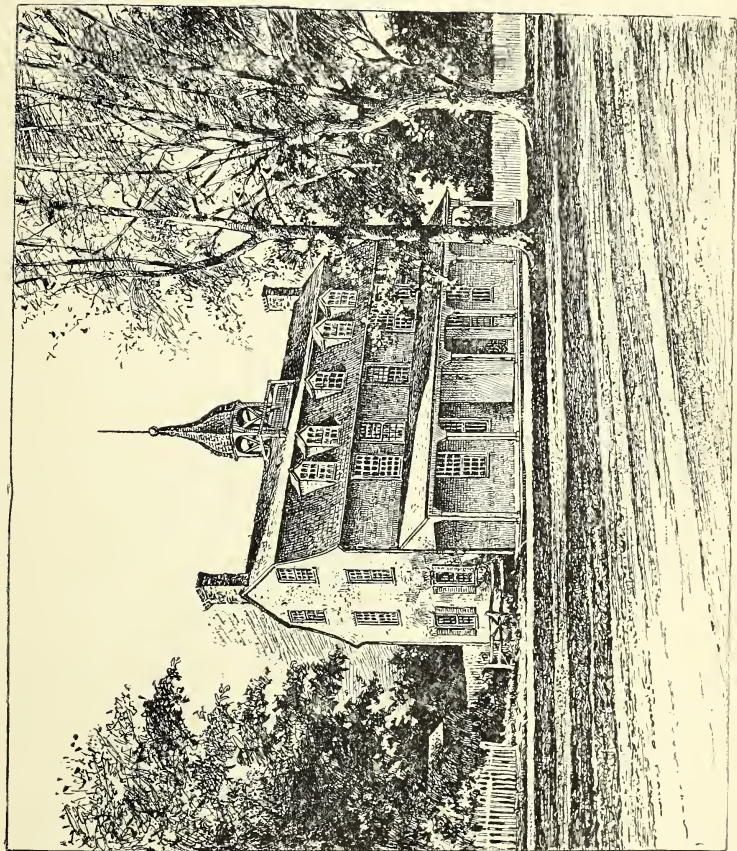
The ham is frying, the Johnny cake is baking, the coffee pot is boiling, the table is set and for convenience is small, not half as large as now is required. Now it is twenty-five cents' worth of plate and twenty-five cents' worth of meat; then five cents' worth of plate and twenty-five cents' worth of meat. The old sat, the young stood, around the breakfast table. A dish of meat cut in pieces ready for eating was in the middle of the table. All hands broke the Johnny cake in small pieces and with the fork dipped it in the gravy held in the meat dish, and occasionally speared out a piece of meat in the same way. It was a cold, frugal, hard, narrow, severe winter life.

The clustering location of the dwellings favored frequent visitation and social intercourse. The testimony of witnesses in the controversies recorded in the Town Records, sometimes give us a flash of light revealing social enjoyment. There might be pressing danger from Indians, from Pirates, from belligerent nations. There was a limited commerce in which all were interested. There was a far off Fatherland to which for long years they were bound by ties of blood and kinship. Their isolation demanded concert. Their worship brought them together. The thoughts of the thoughtful became the thoughts and property of all. The welfare of one became the concern of all. Neighborly kindness and sympathy reigned over the habitations of our forefathers. Poverty evoked pity. Misfortune called for mercy. Sickness appealed for sympathy to tender hearts from that day to this.

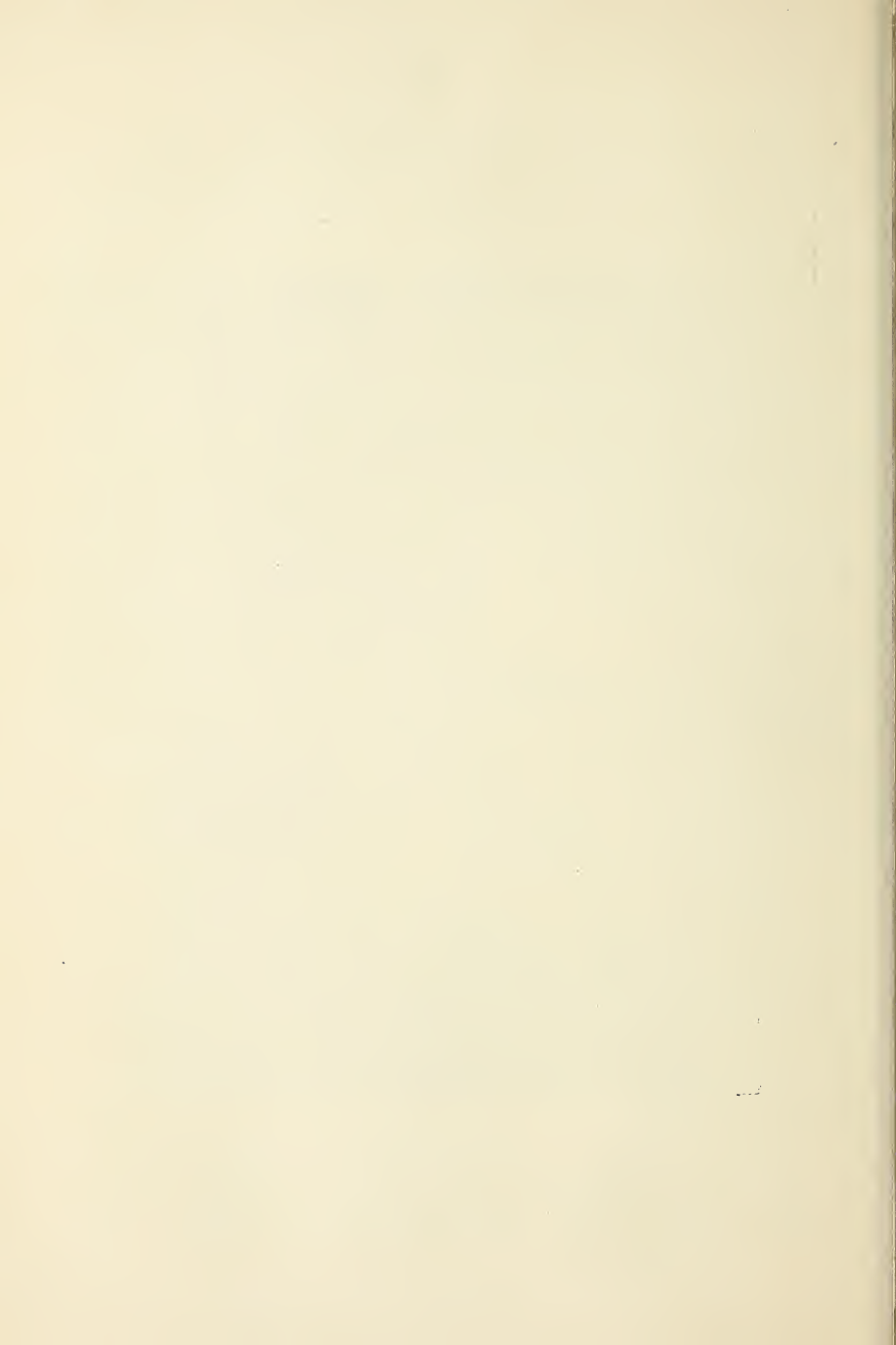
Books were costly and rare; so costly that "Willard's Body of Divinity," (a folio) was written out in full by minister Hunting, and was extant at a recent date. Newspapers were unknown. A volume of sermons, in the time of the Long Parliament, might be among the literary treas-

ures of the community. The Bible was *the* Book. The Minister was the guide in politics, in law, in morals, in religion. Instruction was mainly oral and traditionary. In the absence of other teaching the two hours' sermon was to them a lecture of untiring interest, and to us with our wealth of books, magazines and newspapers, a commonplace and unedifying lesson.

Yet in that far off day there was not wanting the courage to dare, the genius to instruct, the power to lead. The men of 1717, who erected the church building of that date, were worthy to be counted founders of a commonwealth. The men of 1784, who built Clinton Academy lacked not the heart but the wealth and numbers to found a University. The community wherein lived Lion Gardiner, William Fithian, John Mulford and his greater son Samuel, Ministers James and Hunting, could not sink to low abasement. When after their career was run, and Samuel Buel resided there, Eleazar Miller the "Assemblyman," and his sons Burnet, and Abraham the Judge, Judge Chatfield, Col. Abraham Gardiner and his son Nathaniel the surgeon of the Revolution and friend of Andre, Capt. John Dayton, Col. David Mulford and his kinsman Capt. Ezekiel, and Capt. Thomas Wickham illuminated the life of the village and town. If Alfred Conkling, father of Roscoe; Sylvanus Miller, long time Surrogate of the City and County of New York; Jeremiah Osborn, once surrogate of Rensselaer County; Burnet Miller, member of the colonial congress, removed from East-Hampton, with many others, there still remained those who would have been lights in any cultured community; men whose names are recorded with honor in the civil list of their state and nation. William S. Pelle-treau, a distinguished antiquarian, writing of East-Hampton in "Munsell's History of Suffolk County," said, after



Clinton Academy, Erected 1784.



exhausting study, "A town that in proportion to its population has produced more men of talent and high position than any other in Suffolk County."

On Monday afternoon the women of the village devoted some time to friendly visits. Carrying the light linen spinning wheel, they sought social enjoyment to enliven their unrelaxing labors. In earliest days the wit and charm of the maidens of this town were famed. In later days their accomplishments were not less known.

In September, 1696, minister Huntting commenced his minute and careful record of baptisms and deaths, which minister Buell continued to his death, in July 19th, 1788. This continuous record, extending over one hundred years, historically is invaluable and yet unprinted.

Minister Huntting baptized infants.....	1,241	
Minister Buell baptized infants and adults	1,797	
		<hr/>
Total.....	3,038	
Minister Huntting records deaths.....	646	
Minister Buell records deaths.....	1,093	1,739
		<hr/>

The baptisms exceed the deaths1,299

The record should substantially include all deaths. The number of baptisms recorded by Huntting excludes adults and the record of Buell includes them. It is improbable that much over four-fifths of the infants were baptized during the term of Huntting and much less during that of Buell. Adding one-fifth, 607 to 3,038 gives 3,645; subtracting the deaths 1,739, would leave the births in excess 1,806, being more than double the number of deaths for the century covered by the record. This result, very nearly exact, demonstrates the proposition that the town as a locality was favorable to health by a long record seldom equalled. Beecher's sermon recites:

"From the year 1751 to the year 1775, there were the highest bills of mortality. In this period of 24 years the bill of mortality arose twice to 38, once to 37, once to 36, once to 35, once to 32, once to 30. It often exceeded 25 and once arose to 51. This was in the year 1775. Since that time, a period of thirty years, there have been but two years before the present in which the bill of mortality exceeded 20. It has been as low as 9. In this sickly period of twenty-four years there died 642. In the thirty years since there have died 405, making a difference of 237; 10 persons annually, notwithstanding the increased population of the town, which has been very considerable. The cause of this surprising change is ascribed by many to the death of the prim, (now generally called privet) which constituted a principal part of the fencing of the town, all of which died suddenly and unaccountably about the time that this favorable change took place."

The temperature of the ocean is higher in winter and lower in summer than that of the adjacent land or over-arching air. From every quarter the wind blows over bay or sound or ocean, modifying the climate by lessening the extreme cold of winter and the parching heat of summer. The effect of the gulf stream, some 110 miles distant from Montauk Point, is an important element in alleviating the severity of winter's cold. The prevailing sea breeze from the south-west is a factor not less grateful at all seasons. The atmosphere lacks the dry, stimulating character known inland and is conducive to sleep, to rest and restoration of the wearied powers of body and mind. To the products of the earth for the sustenance of man are added "the abundance of the sea." All afford an agreeable variety and all tend to longevity. An epidemic that often desolates the masses inland seldom enters the gates of East-Hampton. The thousands of summer visitors, constantly increasing in numbers, attest these facts.

The County of Kent, in southeastern England, is surrounded on nearly three sides by the waters of the River Thames and the English Channel. The Straits of Dover divide it from France. Its location invited invasion and its rich, productive, soil gave impetus thereto. The Belgae from Gaul early made a lodgment there. Cesar landing on its shores thence moved his legions, north and west. In its early history the inhabitants were numerous and increasing. The census of 1881 gives 977,585. Commerce and its deep seafishing, immense hop-fields and orchards, thriving manufactories and ship building, poured wealth into the lap of this old county. It was early emancipated, from the darkness and thralldom of feudal barbarism. The tenure by which its lands were holden was free and unhampered comparatively. In other parts of England, lands descended to the eldest son. In Kent the custom of "Gavelkind" prevailed, by which all the sons inherited alike. In the patent of Gov. Dongan to "The Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of East-Hampton," lands were to be holden "in free and common socage, according to the Manor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, within his majesty's realm of England." The home of our ancestors there, in its level plains and surrounding seas, had like features here. There as "Kentish men" they were known as substantial freeholders. Here in thrift, in industry, in economy, in liberality, they retained the characteristics of their Kentish home. In my early practice I often heard from a testator the remark "I must give something to my children or the will will be void," probably a tradition of the old home, like that of "cutting him off with a shilling."

The English Maidstone from whence our ancestors came is located chiefly on the eastern bank of the River Medway, about 30½ miles E. S. E. of the city of London, in a rich

agricultural district in the county and hundred of Kent, and Lathe of Aylesford. The city or town of Maidstone, has for centuries possessed a charter, and is the shire town or capital of the county where its courts are holden. In 1891, its population was 52,150. Its main street ran nearly northeast and southwest. Our ancestors in East-Hampton, as if planning from the same model, laid out their main street in the same direction. From early times the borough of Maidstone, sent two members to Parliament. The inhabitants of the city and county from the earliest history were devoted to the cause of freedom, and jealous of their rights. In the court which tried Charles the 1st, Andrew Broughton mayor of Maidstone was a secretary, and as such read the sentence of death to the King.

The citizens of Maidstone, trained in the vicinity of courts, were familiar with the foundation principles of law, and with Jury trials. As qualified voters there, they were acquainted with the elective franchise, and the right of representation in government. Their records demonstrate a capacity for free government, which we might infer they owed somewhat to their training in the motherland. Out of chaos they evolved order. They overcame anarchy, repressed riot, subdued lawlessness. They framed and enforced rules, constitutions, laws, government. They were based on the intelligence, the virtue, the piety of the first settlers, and they securely reposed on those solid foundations. The inquest held at the death of George Miller, in 1668, and at the death of John Talmage, in 1670, evince a disposition to comply with the demands of law and familiarity with its forms unusual in frontier settlements.

They not only felt the responsibility of self government, but they fully determined that each one of their number should discharge his duty. With them there was no es-

caping the burdens of government—no shirking it off upon a few of their number. Measures were taken to compel every one to attend their Town Meetings, as has been seen. (See Chap. I, p. 11.)

Further measures were taken, that when they were assembled in their Town Meetings, every one should express his opinion, and tha' too, in such a manner that all might know it. With them no bold minority could overawe the timid majority.

The following Order, entered on the records, expresses their opinion in their own language :

“Nov'r 2nd, 1652.—Every man to vote by *holding up his hands*, under penalty of 6d ; the thing being before deliberately debated.”

Nor did they stop here. They understood and acted upon the principle, that each one, as a member of their community, owed certain public duties, the discharge of which were as imperative upon him as those arising out of his private or domestic relations. When once the duty was settled, the rights of their community upon the individual were rigorously exacted. Entertaining these opinions, and with this end in view, they passed the following enactment :

“October 7th, 1656.—It is ordered that if any being chosen Secretarie or Constable, refuse to serve, and not give a sufficient reason, shall pay 30s ; and if any being chosen Townsmen, refuse without a reason, shall pay 40s.

Those three orders, compelling under penalty, *attendance* at Town Meetings, *voting* when there, and *acceptance* of office when elected, show their clear and perfect apprehension of public rights, and with their other acts, exhibit the founders of this little Commonwealth, as worthy of being the founders of an empire.

They knew, likewise, right well where, and by whom, and in what proportions the pecuniary burdens of the commonwealth should be borne. They enacted a rule by which each man himself should give an account of his property to the proper taxing officers; and in the same enactment they coupled a penal provision against a fraudulent concealment of any part of the estate.

“November 8th, 1656.—It is ordered that concerning men’s giving in their States for the Rates, that whosoever shall not give in their whole estates that is visible, whatever is not given in according to order, the partie so doing shall lose the one-half of those goods not given in for the rate.”

It may well be doubted whether any advancement has been made in the system of equitable taxation since the days of our forefathers. And in these times of shuffling off the performance of public duties, and more particularly of individual concealment and evasion for the purpose of avoiding the just proportion of the public taxes and burdens, it may not be improper for legislators to consider the preceding provisions of our fathers, as a remedy for this prevalent evil, and we commend it to their notice and consideration.

Amid the scarcity of money it was found convenient to pay their rates in produce of their farms or in whale oil or other commodities, and accordingly that primitive method of payment was adopted. The schoolmaster, the minister, and public officers were paid their salaries and fees in like manner. For the satisfaction of the curious, I have given the following extracts from their records :

“Dec’r 8th, 1656.—It is ordered by the 3 men, that for the payment of the towns rates, wheat shall be paid at 4s. and 6d. per bushel, and Indian corn at 3s. and 6d.”

“On a meeting of the trustees, being legally met, March

6th 1688-9, it was agreed that this year's town rate should be held to be good pay if it be paid as follows :

Dry merchantable hides att	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
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Indian corn	0 <i>l</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
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Whale Bone, 3 feet long and upwards	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>d</i> .
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and what other ways is paid, lett the rule in the county rate be your directions."

The Puritan theory of government included the church as an inseparable, if not controlling element. Their government was no godless, no atheistic, no mere earthly and worldly power. The colony at East-Hampton, while not denying the elective franchise to non-church members, was impelled by the strong current of the church. The church and the towns were so far identical that all the churches erected during the first two centuries were built and paid for by authority of the town as a town charge. The salaries of all the ministers for nearly or quite that period were paid by the town authorities as a part of the town expense. It seems singular to find this record of the action of the Town Meeting as late as 1840: "Voted that the whole amount due from the parish for the parsonage house and six months salary of the Rev. Mr. Ely be levied on the taxable property of this town and collected by the town collector" And again in 1847: "Voted that all the pews and slips be hired out in the meeting house and the money arising from the rent thereof be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses of the meeting house, and the overplus towards the payment of the clergyman's salary." The church and parsonage were built and owned by the town. The town Trustees managed and controlled them. While a student of law I inquired of an old deacon of the church where was the title. He answered "In the town," adding, "you now see how it behooves us sacredly to guard the town government." The impress of the church was indelibly stamped

upon the town. Its claims to be supported by the town seem to have been here perpetuated long after they had vanished elsewhere. It is noticeable that although Connecticut repudiated the restriction of freemen and the elective franchise to church members which Massachusetts and New Haven ordained, yet their overshadowing influence constrained the delegates of the General Assembly at Hartford, Oct. 13th, 1664, to vote: "The court desires yt ye several officers of the respective churches would be pleased to consider whether it be not the duty of the court to order the churches to practice according to the premises if they do not practice without such an order." It should be understood that previous to this vote complaints had been made that applicants thereto had been denied church membership. That the court do "commend it to the ministers and churches in this colony whether it be not their duty to entertain all such persons who are of an honest and godly conversation, having a competency of knowledge in the principles of religion and shall desire to join wth them in church fellowship by an explicit covenant, and that they have their children baptized, and that all the children of the church be accepted and accounted real members of the church, and that the church exercise a due Christian care and watch over them, and that when they are grown up, being examined by the officers in the presence of the church, it appear in the judgment of charity they are duly qualified to participate in that great ordinance of the Lord's Supper by their being able to examine themselves and discern the Lord's body, such persons be admitted to full communion."—Vid Connecticut Colonial Records, Vol. I, p. 438. For two hundred years the thought of New England in religion, in morals, in manners, in education, in agriculture, in commerce, in industry, in scientific progress,

in free aspiration, in human sympathy, in individual and national being, in what animates and restricts the sphere of human action was the thought of East-Hampton. As an evidence of their views of their own rights and a determination not to suffer an infringement therein, we find the following record :

“November 24, 1656—It is alsoe ordered that noe Indian shall travel up and downe or carrie any burdens in or through our Towne on the Sabbath Day. Whoever is found so doing, shall be liable to corporall punishment.”

Conscious as they were of the evils of intemperance, one of their first efforts was to guard against its seductive influences. In 1651 the General Court passed the following Act or Order :

“That no man shall sell any liquor but such as are dep-uted thereto by the town, and such men shall not let youth, and such as are under other men’s management, remain drinking at unseasonable hours, and such persons shall not have above half a pint at a time among four men.”

How solicitous to preserve the peace and morals of their community! How guarded against the inroads of vice! How watchful in their care over the young!

Nor did their sympathy or their vigilance stop here. Knowing the sad havoc which spirituous liquors had made with the aborigines, as well as their unconquerable thirst for those liquors, they passed laws for the prohibition of the evil, and the protection of the Indians.

“May 28th, 1655.—It is ordered that for the prevention of drunkenness among the Indians, by selling strong water—*First*, That no man shall carry any to them to sell, nor send them any, nor imploy any to sell for them. Nor sell them any liquor in the Town for the present drinking, above 2 Drams at one time, and to sell to no Indian but such as are sent by the Sachem, and shall bring a written

Ticket from him, which shall be given him from the town, and he shall not have above a quart at a time."

Enlargement might be made to an indefinite extent, upon the characteristic traits of our ancestors. And while there is much in their history in which their descendants may well exult—much reflecting equal credit upon their understanding and their heart, we are assured from an attentive search, that there is little of which we need be ashamed.

Stern and unyielding as they were in their adherence to duty, tenacious as they were of their rights, uncompromising in their sense of justice, they yet had the most tender sympathy and kindness, mingled with the more rugged elements of their nature ; and when there was an appropriate field, they rarely failed to manifest them. Their commiseration and sympathy is most touchingly displayed in exempting the unfortunate and the poor from public burdens, and in protecting, with a strong arm, the helplessness of the widow.

At a very early day, and before the year 1700, they manifested their kindness and sympathy in voluntarily providing for the wants of a poor cripple who was a sojourner among them. They conveyed her to the west end of the Island, where medicine, advice and assistance could be obtained, (there being then no physician among them,) and they freely paid out large sums of money at different times on account of the support, maintenance, and the medical aid furnished abroad, to this child of suffering and want, as their records still show.

As a homely, and yet substantial token of their sympathy and kind regard, they exempted widows from those labors and burdens which their generosity led them to suppose devolved on others. After naming all the proprietors of the Town, liable to fence the common "Pasturing Field,"

placing one column on the side of Widow Baker, and one on the side of Widow Mulford, they say :

“At a meeting of the Trustees, being legally met, Aprill ye 12th, 1689, it was Ordered by ye s'd Trustees, that all the above s'd Parsons do cause their proportion in the above s'd Fence to be sufficiently sett up forthwith ; so that ye said *Widdows* may be preserved from *Dammages* coming throw any neglect therein ; or expect no other favor than the Law will allow each man yt neglects his Duty herein, viz : to have it sett up for him, and he to pay the double vallu thereof, to him that shall sett up the same. The above s'd forthwith is allowed till Wednesday night, next insuing the date hereof, and not farther.”

CHAPTER IX.

Government impartial, p. 132. Prudent, p. 133. Forest protected, p. 133. Combination with Connecticut and New-England, p. 135. Assembly of 1665, p. 138. Duplicity of the Duke of York, p. 138. Southampton disputes the line, p. 139. Some old lots located, p. 139. Emigration, p. 140. Wealth and population, 141. The tea-kettle, p. 142. Stand-point for a view, p. 142.

The rights of the humblest inhabitant were guarded with the same care that exacted the performance of duty from the most honored. When Lion Gardiner, leaving to his son the care and management of his Island, removed, to enjoy the congenial society and friendship of the settlement in East-Hampton, he took upon himself, with the privileges, all the obligations of a freeman. Oct. 10th, 1655, he was by the Town Meeting appointed "to call forth men by turns to look out for whales at all seasons as he shall appoint." For the prevention of fires two men were appointed to examine chimnies monthly and see that they were so built and cleaned as to be secure. Feb. 4th, 1656, Lion Gardiner was one of the two men so chosen. The renowned commander of Saybrook fort, the proprietor of an Island a manor and lordship of itself, the friend and compeer of Wyandance and Winthrop, thought it not beneath his dignity to serve the Plantation in promoting its prosperity in whaling and its safety from conflagration. His fellow townsmen, in choosing him to discharge these duties, intended no discredit to the man whose merits they ever

owned and honored. When in 1669 Thomas Chatfield and Robert Dayton neglected to pay their dues to Mr. James "for the work of the ministry," although among the most reputable settlers, a warrant of attachment was issued to enforce payment by seizure of their goods. When in 1657 infirmities afflicted William Hedges, in view of his hard lot, "he is freed from paying rates." The justice that rigorously exacted the performance of obligation from those who had the ability was tempered with mercy to those who by misfortune were disabled.

The Town Meeting of 7th October, 1651, ordered "that the three men shall have power after the 10th of March to to call forth men to burn the woods," and "that every man that hath a house shall within six weeks get a ladder that may reach so high that a man may go to the top of his house." October 28th, 1651, "It is ordered that whosoever shall deliver fire to any without they have a thing to fetch it that is closely covered shall be liable to pay five shillings."

The roof and sometimes sides of the first built houses were thatched and very easily fired. The hardships of the Pioneers were alleviated by habitations both rude and scanty. The loss of one and endangering more, would be a calamity we now can hardly measure. If the forest was burned in early Spring the upper layer of leaves only would be consumed. The low, slow smouldering fire would not blaze so high or grow so hot as to destroy the growing wood. It checked the growth of weeds and underbrush and increased that of the nutritious grasses which fed the game and cattle. The experience of the Indian became the property and experience of the English colonist. The disastrous forest fires of a later season were prevented by an early burning. In this preventive and permissive legisla-

tion, designed to guard against danger that might ruin the plantation there is no element of uncalled for severity. Both wisdom and prudence would prompt the authorities to enact in positive law just what we find they put on enduring record.

The idea of an uncultivated territory, and of a primeval forest thoughtlessly reiterated as designating the character of the country at its first settlement, is misleading. Thereby we naturally conceive that then the woods of gigantic trees extended unbroken over the surface of the earth. Evidence abounds that this conception is incorrect. Silas Wood, writing of Long Island more than four score years gone by, remarks on the scarcity of timber and assigns as a cause the annual burning of the woods by the Indians. He cites records of orders prohibiting the sale of wood "for pipe staves or heading," and "to any person not being a townsman."

November 10th, 1668, the Constable and Overseers in East-Hampton ordered "that there shall not any man fall young small trees for palasadas, fence," &c. "in the common."

At a court of sessions held at Southold, June 6, 7 and 8, 1676, an order reciting the scarcity of "good timber" in the town of East-Hampton under penalty of ten shillings for every tree, without a license, &c., prohibits all persons having "no allottment" from "cutting or using any timber," &c. "fit for building or fencing or for the use of coopers in making casks." A recital of the date of April 7th, 1713, that "the sheep and swine running on our commons made the fencing stuff "scarce" is further evidence, and as a known fact that cattle grazing in woods will in time deforest the pasture, it points to a cause.

The Trustees' order, October 16th, 1716, "that there

shall be twelve men sent to Mr. Gardiner's island to get timber in order to the building of a new meeting house," confirms the then-scarcity of timber and the tradition that the proprietor of the Island contributed as a free gift the timber for the frame of the church of 1717.

The town of East-Hampton united in alliance with the colony of Connecticut, November 7th, 1649. The records of that colony of that date recite: "It is further ordered that East-Hampton of Long Island shall be accepted and entertained under this Government, according to their importunate desire." May 20th, 1658, that colony voted "a confirmation of the combination with East-Hampton," &c. At the same time, regarding the jurisdiction of magistrates, it was ordered: "And that those of Southampton and East Hampton shall joyne together in the exercise of judicature amongst them and to summon juries out of either place; and that they have liberty to repair to any court held at New London for help in any controversy." In 1662 Southold was admitted into the same combination and its inhabitants advised, if occasion required, "to repair to South and East-Hampton to ye authority there settled by this court." May 26th, 1643, the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, with the plantations in combination with them, adopted articles of confederation for their mutual welfare and protection. The combination with Connecticut made East-Hampton not only a member of the colony of Connecticut but also a member of the general confederation of the four colonies. Thereby East-Hampton was bound to the defence of Connecticut and the whole confederation, and they were all pledged to aid in her defence. The confederation was called "The United Colonies of New England." It was represented by two Commissioners chosen from each colony. While local and

internal affairs in each town and colony were left to their control, questions of offence and defence, mutual advice and succor upon all occasions, both for preserving and propagating the truth and liberties of the gospel, of their own mutual safety and welfare, "were controlled by Commissioners representing the colonies so leagued and confederated. Except "the exigency constrained, one colony might not engage in war" "without the consent of all." Except "by consent of all," no two members shall be united in one, and no new members shall be received. The appointment of men, money and supplies for war were to be assessed on the respective colonies in proportion to the male population, "between the ages of sixteen and sixty," and "the spoils of war were to be distributed to the several colonies on the same principle. The concurrence of six Commissioners controlled, and failing this, the questions being referred to the general courts of the several colonies, the concurrence of them all was binding. The Commissioners were to meet yearly on the first Thursday in September, and oftener if occasion required, at places prescribed. The choice of a President, the general policy of proceedings towards Indians, the return of fugitives from justice or service, the remedy for breach of the alliance by an offending colony—all these subjects were included in and provided for, in the Articles of Alliance and Confederation. Thus early on American soil was instituted this first of all confederacy of colonies, so complete in its anticipation of contingencies, in its conception of surroundings, in its adaptation to circumstances, that it endured assaults, external and internal, for twenty years, until the invasion and subjection of New Netherlands by the English, and the enforced rule of Royal Governors in 1664, under the then Duke of York, afterwards King James the second. This

league, so complete in its extent, so just its provisions, so wise in its principles, so practical in its policy, comprised in its scope the democracy of the Town Meeting, the representation of towns in the Colonial Assembly, (called also the General Court), the representation of the united colonies in the body of Commissioners. Seemingly complex it was in reality simple. Its teachings were well fitted for the work it had to do.

In all local and town affairs the practical knowledge of the yeomanry of the town in Town Meeting assembled, surpassed that of any non-resident, however wise. They knew their wants, their grievances, their interests, their ability and inability, and could devise the best measures for relief or redress. The delegates of the towns composing the colony, assembled as its highest Court or Legislature, representing the whole and every part of the colony, could wisely legislate and decide for all. The Commissioners of the United Colonies representing their union and clothed with powers that covered, and only covered, subjects of general concern, affecting the welfare and safety of all the United Colonies, could best legislate for the union. The thought of the reader outstrips the words of the writer. This machinery of government by towns, by colonies, by confederated states, foreshadowed what was to come. The search of the early history of these colonies, brings to mind the flashing conviction that therein the free institutions of this wonderful Nation were born. The self-constituted government of East-Hampton, and other early settlements in their Town Meetings or General Courts, was an ancestral immunity transmitted to posterity, and now surviving in the modern "Town Meeting." The delegates from the towns in a colony assembled as its Legislature, and called its "General Court," foreshadowed the State governments,

which were born of the colonies. The confederation and union of the New England colonies, including the colony of Connecticut, which with other towns included East-Hampton, predicted the coming union of the colonies and independent States. The Colonial Congress must grow out of the root of the New England confederacy and union.

On the conquest of New Netherlands by Gov. Richard Nicolls, acting for the Duke of York, in 1664, the Governor by proclamation, called for the election of two representatives from each town, who were elected and attended the convention at Hempstead, March 16th, 1665. Thomas Baker and John Stratton, were the deputies from East-Hampton. The delegates continued in session but two or three days only. The proclamation of the Royal Commissioners, antecedent to the conquest, promised the people protection "and all other privileges with his majesties subjects." The colonies of New England, Maryland and Virginia enjoyed the privileges of a representative Assembly. The language of the proclamation gave the people of Long Island ground for expecting the same privilege. By letters to Captain John Young and Major John Howell, the Governor had assured them that the people should enjoy the privileges of equal "freedomes and immunities," if not greater, "than any of his majesties colonies in New England." All this prior to the Assembly meeting at Hempstead, followed by that, satisfied the people that their hopes of representation would be gratified. When the Duke of York had pacified the people, and established his power, he conveniently forgot the promises of his Governor. The next Assembly convened in 1683, because of the difficulty of levying by tax and customs sufficient means to supply the wants of government in other ways. The Duke of York conceded representation unwillingly, and only as a means

to replenish his treasury. His perfidy in England was notorious in America. The name of the Royal Stuarts the world over, stood as a synonym for falsehood.

Every State and almost every farm has had its boundary disputes and questions, and it would be singular if such a difficulty had never ruffled the tranquility of the citizens of our Town. In accordance with all historic analogy we find that during the first half century from the settlement of the Town, a violent dispute was at different times carried on in reference to the Division Line between the two towns. East-Hampton claimed much more than Southampton would concede, and at one time extended her claim to "Hog Neck," (now North Haven.) This contest continued thrice the period of the Trojan War, was finally settled on the 25th of June, 1695, by men chosen from the two Towns and a highway one rod each side of the line, was laid out. Their decision remains of record.

The men chosen were as follows :

EAST-HAMPTON MEN.

Josiah Hobart,
Robert Dayton,
John Wheeler,
Cornelius Conkling,
John Mulford,
James Hand,

SOUTHAMPTON MEN.

Edward Howell,
Joseph Pierson,
Elnathan Topping,
Samuel Cooper,
John Cook,
Henry Pierson,
Abraham Howell.

Previous to 1673, John Osborn's lot, lying on the east side of Main street, south of a highway and just south of where the present church stands, together with the highway, were purchased by the town for a parsonage, "it being in the hart of the Towne."

In 1676, December 18th, the same premises described as consisting of "fourteen acres," bounded by Robert Dayton south, and John Wheeler north, were conveyed by the

town to "Captaine Josiah Hobbert," whom they have "late-
lie accepted as an inhabitant amongst them."—Book A, p.
73, Town Records.

At a very early period emigration commenced from almost all parts of Long Island to other colonies.*

In the letter of Gov. Hunter to the Board of Trade, April 1716, he remarks :

"I cannot say that the inhabitants increase in that proportion, (at least) as they do in the neighboring provinces,

NOTE.—Among the manuscript papers of J. Lyon Gardiner, deceased, exists a rough draft of part of East-Hampton Main street, representing localities and residences in 1655. On the south-east side of the street, adjoining the lot of William Hedges, one of the first settlers, is marked off the "Calf Pasture," which afterwards became "the Parsonage," and since 1849 has been sold by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church to John Hedges, and by him incorporated with the seven acres and a half which formed the "home lot" of his ancestor, William Hedges.

This draft represents the home lot of those who resided on the west side of the street, extending northward as far as Mrs. Bucl's (formerly Catherine's) Lane, and locates them in the following order, commencing southwardly: John Stratton, Thomas Talmage, Robert Bond, John Mulford, Arthur Howell, Thos. Thomson, Thos. Baker, Wm. Mulford.

The house formerly owned by William L. Osborn, of East-Hampton, next south of the residence of his father, Deacon Abraham Osborn, is supposed to stand upon or near the ancient residence of Thomas Talmage. And the house formerly owned by Col. Samuel Miller is supposed to stand upon the lot and perhaps upon the very foundation of the house of Thomas Baker, the first Inn Keeper of East-Hampton.

It is a most singular coincidence, and striking proof of the former comparative populousness of the town, that after the lapse of 195 years the precise number of houses now stand upon the same space where the same number stood in 1655.

*By an examination of the Records I find from conveyances and other recorded papers that Thomas Simons, formerly of East-Hampton, removed to Little River, in Albemarle county, before 1684. Jonathan Osborn, formerly of East-Hampton, removed to Cape May as early as 1690. John Shaw, grandson of Joshua Garlick, and son of Richard Shaw, one of the first planters of East-Hampton, resided in Cape May, in "West Jersie," in 1693. Thomas Hand resided in Cape May in 1697. John Parsons resided there in 1699. Jacob Dayton resided there in 1699, and became a Justice of the Peace for the county of Cape May. Benjamin Mulford, a brother of Thomas Mulford, who was eldest son of Wm. Mulford, of East-Hampton, then resided there. John Chatfield removed to Cape May before 1700. Edward Osborn resided in "Elizabeth-Town, in East Jersey," in 1701. Ephraim Edwards resided in Cape May in 1702. Joseph Hand, Sr., resided in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1693. John Davis resided in New Haven, Ct., about the same time. It is supposed that all the above named persons removed with their families from East-Hampton.

where the purchases of land are easier had than with us. Great numbers of the younger sort leave Long Island yearly, to plant in the Jerseys and Pennsylvania.”—Doc. His. N. Y., Vol. I, p. 692.

Suffolk County, for a very long period of time, remained the fourth and fifth county of the State in the aggregate amount of population. In 1698 the whole population of Suffolk County amounted to 2,679. The population of East-Hampton at this time was probably at last from one fourth to one-fifth of the population of Suffolk County.

The following memoranda upon the Town Records, throw still more light upon the subject :

“Feb. 17th, 1703.—£56, 15s, 0d, was p’d, being East-Hampton’s quota of £270, which the county of Suffolk was rated att, as their proportion of £1800 tax laid by the last Gen’l Assembly upon the whole Province, for securing the Frontier.
Fauconniere Com’r.”

It will be seen that Suffolk County paid over one-seventh of the whole tax of the State at that time, and East-Hampton more than one-fifth part of the tax of the whole County of Suffolk.

According to the Rate List of the town, made out in 1683, it appears that there were then 71 taxable inhabitants in the Town, exclusive of the minister; and it may be inferred that the population of the Town was then at least 350, and rapidly increasing after that period.*

Sequestered from the rest of the world, shut out from its intercourse, uninfluenced by its fashions, and to a great degree unruffled by its passions, a race of freemen arose—hardy, contemplative, intelligent—and yet retaining the manners, language, dress and appearance of their ancestors, untarnished, unalterable and uncorrupted, for more than a century. The grace and polish of more modern times,

*For rate lists of 1675 and 1683 see Appendix.

might not have adorned their carriage, but the frankness, intelligence and noble bearing of freemen, dignified their gigantic forms. Their ignorance of the passing customs of the world might sometimes render it difficult for the more deeply initiated to repress a smile, while their sterling qualities of head and heart would ever redeem them from contempt.

John Lyon Gardiner, deceased, the father of the late Samuel B. Gardiner, Esq., of East-Hampton, as has already been intimated, reduced to writing, much of the early traditional history of East-Hampton. In his memoranda, under the date of June 15th, 1794, the following amusing incidents are related :

“Mrs. Miller, my overseer’s mother, now living here with him, about 78 years old, was a Hedges, and lived at Montauk when a girl. She could speak Indian.

“Mrs. Miller remembers well when they first began to drink tea on the east end of Long Island. She tells a number of curious stories about their awkward manner of using it. One family boiled it in a pot and eat it like samp-porridge. Another spread the leaves on his bread and butter, and bragged of his having eat half a pound at a meal, to his neighbor, who was informing him how long a time a pound of tea lasted him. She remembers the first tea-kettle that was in East-Hampton. It came ashore at Montauk in a ship, (the Captain Bell.) The farmers came down there on business with their cattle, and could not find out the use of the tea-kettle, which was then brought up to old ‘Governor Hedges’.’ Some said it was for one thing, and some said it was for another. At length one, more knowing than his neighbors, affirmed it to be the ship’s lamp, to which they all assented.”

The narrow life, the unyielding spirit, the overshadowing parental restraint, the stern adherence to the letter of Sabbath observance, the intolerance of a differing religious sentiment, the severity of punishment inflicted on the trans-

gressor, the strictness of discipline in the family and church and state, the small measure of mercy and the large and unalloyed measure of justice administered in the conduct of affairs public and private, fostered occasional opposition then. They have incurred the condemnation of the present generation, and sometimes the censure of the descendants of Puritan forefathers, as if these unlovely traits were attributable solely to those forefathers rather than to the age and the people then living. The stream of history, ever flowing like a river, is ever changing. The standpoint of to-day has back of it centuries of thought fraught with the conquests of truth, with the contributions of art, of science, of literature, of culture, and is not the standpoint for a correct judgment of a far past age. Go back on the march of time two and a half centuries ; leave behind the landmarks of progress ; blot out the triumphs of freedom, the discoveries of enterprise, the achievements of science, the inventions of the mechanic arts, the light of universal education. Stand where they stood and measure our forefathers by the thought, the culture, the sentiment, the piety, the liberality of their compeers, and our ancestors will suffer nothing in the comparison. Besides all this enemies imperilled the safety of the early settlements, which made the enforcement of martial or preservative law an imperative duty. On the line where advancing civilization confronts barbarism, tramps, outlaws, vagabonds, villains, march with the pioneers of light and letters. The records of courts in East-Hampton show some of these there. If banished, its citizens are regarded as intolerant. If suffered to remain, they are censured as if conniving at their acts. The loud complaints of these classes that their liberty was restrained have reverberated through the ages. Appealing to that element of the soul which intuitively condemns oppression,

their outcries enlisted as advocates the sons of Puritans, who should have justified their fathers in driving drones from the hive. With the foremost saints whose feet trod the soil of this fair old town, came "Border Ruffians," whose misdeeds have been charged to those who strove with all their power to prevent them. The culprits have been absolved, and the innocent charged with their crimes. The Great West resents the stigma that her people are defined as "Border Ruffians." With like indignant protest can the sons of Puritan sires justly demand that they be exempted from the like injustice. The novice who is sure that his surface view is the true one has sometimes convinced many that the Puritans committed the deeds they abhorred, while the earnest searcher after truth has discovered that the evidence acquitted them.

CHAPTER X.

The Revolution, p. 145. *Major Cochrane*, p. 147. *The Refugees*, p. 149. *The Culloden*, p. 149. *Major Andre*, p. 149. * *Dr. Gardiner*, p. 150. *Dr. Buell*, p. 150. *Population*, p. 151. *The Quit-rent*, p. 151. *Shipwrecks*, 152. *The Storm*, p. 153. *The Amistad Case*, p. 155.

Allusion has been made in the preceding address to the circumstances of East-Hampton at the commencement and during the continuance of the Revolutionary war—to the entire and united devotion of her inhabitants to their country's cause. Their union in expressing their sympathy with their brethren of Boston, in the adoption of a series of resolutions in their meeting held June 17th, 1774, has been noted. About a year thereafter, when the "Association" suggested by the Continental Congress was remitted to them for signatures, they came forward in a body, and without a solitary exception, signed the Association.* This association was said to have been delivered into Congress on the 22d of June, 1775, and to have been signed by John Chatfield, chairman of the committee, Col. Abraham Gardiner, Burnet Miller, Rev. Samuel Buell, Thomas Wickham, member of the first Congress, and fifty-eight others, being all the male inhabitants of the Town then capable of bearing arms. A rare, and perhaps unparalleled instance, of unanimity and devotion to the cause of Liberty, under such inducements to forsake it.

*For this Association, and names of the signers, in East-Hampton, see a subsequent page.

After the battle of Long Island, such of the inhabitants as had endangered their safety by their devotion and prominence in the cause of Liberty, and could command the means, as well as many others, left for Connecticut, or some other less exposed part of the Colonies. Burnet Miller, it is said, retired within the American lines, and became a Member of Assembly for the County, which station he held during the war. Thomas Wickham, who had been a member of the Provincial Congress, went to Stonington, Connecticut; from thence he waged war upon the enemy as a privateer in command of a sloop of eight guns, and succeeded in taking several prizes. Wickham at one time, with several armed boats, attempted a surprise of the enemy's forces at Sag-Harbor. Major Davis and Capt. Grinnell, who had removed to Connecticut in consequence of their previous activity and zeal in the Colonial war, were also engaged in the enterprise, and commanded two of the boats. Unfortunately the boats were driven on shore. Major Davis and the crews were taken prisoners by a Hessian Major and about twenty light horse. An attempt was made to fire the boats, but Wickham succeeded in bringing them off.

Major Davis was taken to New-York and imprisoned, where he died. Tradition has it that he died in consequence of poison administered in his chocolate.

A division of the British army was established at Southampton, and there for a time the Tory Governor, Tryon, had his quarters.

An attempt was made to establish the Royal Government, and officers who had held commissions under the King were called upon to enter upon the civil or military duties of their office. In East-Hampton none were found willing to act under the Royal authority, and Col. Gardiner

was put under arrest, and threatened with Martial Law, for refusing to call out the militia.

The people were called out, by orders from headquarters, to assemble on a certain day, and take the oath of allegiance. A few only obeyed, and among these one Bennet was told by the officer who officiated, to repeat after him what he should say. "Instead of proceeding with the oath the officer then gave some farther directions respecting it which Bennet immediately repeated. The officer explained, and Bennet repeated the explanation. The officer denounced his stupidity, and Bennet repeating the abuse with undisturbed gravity was turned away as a fool. The ridicule this conduct cast upon the whole proceeding, put an end to it. The oath was avoided, and the meeting dispersed. Perceiving the rigor with which they were opposed, and the folly of resorting to forcible measures, the British made little further effort to secure the alliance, or subdue the spirit of the people."

A detachment of the British forces, under Major Cockrane, were stationed at Sag-Harbor. The country still abounds with traditions of his surpassing brutality, passion and cruelty. Many are the instances of his flagrant injustice and merciless, un called for punishments. And often the inhabitants of the town of East-Hampsn felt the lash by the order, or perhaps inflicted by the very hand of this ruthless foe. He as well as others higher in command, often imposed most onerous burdens upon the people. They were called at unseasonable times, to come out with their teams, and do service for the British army. Provisions and cattle were taken, and supplies levied, as the wants of the army required, and often the beasts of the plow were slain for their sustenance, and their owners suffered from the loss. Compensation was generally made, but almost always at the victor's price.

One memorable instance is related in which the fury and impetuosity of Cockrane's temper met with a will as strong and with a courage as unquailing as his own.

A vessel had been cast upon the shore at Napeague, east of the village of Amagansett, laden with supplies for the British army. As usual, the inhabitants were ordered out with their teams, to cart the provision to Southampton, for the army's use.

Major Cockran appears to have had some oversight of the affair. There was a certain number of barrels, and each team took its assigned load; but on the last load it was found that there remained one more barrel than the other teams had taken. The load fell to the lot of Jedediah Conkling, of Amagansett, an uncle of the late Jedediah Conkling, of Sag-Harbor, a man of small stature but unflinching courage. Conkling took the usual load, left the solitary barrel, and was proceeding on his way when he was stopped by Cockrane, and ordered to take the remaining barrel upon his cart. Conkling refused. Cockrane reiterated his order, and told Conkling *he should take it*. Conkling declared he *would not*. Each affirmed his decision with an oath. Cockrane threatened. Conkling defied. The one approached with his sword waving; the other, erect upon the cart, brandished his long ox goad. Cockrane threatened to strike him dead. Conkling declared that he would kill him with his goad if he dared approach. The British Major finally yielded, and the teamster passed on his way. It is said that, as they passed through East-Hampton street, the company stopped at the house of Nathaniel Hunting, who then kept tavern; and Cockrane said that Conkling was a man of the most courage he had met with on the Island, and requested of him the favor of drinking with him, to which the incensed Yankee replied that he would not drink with him to save his life.

Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk County gives names of some persons who fled from Long Island to Connecticut. At the dates given the persons named were these :

1776, 31st Dec., Elisha Mulford and Jonathan Tuthill.

1777, 10th Jan , Abraham Hand, Jeremiah Miller, Joseph Osborn, John Mulford, John Tuthill, John Miller, Aaron Isaacs, Jr., Elisha Osborn.

1779, 10th June, Aaron Isaacs, Hartford, Conn.

1780, 24th Jan., Zebedee Osborn, East Haddam, Conn.

1780, Nov., Henry Hoppin, “

From the same authority it appears that “the Culloden, in pursuit of French ships from Rhode Island, in a dreadful storm on Monday night, Jan. 22d, 1781, was driven on Long Island (at Culloden Point.) The men, guns and masts will be saved.”

“July, 1815, 12 tons of pig iron and a long 32 lbs. cannon were taken up by a diving machine in Fort Pond Bay, being the wreck of the Culloden.”—*L. I. Star, July 26.*

“The unfortunate Major Andre was, for several weeks, quartered at the house of Col. Gardiner, and his gentlemanly deportment and generous feelings won the esteem of the family. Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner, a son of Col. Gardiner, was a surgeon in the Northern division of the American army during the war, and was on a visit to his father at this period. Having come within the British lines he was liable to be seized as a spy, and though the family took every precaution to conceal his presence, it was soon perceived that Andre was not without knowledge of it. He forebore, however, any allusion to it, and subsequently expressed his regret that their relative situation had prevented him from soliciting an interview. Andre afterward repaired to New-York, and his unfortunate fate is well known.

During the night preceding his untimely death, the young surgeon, whom he had thus encountered, enjoyed by a strange coincidence, and in the capacity of an enemy, the melancholy pleasure of his society. He left with the family several memorials of friendship.

Dr. Gardiner continued in the army until the end of the war, and subsequently, in 1786, '89 and '90, was a member of the State Legislature.

"Col. Gardiner finding his residence in East-Hampton unpleasant, and even hazardous, removed with his family to Connecticut."

Although the people suffered from most rigorous, and for them ill timed, exactions, it appears that more or less friendly intercourse was kept between the officers of the British Army and the citizens of the town. Sir William Erskine, commander of the British forces on the east end of the Island, seems to have been particularly pleased with the society of Dr. Buell, and to some extent to have yielded to the Doctor's wishes.

It is related that on one occasion Erskine had ordered the people of East-Hampton to appear with their teams at Southampton on the Sabbath. On the preceding Saturday Erskine and the Doctor met, when Erskine stated to him that he had ordered his people to be at Southampton with their teams on the Sabbath. The Doctor replied, "I am aware of it, but am myself *Commander-in-Chief on that day*, and have *annulled* the order." It is said that Erskine yielded, and revoked the order.

With Gov. Tryon, Dr. Buell was intimate, and many letters are still extant which passed between them.

In the sports of the chase Dr. Buell often joined the officers of the army, and on one occasion, being late, the party despairing of his arrival, had mounted, when he ap-

peared in sight. Sir William Erskine, perceiving his approach, ordered them to dismount and receive his friend. Lord Percy, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and then Aid-de-Camp, while impatiently pacing the floor, was introduced to the Doctor, who asked him what portion of his Majesty's forces he had the honor to command. Percy, (who was in an ill humor on account of the order to dismount,) replied, "A Legion of Devils just from Hell." "Then," said Dr. Buell, with a low obeisance, "I suppose I have the honor to address Beelzebub, the Prince of Devils." The severity of the repartee caused Percy to put his hand upon his sword, which was instantly rebuked by Sir William; and the attention and politeness of the Parson won for him the admiration of Percy, long before the chase was over.

After the Revolution, amid the rapid increase of population, and swelling tide of emigration, this ancient settlement became comparatively of much less importance, and bore but a small proportion to the great aggregate of the population of the State.

Spafford's *Alazetteer* of New-York, 1813, describes East-Hampton as "first settled in 1649 by about thirty families from Lynn," &c. Population in 1790, 1,492. Town street as having 80 houses; Wainscott 15 dwellings; Amagansett 20 houses; Acabonac 15 houses; Northwest 15 houses; with two school houses in "town street," and one in each of the other places. It describes Sag-Harbor as having 80 houses, and shipping to the amount of about 5,000 tons. The population of the town in 1790 was 1,492; in 1800, 1,549; in 1820, 1,646; in 1830, 1,668; in 1840, 2,076; in 1850, 2,122; in 1860, 2,267; in 1870, 2,372; in 1880, 2,516; in 1890, 2,431.

Dongan's Patent called for payment of Quit Rent to the

King yearly, of "the sum of one lamb, or the value thereof," &c. The state of New-York achieving independence of the Royal authority, succeeded to the sovereignty of the Crown and claimed all quit rents formerly payable to the King. In the deep distress following the Revolutionary war the Legislature of the State absolved all tenants from payment of those rents accruing "between the 29th day of September, 1775, and the 29th day of September, 1783." By the same Act, passed April 1st, 1786, all quit rents could be *commuted* by paying fourteen shillings for every shilling of such annual quit rent at any time on or before the first day of May, 1787." Other Acts further extended the time of payment, showing the humanity of the Legislature "of the people for the people." It is presumed the town commuted this quit rent by payment at an early day.

A history of the vessels wrecked and lives lost on the shores of East-Hampton would be intensely interesting and tragic. The first wreck I remember was that of the brig Mars, ashore just west of Lily Pond Lane, near Appaquogue, about 1828. She was a large, staunch, almost newly built vessel, so far up on the beach that with little difficulty the crew attained the land and no life was lost. The brig came ashore in fair weather, and not driven thereon by a storm. As I remember, the Captain's name was Ring. Coming ashore in the night, crowds on the following morning went to view the wreck, and among others Capt. Jonathan Osborn, of Wainscott, who closely questioned Capt. Ring as to the wind and weather, and whether he sounded and how often. Evidently Ring was uncomfortable under the examination and roughly replied to Capt. Osborn, "Old fellow, what do you know about a ship? If I should tell you, do you think you would know any more than you do now?" Capt. Osborn replied, "I *have* com-

manded a ship, larger than your brig, and never ran her ashore, either."

The next vessel I remember wrecked was the barqueship "Edward Quesnel," which had been engaged in the sperm whale fishery from some eastern seaport, and having a cargo of over a thousand barrels of sperm oil, came on shore at Napeague beach, about the year 1838, in a north-east storm. The ship was a total loss. A part of the cargo was saved. Some ten or twelve of the crew were drowned. The bodies were drawn up on the beach near the banks. A ghastly array of corpses, pitiful to behold. The mortal blow leaves on the lifeless body that mark which appalls the onlooker even in the home where it fell. On the wild ocean, or its wild shore, the surging billows, the grinding and groaning wreck, the crash of breaking cargo, the desolation of the scene adds four-fold to the desolating horror of death. That vision of lifeless bodies lying in a row on Napeague beach, pale, motionless, ghastly, has followed and haunted me in the darkness of night from that day to this.

"By stranger hands their dying eyes were closed;
By stranger hands their decent limbs composed;
By stranger hands their funeral knell was rung;
By stranger lips their funeral dirge was sung,"

The territory of Long Island has been exempted from earthquakes, blizzards, whirlwinds, waterspouts and storms to such a degree that little note of them is made. No instance of damage by earthquake, whirlwind or waterspout is known. One great exceptional storm spread wide disaster over the Island, and its saddened memories have survived to this day. The evening of December 23d, 1811, was wild, hazy, and with some fog. The writer was informed that it was so warm that a teamster at the Water-mill, from East-Hampton, having procured a wagon load of

oysters, at 9 o'clock P. M., thought there was no danger of freezing, and decided not to run them in the barn. Somewhere about one or two o'clock that night commenced a sudden, terrific north-east snow storm. In Thomson's *History of Long Island*, Vol. I, p. 276, it is stated: "An immense amount of property was destroyed and many lives lost. It is supposed that more than sixty vessels were cast ashore upon the north side of Long Island; most of which were destroyed or so greatly injured as to be of little value. Whole crews were lost; the mercury fell to eight degrees before the storm abated. The snow continued to fall, the wind increased almost to a tornado and swept over the plains with desperate intensity. It raged for twenty-four hours. The snow was so drifted that no mail could pass and all travelling was effectually impeded. Many vessels were driven upon Lloyd's Neck, Eaton's Neck and Gardiner's Island. Thirty-six bilged and stranded vessels were counted in one day. The day previous had been remarkably pleasant, and the transition from warm to cold was so great that in many instances human beings perished, on land as well as on water. Sheep expired in great numbers, domestic fowl were frozen to death and neat cattle were overcome by the severity of the cold. Almost every vessel from Hurlgate to Montauk was driven on the shore."

Capt. Conkling and his vessel and crew were lost in Long Island Sound at this time. He was a resident of Amagansett. Hence old people called this the "Conkling Storm," and sometimes the "Christmas Storm." Probably the change from temperate to extreme cold weather was more sudden and disastrous than any of which we have record. My mother told me it was so mild that the horses were left in the pasture all night. In the morning my

father and his hired man went out, and the first time failed to find them in the fierce blinding storm. Exhausted, and returning and resting, they again started, and could not see them, but by running against them found and took them home.

THE AMISTAD CASE.

In August, 1839, "a long, low, black schooner" was reported off Long Island, and about the 26th of that month anchored in Fort Pond Bay, at Montauk. A boat put ashore on North Neck, manned by blacks, solely, who there found Peletiah Fordham and Capt. Harry Green, both of Sag-Harbor, gunning, and conferred with them through Cinquez, their chief, who, as claimed by Green, contracted with him to take charge of the vessel and pilot her into Sierra Leone, Africa.

During the negotiation and conference, Green discovered a United States brig from New London, Ct., bearing down on this schooner, and suspecting something wrong about her, purposely and skilfully, with some peril to himself and Fordham, delayed the Africans on shore, who were unconscious of danger, until when seen by Cinquez, the chief, escape was impossible. The chief embarked too late to defend his vessel. He jumped overboard, loosing a belt containing some 600 doubloons, which sank to the bottom. The schooner and all on board were captured and carried into New London.

The later discovered history showed that these Africans were slaves, recently imported from Africa, who in transportation from Havana to an adjacent island, rose on the captain and crew, slaying all the whites on board except Pedro Montez, a passenger, and Jose Ruize, their slave-master, who were saved to navigate the vessel to Sierra Leone. During the day the vessel was steered by the

slaves, by the sun, and during the night at the peril of their lives in a northerly course, by the whites.

In the judicial proceedings at Hartford, the Africans, something over thirty in number, were taken there. Up to that time they had not spoken, and it was thought they were unable to speak a word of English. So thought the court, the lawyers, the officials, the spectators, the Abolitionists who championed their cause, the interested thousands and who were reading and hearing reports of them. When Capt. Green testified that he conversed with Cinquez, the chief, in English, made a contract with him to take the schooner to Sierra Leone for a consideration, detailed other conversation with him, the astounding statement was deemed a baseless fabrication and he was stamped by all onlookers as a perjured witness. Stung with this impeachment of his veracity and honor, he appealed to the Court for permission to talk with Cinquez—declared that he had conversed with him in English and had made him talk and could do it again. He finally obtained the promise of the desired interview at the opening of the court the following morning. His counsel, Gov. Ellsworth, advised him to withdraw from the attempt, assigning as reasons his right to decline, the probable disinclination of Cinquez to speak English, the strong nerve force required of a speaker to face thousands, the probability of failure and its disastrous results, which counsel was received by Green with the respect due to his distinguished legal adviser, but in no wise changed his resolution.

Capt. Green told me when he entered the court room the next morning it was packed to its utmost capacity. All eyes were on him. Cinquez was there. He went up to him, took his hand, looked him in the eye and said: "Cinquez, how you do?" but received no response.

Let me here state that Capt. Green's black penetrating eyes were keen beyond expression, as if looking into the secret soul; the grip of his hand like the grip of fate. Again, and looking sharper, gripping his hand, he asked the same question, and again no reply. With sterner look, and mightier grip, he asked the third time, and Cinquez, overpowered by a spirit mightier than his own, said, "Me pretty well; how Capt. Green do?"

Then the charge of perjury laid to his door was demonstrated to be baseless, and by the event his reputation was redeemed from the dishonor universally attributed to him. Then it appeared that these Africans, under the word from their chief, had deluded and deceived the court, judge, lawyers, officers, witnesses, spectators, Abolitionists, and all. In the arts of diplomatic deception the barbarian was in no respect inferior. The word once spoken, Green continued drawing by degrees and in pigeon English a confirmation of his statement of an agreement made with him to pilot the schooner to Sierra Leone. The veteran commander of a ship visiting all coasts and all tribes and languages, has resources of communication with them incredible to the inexperienced.

The public prints of New London had circulated unfounded reports of gold left with residents of Long Island, through traffic with the Africans, in large sums, and the box of doubloons on the schooner was yet unaccounted for and unreported. Green asked Cinquez about this box and obtained answers as to its length, width, depth, and was asking him how full it was, and the answer that it was half full was being given, when of a sudden the conference was growing too dangerous for some present, and further developments were stopped by the objections of lawyers to the continuance of the interview as irrelevant, which the

court sustained, and the door Green had just begun to open was apparently to the comfort of the objectors, closed. His story of the bargain made with the chief, of the box of doubloons unreported, was confirmed. He was transformed from the obscure, discredited, dishonored witness, to be in the estimation of all observers a man of unflinching veracity, of undaunted courage, of unquailing nerve, of overcoming power, a born leader and the hero of the hour.

On a cold January morning in 1840, on the steps of the Tontine Hotel, in New Haven, on my way to the law school where I was a student, I saw Capt. Henry Green and Pelatiah Fordham. They had a case to be heard in the United States Court, to be there holden on the ensuing Monday. As nearly as I remember the steamer Lexington had just been burned on Long Island Sound, with all on board lost save four persons, and this sad story was the talk of the day. Without reports of the Amistad case I must write from unaided memory of events transpiring more than half a century by gone, and while sure of the main facts, may err in minor details. Permission was given for law students to attend the trial. The court sat in the old State House, on the green. Judge Judson presided, and a jury was impanelled. The court room was packed, and interest high wrought and unflagging, animated the audience. The questions before the court were of grave magnitude. The array of counsel was large, eminent, imposing. Were Green and Fordham, as contributors in aiding the capture of this schooner by the United States brig Washington, entitled to salvage? Were the officers and crew of the brig so entitled? If salvage was recoverable should the schooner pay? the freight on board pay? the slaves pay? or all pay? Were the enslaved Africans, fighting their way to liberty on the high seas, to be re-enslaved and delivered to

their masters, or to the Spanish government, or to be set free? Brainard and Gen. Isham, of New London, grandfather of the present Rufus Rose, Hungerford and Gov. Ellsworth, of Hartford, Baldwin, of New Haven, afterward Governor, Seth P. Staples and Theodore Sedgwick, of New-York, were some of the lawyers engaged in the case. The Africans, on pleasant days, had been taken from the jail and permitted to walk out on the green in charge of officers, and there solicit alms, and sometimes performed somersets, walked on their hands. &c., as an inducement to procure more pennies when they passed the hat. Cinquez was an athlete surpassing all others in these gymnastics. All this inflamed curiosity to see them and hear their testimony, it being rumored that they would be witnesses in their own behalf on this trial. National influences and National policy, slavery and freedom, humanity and cruelty, North and South, right and wrong, were wrestling for the mastery in this as a test case. The sallies of wit, the heights of logic, the surprise of retort, the crushing of sarcasm, the extent of research evoked in this trial, would require a report voluminous, but fairly made would be brilliant, instructive, and of intense interest. Often some question of tides, of distances would arise and the lawyers and court would say, "Capt. Green, how far is it from Fort Pond Bay to New London?" or "how far to New-York?" and his answer was admitted as final by all concerned. The deference and respect shown Capt. Green was a marked feature of this trial. His commanding presence lost nothing in the grand array of eminent men there gathered. If this were the appropriate place, master mariners from Sag-Harbor could be named whose enterprise and genius would have shone conspicuous as navigators in any land and under any flag.

That Cinquez, the barbarian chief. unread, unlearned, un-

taught, was born to command, this trial proved. As a witness he was cross-examined concerning the murder of the master and crew of the schooner, when at their head he led the Africans to fight and take the schooner. "Who slew the captain?" "Who the crew?" "What part did such an one take?" "What part did he take?" He had been squatted on his marrow bones on the floor, apparently a dull, ignorant heathen. As question after question poured in upon him, closer and hotter, he gradually rose. The sense of injustice, of wrong, wreaked upon him and his people; of his absolute right to break all bonds and battle for freedom, overpowered him. I see him now, hesitation overcome by the storm of feeling; indignation animating every feature; the loftiest scorn beaming from his massive brow; the most expressive gestures waved from his manly arm; the most overpowering eloquence flowing from his lips; the commanding air and attitude, all told that this man knew that he had come to and must meet the crisis of his life. I have heard orations and eloquence expressed in words I understood. I never heard his eloquence surpassed although uttered in words not understood. All knew he was justifying his course in fighting for liberty. All were overpowered by his outburst as if it were the irresistible lightning from heaven. All, court, lawyers, spectators, were unconscious of the impropriety of this exhibition in a court of justice, until after what seemed some fifteen minutes, a lawyer mentioned to the court the fact and was sustained. Thus long, amazement at the unexpected display of human genius held judgment in abeyance. The trial occupied the entire week, from Monday morning until Saturday afternoon. Sometime during Friday it was discovered that the testimony of the African witnesses, given through an interpreter, was controlled by Cinquez.

In all the trial thus far the answers were directed by him. His signs and signals, unobserved by the spectators, the court and keenest lawyers on the continent, had dictated and governed the testimony and were unhesitatingly obeyed. This remarkable man, gifted with natural endowments that gave him ascendancy over his race and tribe, was in the whole field of artifice and stratagem superior to his competitors of almost any race or nation. The decision of the court denied salvage to all claimants, directed the delivery of the Africans to the President of the United States. On appeal from this decision of Judge Judson, John Quincy Adams argued for the Africans, before the Supreme Court of the United States, that they, on the high seas, uncontrolled by any law but that of Nature and of Nations, had a right to fight their way to liberty, and that even the President had no right to control them; that they must be set at liberty. And the decision of our highest tribunal was in accordance with his argument.

That a United States war vessel was off the harbor of New Haven at the time of the decision, and apparently ready to execute it, I know. It was said the Abolitionists, anticipating a decision of the court subservient to the then domination of the slave power, had papers prepared for an appeal, and thwarted the scheme of the Administration to control the Africans and deliver them possibly to the master, or government of Spain. They were, chiefly through the efforts of the Abolitionists, returned to Africa, where, according to later reports, they were not improved by their experience in so called Christian lands. It was said Cinquez became re-instated as chief, and was an ally of the slave traders.

CHAPTER XI.

Three Beechers in one day, p. 162. *John Howard Payne*, p. 167. *Miss Cornelia Huntington*, p. 170. *General Training*, p. 172. *The Whale Chase*, p. 174.

THREE BEECHERS IN ONE DAY.

In August, 1843, Lyman Beecher, D. D., formerly minister in East-Hampton from 1798 to 1811, visited there with his sons Edward and William, who were born there, as was Catherine E., his daughter.

On the Sabbath of August 27th the three preached in the old historic church built in East-Hampton in 1717. Edward preached in the morning, his father in the afternoon and William in the evening. Forty-five years had gone by since the father first came to minister there, and a generation had passed since he had removed.

Tradition and story had treasured and reiterated events that occurred, sayings he had uttered, traits of character he exhibited, gifts that he possessed, during his early career. It was said he was so small an infant that he was put in a silver tankard, and the top shut down over his head. That he was an enthusiastic lover of fishing, which was confirmed by his fishing then at Alewife Brook for perch, and giving especial care and watchful attention to cooking the catch. It was said he was fond of hunting, and an ardent pursuer of game. Stories were told of his fishing and hunting with a company, who secured, as a guide, an Indian expert in the then great wilderness of the west, who at first doubted his ability to undergo the toil and hardship of the expedition, but as day after day he exhibited increasing elasticity and

power of endurance, extorted from the guide the admiring exclamation, "This little old man all Indian."

John Edwards told me that when a boy he caught a lot of perch in Wainscott pond, stringing them the largest first on a forked stick. Beecher and Dr. Abel Huntington had been unsuccessful, getting nothing there. Beecher said to John: "Boy, how do you sell your fish?" Ans.: "A shilling a dozen if you pick them, and sixpence if you take them as they come." Beecher deliberately took the stick, counted twelve of the largest, beginning at the bottom, cut them off and handed the remainder to John, with a six pence, saying, "Boy, I'll take a dozen *as they come*." The narrator said, "Huntington looking on with astonishment, exclaimed, 'Lyman, that's a Yankee trick.'" All knew, not the saving of money, but the triumph in wit, was the mark aimed at by Beecher. How he caught sharks in the ocean; how on a time he tied the line to his body and a large shark took him down in the water so that the fishermen rescued him from drowning; how after that he tied the line to the whiffletree, and when he had a shark bite, made his horse haul the shark on the shore; how Beecher could sing with sweet and charming voice; how he could beat all other experts on the violin; how nimble and agile he was and could outrun the boys; how fertile in resource, how keen in perception, how overcoming in argument, how eloquent in discourse; how sympathetic in heart, how simple in manners, how regardless of ceremony. All this from the lips of age to the ears of youth, made this visit the talk and the thought of the town.

When that clear Sabbath afternoon came the old church was packed to the utmost endurable pressure. The Rev. Samuel R. Ely, then minister of the church, and Dr. Beecher with his two sons, occupied the high pulpit. The

introductory services, invocation, reading and singing of hymns, the prayer before the sermon, (not long) were unmarked by any noticeable impressiveness. The afternoon sun shone on the marked features of the speaker when he rose to address the people. The full, expressive blue eye, the perpendicular forehead, steep as the palisades, the convex nose, the firm under jaw, the projecting under lip, all revealed a man who would maintain to the death "the faith once delivered to the saints." Without preamble he announced as his text Romans 5th chap., 1st verse: "Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." In the course of his sermon he referred to his trial on the charge of heresy; he stated that he had never preached any other doctrine of justification than that by faith through Jesus Christ; he appealed to the older people who sat under his preaching during his ministry there, to bear testimony to the truth of his statement, that his doctrine then and his doctrine now were one and the same. That he would live and die in this faith. He spoke of an infidel club existing in East-Hampton in his early ministry, and in view of this doctrine of justification by faith then preached, one of the club sent him word he believed he had as good prospect of getting to heaven as any of his church; for when he sold wheat, every time he struck the half-bushel he put a handful back on the measure. Rising to his utmost height he said, "I sent him back word if he ever expected to get to heaven that way he had better save his wheat."

The sermon was written. The preacher read from manuscript until it seemed some burning thought demanded immediate extemporaneous delivery, when, pushing his spectacles over his forehead, with a rare spontaneous eloquence he expressed and illustrated the thought, again reading and

then unexpectedly surprising and electrifying his audience by extemporaneous speaking. It was an occasion and a sermon never to be forgotten. At the close of this magnificent effort—magnificent in directness, in eloquence, in sublime sincerity—exhausted and sitting down, his two sons took him under each arm and gently eased him to the seat. Sweetly, tenderly, they broke the suddenness of the fall, exhibiting their affection, their sympathy, their intelligence and their experience. If listening to the old man eloquent his hearers felt indignation towards his accusers, who could say it was unwarranted? The impression of that sermon was deep and abiding. The electric power of the sermonizer attracted the attention, enlisted the approval, convinced the reason, gained the judgment and won the affection of the audience.

In the morning of this memorable day Edward Beecher preached from Deuteronomy 8th chapter, 2d verse: "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness to humble thee and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldst keep his commandments or no." The scholarly air, the pale expanded forehead, the wealth of expression, the abounding flash of illustration marked him as the student of the family. He looked as if he could study all day and wake up at midnight to commence again. The intellectual temperament so predominated that it seemed as if to wrestle with the deepest problems of our faith and being was play for him. If man could sound the deeps of Theology, could read the mind of God and speak God's thoughts and word and will to his fellowman, that high prerogative if in the range of human learning or human thought must be the mission of Edward Beecher. The exposition of the training of a human mind, of the

hosts of Israel from the deep debasement of soul and body to the light and joy and freedom of Righteousness, was a masterpiece of learning and eloquence. In the progress of his sermon the difficulty of interpreting correctly the book of Ecclesiastes was noticed except as viewed from the standpoint of a man disappointed by experience of the anticipated enjoyment of worldly pleasure and finding emptiness where he had anticipated satisfaction.

Moved to the inmost being by the deliverance of these two, father and son, who would dare follow to say for the Most High what they had not said? What weak hand would hold and try to sound the bugle note that their mighty voice had blown.

The third meeting during the summer months was then held at 5 o'clock, called the "5 o'clock meeting." At that season a Sabbath evening meeting after sundown was unknown. William Beecher took his text in Isaiah, 3d chap. 10th and 11th vs. : "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him : for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked ; it shall be ill with him for the reward of his hands shall be given him." He pictured the life of the righteous progressing in knowledge, in virtue, in grace, in joy here and hereafter, partaking of the tree "whose leaves are for the healing of the nations ;" an unending ascent to capacities of enjoyment ever rising to higher and still higher attainments as a law of his being and a consequence of his doing. This was *the* immortal life. He pictured the descending course of the wicked resulting from his own choice, his own conduct, sin heaped upon sin, penalty incurring still more punishment until the abysmal deeps of the submerged soul outmeasured the human conception in unsounded darkness.

And all this by a law of our being, by the act of the trans-

gressor, by a series of movements in a downward career that disabled and were continually disabling the wrong doer. Thus "the reward of his hands was given him."

The shades of evening began to fall, but the speaker went on and on. At times the music of the Angelic choir, at times the wail of the lost, now the song of the seraph, now the discord of the self-destroyed burst upon the ear.

In power of imagination William Beecher was like Whitfield. In that gift he seemed pre-eminent. In learning acquired from books, ancient or modern, Edward surpassed the others. In the harmony of well balanced power, in the endowment of strong common sense, in the quick intuition that caught the points of relation and dependence of thought and winnowed the chaff from the wheat, the father excelled. Looking back through the mists of more than half a century, it now seems as if each one selected the subject wherein he excelled, and that his power to impress others resulted largely from the accuracy and wisdom of such choice.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

The author of "Sweet Home" is entitled to remembrance. He often visited relatives and friends in East-Hampton. I can see him now as I saw him then : short, some five feet and a half high, compactly built, well set, active, sprightly, of sanguine, nervous temperament, blue eyed, fair and florid in countenance, nose large with Romanic curve, hair dark, forehead high and white, features strongly marked but mobile, expression intellectual, rapid in conception and thought, elastic in step, imitative in capacity, in penetration far-seeing, a reader of human nature, genial, impulsive, sympathetic, humorous, kind-hearted, social, in some practical affairs a child, in the world of imagination a genius, in the sphere of wit and humor exhaustless, missing no mark for the first, no twinkle of light for the last.

His mother was sister of Samuel Isaacs, of East-Hampton, whom in person he resembled, and where he, his sisters and his aunt Esther, (his mother's sister) often visited. His father, William Payne, was for many years a teacher in Clinton Academy, and probably while so engaged formed the acquaintance which resulted in his marriage.

The proprietors of the Academy voted December 28th, 1784, "that Mr. Jabez Peck be elected master of the classic school and Mr. William Payne master of the English and writing school." In Thompson's History of Long Island John Howard Payne is mentioned as "familiarily known in early life as the American Roscius and since as a distinguished writer, author of the tragedy of 'Brutus' and other dramatic compositions of high merit." I think Payne was a precocious genius in youth, intellectually above his contemporaries, higher than in after life. If so it would account for the laudatory notice of his early writings, which have failed to live in the after ages, while his song of home has survived and echoed wherever the sweets of social life are known or harmony is heard.

John Howard Payne was born June 9th, 1792 and died in Tunis April 12th, 1852. About the year 1839 he contributed to the *Democratic Review* or *National Magazine*, a characteristic account of East-Hampton, which was republished in the *Sag-Harbor Corrector* of March 10th, 1838. The rustic manners of its social, religious and business life its fishing and whaling, were facetiously described, not altogether to the acceptance of the good people of the town. The pleasantry and humor of the portrayal of the character of the old town was thought to be beneath its merits. Col. Hunt commented editorially upon it in the *Corrector* of that date. The *Republican Watchman* of March 17th, 1838, contained a criticism of it signed "An Auld Acquaintance."

For the time being the people of East-Hampton regarded Payne's account of their manners, ways and habits as so far exaggerated as to subject them to the undeserved ridicule if not derision, of the world. As time passed their resentment faded away. With the welcome the nations gave to his immortal song, the approving voice of East-Hampton joined. His renown impelled Boston and New-York and East-Hampton to claim the honor of being his birthplace. I should delight to advocate the claims of East-Hampton ; but the historian who worships at an altar lower than Truth dishonors his cause and himself. John Howard Payne was probably born in New-York city, as appears by the letter following :

ST. MATTHEW'S RECTORY,
BEDFORD, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1895.

H. P. HEDGES, DEAR SIR :

As you write to me for authentic information about the date and place of birth of John Howard Payne, I will make the following statement: My wife, Eloise E., was the niece of John H. Payne, and had in her possession all the papers relating to the Payne family. She died in 1892. In 1875 Mr. Harrison, of Brooklyn, wrote a biography of J. H. Payne, and had frequent interviews with Mrs. Luquer, in regard to date, and facts connected with his life. In 1884 Mr. Brainard, of Washington, wrote another memoir, which was dedicated to W. W. Corcoran of that city. Before publication this had been submitted to Mrs. Luquer, for inspection and correction. This later publication was considered by her, in all its statements, to be entirely reliable. In both these biographies it is asserted that John H. Payne was born in the city of New-York, June 9th, 1791.

In support of this statement I find among my wife's papers a memorandum, signed : "A true statement, attest, Wm. Osb. Payne," giving June 9th, 1791, as the birth of the poet ; and also in another genealogical table, apparently in the same handwriting, giving New-York city as his

birth place. I find also a "History of the Family," dated March 16, 1861, and written by Mrs. Luquer's aunt, Mrs. Lucy Osborne, John H. Payne's sister-in-law. In this the writer says: "My father and mother took with them (from East-Hampton) to New-York five children, my brother William the only son."

The statement in Brainard's life of the poet, that "he was born at No. 33 Pearl St., near corner of Broad Street, (New-York city), on the 9th of June, 1791," was made after close investigation of authentic record and family tradition, and should be considered a settled fact of history.

Yours Truly,

LEA LUQUER.

MISS CORNELIA HUNTINGTON.

Miss Cornelia Huntington, daughter of Abel Huntington and Frances Lee his wife, was born in East-Hampton, June 24th, 1803, and died there April 15th, 1890. Descended from that famous Connecticut family of Huntingtons who shone in the sphere of statesmanship, finance, jurisprudence, and all the professions of scholarship and learning, she early gave tokens of a brilliant intellect. In her youth the atmosphere of East-Hampton sparkled with learning and genius. Clinton Academy then flourished as an educational institution inferior to none in the land. Lyman Beecher filled the pulpit; Senators, Congressmen, Assemblymen and Judges were neighbors and friends. Other stars shone in the hemisphere of her childhood and youth. Her father was endowed with great mental power. He was in the State Senate, in Congress, and a life-long skilful medical practitioner. In this social constellation no light flashed more conspicuous in surprising wit, more penetrating with the intuitions of genius, more profound in the depths of sentiment, more varied in creations of the ideal, than that of the school girl, Cornelia Huntington; out-reaching, out-shining, out-witting all competitors. She

mastered the elements of education with a celerity and ease that seemed, even in the classic halls of Clinton Academy where she was instructed, a marvel. Her modesty forbid the collection and publication of her poems until after her body was laid in the burial ground which her own lines had consecrated and hallowed.

In 1891, her nephew, Abel Huntington, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., collected and published her poems, including the lines on the title page of this book, and the odes composed for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of East-Hampton.

In 1857 was published her romance entitled "Sea Spray." The house wherein she lived and died was the residence of Capt. Thos. Wickham, a member of the Colonial Congress and a commander of a Privateer out of Stonington, Ct., in the Revolution. Probably the assumed name "Martha Wickham" of the writer was thereby suggested. Mrs. Mary D. Rockwell, who obtained the copyright of the book, was a friend of Miss Cornelia Huntington, and the publication thereof resulted from her friendship and abounding activity. The scene and all the characters are located in East-Hampton, except as otherwise indicated :

Lena Hesselton, p. 11, is Cornelia Huntington.

Alice Hesselton, p. 11, is Abby, her sister.

Col. Hesselton, p. 14, is Dr. Abel Huntington, their father.

Milly, p. 11, is Mehetable Hedges.

Drury, p. 13, is Montauk squaw servant of Dr. Huntington.

Capt. Hull, p. 17, is Capt. Ezekiel Howes.

Capt. Melton, p. 18, is Capt. Jeremiah Mulford.

Capt. Hardy, p. 18, is Capt. George Hand.

Mr. Alden, p. 19, is Rev. Samuel R. Ely.

Lester Bennett, pp. 25, 279 and 454, is Lester Bennett.

Shumway, p. 28, is Hiram Sherrill.

Allen Hesselton, p. 29, is Abel Huntington, now M. D. in Brooklyn, N. Y:

Sam Grey, p. 38, is Samuel G. Mulford.

Miss Osgood, p. 39, is Mrs. Charles Osborne.

Mrs. Melton, p. 40, is wife of Capt. Jeremiah Mulford.

Gosport, p. 67, is Sag-Harbor.

Lummux, p. 72, is Ezekiel Miller.

Mrs. Godrich, p. 89, is Miss Ruth Hand, an aunt of Capt. George Hand.

Thos. and Geo. Fuller, p. 149, is Thos. and Geo. Filer.

Chas. and Eddy Osgood, p. 153, are sons of Chas. Osborn.

Col. Preston, p. 240, is Col. W. D. Parsons, of Fire Place.

Sam Lister, p. 257, is Sam. Lester.

Talkhouse, p. 295, is Indian servant of Col. W. D. Parsons.

Caroline, p. 300, is Caroline Parsons. daughter of Ambrose Parsons.

Dr. Huntington was a widower, and it is singular that no mention seems to be made of his wife previous to the solitary notice given on page 403, and none thereafter. So hard it is to make fiction deny facts. By the references to the Montauk contest and law suit I know the manuscript was not written until 1851, and by the election (Presidential) not finished before 1852. See pages 162, 248, 455.

Martin VanBuren and Miss Warner, author of the "Wide Wide World," visited East-Hampton about 1851 or '52—page 332. All the poetry in "Sea Spray" I think is original, and is largely or wholly included in the poems of Miss Cornelia Huntington, published in 1891, after her death, by her nephew, Abel Huntington, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Allen of "Sea Spray."

GENERAL TRAINING.

Exercise in arms dates from the first settlement of the Colonies. Confronted by hostile Indians, threatened by

the French in the Canadas, by the Dutch in New-York, by the Spaniard in Florida, by pirates in every harbor and involved in all the wars of Great Britain, military necessity called for practical action. The war of the Revolution and that of 1812 kept alive the martial spirit of the states that resented the wrongs wreaked upon them by the mother country. Hence the training of the militia, sometimes by companies and thence called "Company Training," sometimes by regiments and thence called "General Training." The inherited wrath of generations kindled in these two wars against Great Britain burned seventy years ago with an intensity now unfelt. This impelling force added to the attraction of training days. The notes of martial music, the display of banners, the vested uniform, the mounted officers, the array of numbers, the exhibition of armor, "the pomp and circumstance of war" attract attention, crowds go to see the General Training. They luxuriate on oranges and peanuts and ginger snaps and molasses candy and boiled eggs, cider, beer and ginger pop. What a place for bargains and pedlars and auctions. My first sight of "General Training" in the main street of East-Hampton dates some seventy years back. Of that training I write. Apart from the array of movements of the militia, so often described as to be a worn out theme, I then saw *an auction* and *an auctioneer* that has survived "the oblivious years," and seems now as he seemed then, a living wonder. New England is precise and angular, unceasingly asking for a definition and a reason. We think of her genius as grinding out dictionaries rather than expressing impressive utterances. But New England is capable of concentration and elasticity. Her genius is varied. At that General Training she was represented by an auctioneer that excelled all I ever saw before or since. He was the most rapid,

musical, sonorous talker conceivable. He opened his mouth and words streamed in endless and unceasing volleys. Lips, features, face, hands, head, feet and body all moved together, all talked together, and all kept time. A live Yankee auctioneer unrivalled and outdone and out-talked never. The manufacture of wooden combs just then attained such excellence as to supply the market at a price thought to be incredibly small. He would hold up the wooden combs and cry "combs! combs! here's two dozen wooden combs; what'll you give for 'em? Ah! sixpence; sixpence happeny; going for sixpence happeny! Combs! combs enough for the whole neighborhood! Combs enough to shingle a meeting house! All going for sixpence happeny! Who'll give any more?" Perhaps the next thing offered would be suspenders, and the cry, "Suspenders! here's suspenders! suspenders long enough for any man, short enough for any girl; let out and taken in like an old woman's conscience! How much will you give for this pair of suspenders? Oh, dear! If my grandfather knew I was selling goods at this rate he would get down on his knees and cry like a child!"

THE WHALE CHASE.

"The chronicles of East-Hampton," with rare fidelity, record the events, the occupation, the manners and modes of thought connected with the history of our forefathers, not omitting the whale chase. Published by the New-York State Historical Society, it is accessible to the antiquarian but not to the masses.

Therefrom we learn that canoes were first used in off-shore whaling. The sharp ends of the canoe, so well adapted for moving "fore and aft," may have suggested the like form for the whale boat, which probably soon succeeded and superceeded it. So soon that we read not of canoes

but of boats as used in this enterprise. Seemingly contradictory conditions are conjoined in the whale boat. It is of light draft yet without much drift. It sits on the smooth surface and rides the rough sea like a duck. It sails like the wind. The American whaleboat came to perfection two centuries ago and has yet known no superior. With the earliest recollections of my childhood is the wigwam that sheltered the whalemén at Wainscott, constructed of oak saplings sharpened and forced down in the sand with an elliptical curve toward the narrow open top, free for the exit of smoke, tied together by twigs interwoven at right angles with these, sapling ribs, and all thatched with rye straw, except the door south. The wigwam was a structure invested with romantic charms to the eye of childhood, and no small clárm of comfort and content to the more mature onlooker. Three score and ten years by gone this was the home of the whaling watch and whaling men. Hard by was the high stage pole—a tree twenty-five to thirty-five feet high—set deep in the sand. The projecting branches left untrimmed some foot or more to facilitate climbing, and at intervals pins driven in holes bored, projected both sides to further aid the climber. To the eyes of youth how grand, how lofty, seemed the “stage pole.” The boats near by, in a sheltered nook, rested top side down (with all the whaling gear in) on poles which were laid in crutches driven in the sand. In good whale weather, the surf not being too rough, the watch set a signal on the pole that told all far and near of good weather and warned the whalemén to be ready for a call. When a whale was seen near enough to warrant the hope of catching, the watch waved his coat on the stage pole and this was “making a weft.” If the whale came nearer, he waved the more vigorously and faster. “He wefted harder.” Then horns

blew. Then the frantic yell "a whale off," rent the air. Men ran wild to gain the beach in time. Boys shouted with delight. For once our little world woke up. The whale boats, borne on the shoulders of the crew are deposited near the incoming wave. Each oar is a peak and each man opposite his oar. The experienced eye of the boat header watches the surf. At the favorable moment his word "now" is seconded by a pull all together towards the incoming wave, and if the time is auspicious, into it, the men tumbling in and rowing on the receding wave into the jaws of that inexorable sea that has ingulphed so oft the hopes of human life. Now for the leviathan of the deep. "Now for a long pull" and "a strong pull" and "a pull all together." Now steadily the men strain at the oar. Every nerve, every muscle, every sinew is taut with toil. The steersman's eye is searching the "sea's domain." He sees and cries "there she blows." With one strong sweep of the steering oar he heads for his mighty game. His intensity is magnetism to the crew. His "pull, boys, pull," means something. And now he seconds their movements, swinging his powerful right arm and swaying his body to and fro, keeping time with the sweep of their motion as if all were parts of one harmonious whole, he heaves at the leading oar and the whale boat trembles. The gliding boat, the hissing waters, the heaving steersman, the straining crew; these are sights and sounds and this a scene worthy a painter's excellence, a sculptor's skill, a poet's genius. The Gladiatorial conflicts of imperial and brutal Rome exhibit no scene more worthy of enduring record. They near the whale. The steersman calls on the harpooner who peaks his oar, rises, poises the harpoon and darts with all his concentrated power. He has fastened; "starn all!" cries the Captain, and the backward movement

of the oars sends the boat at the earliest possible moment from the centre of danger. The sweep of the broad flukes in an instant might mean destruction to the boat and all therein. The surge of mighty waters, the huge proportions of the monster of the deep, the presence of a power appalling in its strength, the glistening "black skin" terrific to the eye, the conscious impotence of human power—All this with lightning flash quickens the imagination. Hardy and self-possessed is he who is not overwhelmed with fear and horror. In my childhood, some seventy years gone by, from the beach banks on the borders of my father's farm, I saw a sight like this: Two crews in whaleboats, close in shore, fast to a right whale, and Capt. Jonathan Osborn, successful and veteran whaler that he was, (captain and chief. 'Twere vain to attempt the picture of the scene. Whenever a boat neared the whale, as if apprehensive of impending danger and conscious of a power resistless, she reared in mid air her mighty flukes, shook them in tremulous wrath, struck them on the water with a shock that resounded and re-echoed over the breakers far from shore like the thunder of cannon. Time and again the crew pulled the Captain near enough to dart his whale spade into the sinews where the flukes are set on the small of the back, as a human hand is set on the joint of the wrist, in the hope that by cutting them the whale would be disabled. With unabated fury hour after hour the whale fought back. The shock of her flukes resounded for miles on and off the shore. Some stray chance made and the captain darted his keen two-edged lance into the vitals, in sailor words, "the life of the whale." And she "spouted blood," sure premonition of the coming end. A conflict rarely seen, never to be forgotten, lasting from 7 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. I see them "towing" the whale to shore, the joy-

ful faces of the crew, the tall and stalwart form of the Captain, clad in his red flannel shirt, his face and hands almost equally red. He looked the incarnation of the whale fighter that fame had reported him to be. He had sailed from Sag-Harbor on voyages in command of a ship from thence, owned by J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. His creation of "long Tom Coffin" out of Capt. Jonathan Osborn would be a slight dilation on the reality. Ah me! no mortal eye of all the living but mine has seen the sight of that April morn. No tongue but mine remains to tell the tale.

In December, 1838, in East-Hampton, there was a "weft for whale," "an alarm" of the boys, "a rally" of the crews, and two boats put off in chase of the whale. Fearful to relate, they made fast. More fearful for the writer, he was one of the crew. Just graduated from Yale he had not taken his degree of A. B. in what our earnest forefathers in their records termed "whale design." Space is wanting to express but in briefest words the picture indelibly impressed upon my memory. The skill and experience of Lewis Gann, who commanded our boat, was far overbalanced by the inexperience of the crew who had never been "fast to a whale." That he was a consummate *master of the situation* all believed. The event justified our faith. 'Twas he that ruled the crew, guided their efforts, shielded them from danger. I see the whale side to us; fin just under the water. I see him standing in the bow of the boat with the lance in his grasp. He hurls it with the force of an avalanche. It hisses on the water and enters the whale. He says in exultant cry, "that whale is dead!" Within an hour the whale is "turned up." A hole is cut in the under jaw and a line made fast from our boat, next the whale, the

post of honor, and extended to the other boat, and the monotonous, slow pull for towing begins.

How the multitude gathers on the shore! How impressive the young life and pranks of boyhood break out! How lithe and sweet and winsome seems the form and charm of the maiden! Admiration lights up and glorifies the face of man and woman. The eye of age kindles at the recollection of past conflicts and gratification at the success achieved. Curiosity may rule, wonder may control; the victim may attract the regard of the crowd, but not to the exclusion of the victors. Crowned with the applause, sharing the wonder, objects of regard, Captains and crew for the time are invested with a halo of glory that atones for past misfortune, for unmerited neglect, for unjustified scorn. The beheld of all beholders. If the victor in the Olympic games received the crown as his reward, in attestation of his triumph, the combatants in a mightier game and grander contest were not unworthy the Attic crown so awarded to perilous achievement. One hundred and fifty years before the heathen Indian might have appeared and claimed a piece of the fin and tail as an acceptable offering to propitiate his God. The Indian has vanished.

Of those twelve men who in 1838 were successful in their "whale design," Hiram Sherrill and Edward Dayton, with the writer, only survive. Lingering on the shores of time they can attest the fidelity of the writer in this narrative of the age that is past.

CHAPTER XII.

SAG-HARBOR.

The Indian name of that part of Sag-Harbor within the bounds of the town of East-Hampton was Wequagaunnuck, or Wiquagonock. William W. Tooker, Esq., of Sag-Harbor, a profound student of the Indian language and history, locates their village on the north shore, below Sleight's or Fort Hill, where shell heaps denote an Indian settlement. He says the Indian name We-quae-adnanke, signifies the land or place at the foot of the hill. Since the Indian names of places were descriptive of local peculiarities, we see the fitness of this name, denoting the village at the foot of the hill, which probably survived long after the town of East-Hampton was founded by the whites.

Tradition dates the English settlement of Sag-Harbor about 1730, and locates it at first at the cliff, or north side of Turkey Hill, which then extended from the vicinity of Main street west, to near Rysam street east, and Washington street south. On the north declivity or cliff of this hill, holes were dug as a refuge from the storm. The shelter of rude fishermen's huts followed, and houses set in the ground, one story beneath and one above, so as to be in front two and in rear one story; only succeeded in the place of huts. The attractions of this locality to the Indians were many. It abounded in game of the forest, in fowl of the air and clams and fish of the sea. Commerce and intercourse by water in canoes was easy with the tribes inhabiting Shelter Island, Cutchogue, Shinnecock or Montauk. It was secluded from the whites for three or four score years from their establishment on eastern Long Isl-

and, and yet not so remote as to preclude the profits of their trade and commerce. Southampton made North Sea its harbor. East-Hampton shipping made North West their harbor and landing. Merchant Howell, at Poxabogue, cut a road through the woods east whereby to cart his goods landed at North West. From that day to this the road is called "Merchant's Path." West of Conkling's Point a creek put in, fringed with meadow. East of Turkey Hill and Meeting House Hill, from away south, a swamp or ravine poured its drainage across Hampton and down Burke street, into the meadow and creek above named. Sagg road was unmarked, Division street impassable, Main street unknown, and all its western line water, marsh or miry meadow, sweeping north around the base of Turkey Hill, at the cleft or cliff, where now is the livery of John DeCastro, and south nearly or quite to Garden street. After one-and-a-half centuries of excavating the west side of Turkey Hill and Meeting House Hill still stand up above the street level.

The hollow between Meeting House Hill and Turkey Hill extended south from the vicinity of Washington street until it met the former hill, and ran eastward into the ravine that crossed Hampton and Division streets, flowing its waters along Burke street into the creek. A swamp crossed Main street, and probably a large part or all of Madison street, just south of where Miss Anna L. Babcock now resides. A ridge crossed Main street just south of Garden street. This ridge and these hills have gone to fill the swamps and grade the streets. All the north end of Main street, until past David Hand's corner, is mostly made land over marsh and meadow from four to six feet deep. The ancient road from Bridge and Southampton ran between Otter Pond and the Cove, and skirting the

Cove went to the old wharf just east of the toll house at the old North Haven bridge. The old Sagg road ran north of the intersection of Wainscott and Sagg roads, and then west and south of Otter Pond into the one first named. The Brick-kiln road was first used, and crossed from the Brick-kilns to the vicinity of Ligonee Brook, near the residence of the late Samuel T. Hildreth, deceased. The road from East-Hampton to Sag-Harbor originally ran to the shore at Little Northwest, and then skirting the shore into East Water street, under the cliff, where at high tide one cart wheel travelled low in the water and the other high on the land almost to tipping over the cart. Afterwards the road came at the bars at Eastville into the one now used. Main street, Madison street, Division street, and the two Turnpike roads to Bridge and East-Hampton, were unknown as highways travelled by the people until long after the settlement of the village and the beginning of its commerce.

About 1739 both towns of East and Southampton, finding the improvement of their lands in common unsatisfactory, made extensive allotments thereof in severalty. Southampton ran a middle line from its east bounds, adjoining East-Hampton, to Sebonac, and made therefrom a Great North and South Division, of almost all the territory then undivided within the limits named. But the North Division did not include any land north of Union street, which ran from the north-west corner of the old burying ground to Main street, past the house then of Braddock Corey and late of Jeffrey Fordham, and thence west near where is now the dwelling of Miss Sarah E. Fordham.

East-Hampton, in 1739, made division of large portions of its territory, including all or nearly all bordering on the boundary line of the two towns, from shore to shore, and

laying out the roads substantially as now in being, including the main highway to Sag-Harbor.

Southampton in 1740 voted to Samuel Russell "four poles of land at Sagg Harbour adjoining to his meadow to be sold to him," showing him then a resident there, and owner of the meadow early allotted as of chief value. Not until 18th November, 1745, was there made a survey and division of the lower part of Sag-Harbor, when seventeen lots and seventeen amendments thereto were divided. Lot 1 commenced "at the clift," was "3 poles wide at the west end and 4 foot at the east end." The lots ran from Main street east to Division street and varied in width from 24 to 40 feet. The amendments were from 39 to 40 feet wide at the west end. Washington street is between the 5th and 6th amendment. Lot 1 was at or near the livery stand of John DeCastro. The south line of the amendments was nearly opposite the junction of Main and Madison streets, at David Hand's corner. November 3d, 1761, a return was made of a survey of a tract called the twelve acre division, comprising substantially all the unallotted land between Main and Division streets, and north of Union street, as it then ran. Commencing at David Hand's corner with lot No. 1, fifteen lots were laid out east of Main street and extending to Union street. Lots 16 and 17, and some amendments to lots 5 and 6, were north-west of Main street. Mrs. Abigail Price said her father told her he remembered when there were but four houses in Sag-Harbor. In the light of these divisions of land at so late a day we can well believe it. Yet the divisions are of exceptional character, appropriate for a village, and indicating faith in the coming commercial supremacy of the Harbor as a port of entry.

Long Island Sound, as an avenue of travel and commerce, opened facilities powerfully affecting all settlements on its

borders and far into the interior. Transportation by water was far preferable to that by land and through the forest. The history of Sag-Harbor, or of Long Island, English or Aboriginal, cannot be rightly read with this element lacking. Looking to the travels of the sainted Brainard, missionary to the Indians, we find him in February, 1743, at Lyme, Ct., crossing the Sound, landing at Oysterponds, on Long Island, and thence travelling to East-Hampton. In March he preached at Montauk to the Indians.—See Life of Brainard, pp. 70, 72, 73. Three times he visited that town; the second time in April, 1744, (*ib.* 112); the third time in Oct. 1745, (*ib.* 163.) He had strong friends and a large following with at least twice an escort therefrom, with a call to settle there. At first Brainard condemned some ministers as unconverted men. An error he confessed in later years. Like Jonathan Edwards and Davenport, he condemned the toleration and practices of the half-way covenant.—See ante. p. 82. Undoubtedly he came in collision with minister Huntting, who advocated it. This explains some dark hints of dissension and church troubles not otherwise cleared up in the latter years of Huntting's ministry, and why Buell, a partial new light advocate succeeded. In the history of Sag-Harbor the half-way covenant is unknown.

Prime's history states: "Between 1760 and 1770, while as yet the commerce of New-York was carried on principally by schooners and sloops, this little retired port had opened a small trade with the West Indies in larger craft. Col. Gardiner at that time owned and employed two brigs in that business, while several smaller vessels were busily engaged in the fishing and coasting trade. At this early period two or three sloops cruised in the Atlantic, a few degrees to the south, for whales, which were then so plenty

that more or less of them were taken every year by boats along the whole southern coast of the Island."

It is evident that the settlement was small anterior to the allotments of 1745 and 1761. Tradition, probably correct, tells of three or four houses perched on the brow of Turkey Hill, supported in front by poles or pillars, as the first habitations of white men there. These were probably located just over the Southampton line, on the East-Hampton side. As the East-Hampton territory was divided years before that of Southampton, in the nature of things it would be first settled. But before the allotment of 1739 title would be merely a possession liable to ouster, and we could look for no more than temporary huts until thereafter. We now see why Mrs. Abigail Price, daughter of James Howell, said her father told her he remembered when there were but four houses in Sag-Harbor. The writer heard Elisha Osborn, deceased, state the same of his father.

May 5th, 1792, the Trustees of the town of Southampton appointed a committee to go to Sag-Harbor and make choice of a place to build a wharf, but denied to the committee any power to charge the town therefor. April 7th, 1741, Nathan Fordham, Jr. and James Foster obtained from the same town "the liberty and privilege of building a wharf and setting up a try-house at Sag-Harbor," &c. "the town reserving the privilege of landing their whale upon said wharf at all times, and they shall receive it into their try-house, and try said whale on reasonable terms." "In 1760 three sloops owned by Joseph Conkling, John Foster and some others, called the Goodluck, Dolphin and Success, cruised for whales in Lat. 30 ° N."—See Thompson's Hist. of L. I. Vol. I, p. 349.

Probably the wharf referred to was located near the south

end and east of the old North Haven bridge, and was little more than a mere bulkhead. Near by this were, in the Revolution, three windmills, one east and two west, according to tradition. The East-Hampton Town Records, Vol. IV, p. 220, contain the abstract of a deed from the Town Trustees to petitioners named therein, of whom William Nicoll was one, with thirty residents of Southampton and nine of East-Hampton, in all forty, conveying to them and their heirs, &c., "full and free liberty to build and maintain a wharf at Sag-Harbor, thirty-five feet wide, beginning at Southampton east patent line, where Southampton grant for said wharf ends, and to run north-easterly thirty rods, and to have sixty feet of water on each side of the wharf," &c. This deed, dated 12th Feb. 1770, marks a new era in the progress of Sag-Harbor. By its terms the wharf was to be finished "at or before the end of three years." It was probably completed before the time expired, because by deed dated 25th April, 1771, Thos. Foster Cooper sells to Daniel Fordham, victualler, half a share in the "new Long Wharf at Sag-Harbor." And by deed of 1st December, 1773, Jeremiah Hedges, physician, of East-Hampton, conveys to David Gelston, merchant, of Southampton, one share of the great Wharf and storehouses at Sag-Harbor, being one fortieth part. April 21st, 1798, the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Southampton, describing a highway running west from the north-east corner of the house of John N. Fordham, refer to the "old wharf" as included in the highway. September 15th, 1776, it is said "wharves at Sag-Harbor crowded with emigrants." —See Onderdonk's Rev. Incidents of Suffolk Co. Thus we find the two wharves in being in 1776, and the old one discontinued in 1798. September 14th, 1808, the Trustees of the town of East-Hampton conveyed to the people of the

State of New-York, a parcel of land covered with water from the end of "the Sag-Harbor wharf, extending northerly three hundred feet," &c.—See T. R. Vol. IV, p. 357. This was the grant for the "State Pier," built by an appropriation from the State Treasury. The thirty rods granted for the long wharf in 1770, with the 300 feet granted in 1808, made together some 48 rods.

The growth of the wharf measured the commerce and practically the growth of the port. The population in the town of Southampton was estimated to be from two-thirds to three fourths and that in East-Hampton accordingly. The territory of the port in East-Hampton town, as incorporated, is probably over one-third part. Joseph Conkling of East-Hampton is reputed to have owned a large part of the East-Hampton territory in Sag-Harbor, and by some thought to have resided there. "Conkling's Point" is probably derived from his ownership thereof. His conveyance to his son Edward, mariner, of about twelve acres, "bounded south-westerly by the highway that parts the two towns," in June 1775, would confirm the tradition that Edward was also a resident there.—See T. R. Vol. IV, p. 234 and *ib.* p. 257. The reference to his "water fence," Sept. 3d, 1779, and to "his house" in Sept. of that year in the records removes all doubts thereof. This Edward is probably the Capt. Conkling who in 1779 commanded the sloop Beaver and with other vessels took a British privateer brig from Sag-Harbor wharf, and again took two brigs from Cork via New-York with rum, wine and 12,000 bushels of oats for the troops on the east end of Long Island.—See Onderdonk's *Rev. Incidents of Suffolk Co.* p. 80.

During the Revolution the wharf became out of repair. At the Town Meeting in April, 1783, it was "voted that such persons who shall work in repairing the wharf at Sag

Harbor shall be exempt from mending the highways." This resolution and the petition for the wharf grant of 1770 speak from the record of the intelligent interest of the people of this town to promote commerce by wharf building, and the petition speaks in like manner for the town of southampton. If the reader regrets the space devoted to the wharf, let him think, there centered the business, the trade, the commerce of the port. Its growth marked the growth, its decay the decline of the village. The wharf was its throbbing heart. The streets were arteries whence its mighty pulsations sent life and activity and business to its stores and houses. When its palpitations ceased paralysis reigned. Heart failure is death to human life ; wharf failure death to commercial life:

East-Hampton contributed its proportion of inhabitants to Sag-Harbor from its foundation. The first rude houses at the cliff were near and probably a major part over the East-Hampton bounds. In the census of Southampton town made 4th July, 1776, we find these names of residents probably of East-Hampton origin if not from there : John Hudson, Uriah Miller, Jonathan Conkling, Timothy Hedges, Wid. Eliz Hicks, Edward Conkling, Jeremiah Gardiner. It is not improbable that Joseph Conkling and Dr. Jeremiah Hedges and a Russell resided in the East Hampton part of Sag-Harbor, and the Jeremiah Hedges, Jr. who April 5, 1791, obtained liberty from Town Meeting to "erect a house below the cliff at Sag-Harbor on the common land," may be another resident, and perhaps John Edwards. When Division street in 1807 was changed so as to run east of the dividing line of the towns, Daniel Fordham, Hubbard Latham and Henry P. Dering, whose lots were thereby improved, obtained land therefor of David Russel. Thus

the record confirms the tradition of the early settlement of that family in Sag-Harbor.

Soon after the battle of Long Island, Sag-Harbor was occupied by the British forces. A garrison was stationed there and occupied a fortification on Meeting House Hill, which consisted of a breastwork there, enlarged and strengthened by palisades, extending southerly towards the old burying ground. The infamous Major Cockran at one time commanded the garrison, whose inhumanity and cruelty were notorious. Traditions of his barbarity abounded in olden time, over all Eastern Long Island. Unprovoked and wantonly, he often cut peaceful Americans with his broadsword, and some were by his orders subjected to the indignity of the lash. Poor Russell of Sag-Harbor, was unmercifully so tied and whipped. It was here on the western declivity of this hill that the first dead were buried, including it is said some of the British garrison. In excavating east of Madison street and Madison Square, human remains have been found, the last recently, in the rear of the store and dwelling now owned by R. J. Power. It was here in May, 1777, that Col. Meigs, starting from Sachem's Head in whale boats, travelled by water and land, transporting the boats over a narrow part of Southold town, into Peconic bay, and leaving them in the woods under guard near the foot of Long Beach, marched thence to Sag-Harbor. One division of his forces took the fort and captured its garrison and its officers, who lodged at the house of James Howell, father of Mrs. Abigail Price, deceased, then a child, who remembered and related the occurrence. Another division marched to the wharf, and although under the fire of an armed schooner of twelve guns, set fire to and destroyed about one hundred tons of hay, ten transport vessels, mostly sloops and schooners, and one

armed vessel of six or eight guns, &c. In twenty-four hours from starting Meigs returned without the loss of a man, and with ninety prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war of the Revolution. John White, of Sagg, grandfather of the present John E. White, was in this expedition, and may have been its pilot and guide. The writer has heard the story from his own lips.

The possession of Sag-Harbor by the British was important. Their fleet commanded the harbor of New-York, the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, wherein their men-of-war often lay at anchor. Sag-Harbor was a convenient centre for collecting supplies; it was easy thence to distribute them, and the naval supremacy of Britain enabled it to take and hold this port at little cost. If the detachment of troops, at times quartered at Sagg, and in East and Southampton, lived like a vampire on their blood, it is no less true that their presence in Sag-Harbor was more disastrous. It paralyzed commerce; it cramped and discouraged industry; it held back manufactures and enterprise; it impoverished its people; it covered the village with distrust and inaction and gloom.

On a preceding page we have referred to that order of the Town Meeting of East-Hampton, in 1785, which granted to those repairing the wharf exemption from laboring on the highways. This order speaks volumes of the destitution and desolation of Sag-Harbor; so deep, so wretched that even the wretched pitied her. The compassion of one community of eastern Long Island, for the sufferings of another, is worthy of lasting remembrance, as a star of light in a night of darkness. It seems as if the port, after the Revolution, had sunk so deep in poverty as to lose the power of recuperation. Doctor Gardiner and his brother, on the close of the war, sent the first ship (called the Hope)

on a whaling voyage from Sag-Harbor, commanded by Capt. Ripley ; and about the same time a large brig on a like voyage. The Hope returned with only some twenty or thirty barrels of oil, and the brig was more unfortunate. In 1785 a vessel owned by Col. Benjamin Hunting and Stephen Howell was sent, as an experiment, to a more southern latitude, and by her success laid the foundation of a more extended commerce. Soon after the brig Lucy, owned by Col. Hunting and others, made the first voyage from this port to the coast of Brazil, and the experiment proving more profitable than was anticipated, was followed by others.

The foregoing, on the authority of Prime, Thompson and the Chronicles, differs from the account in Calkins' History of New London, on p. 640, where it is reported that the Hope had 140 barrels ; that in 1785 the brig Lucy, George McKay, master, and the brig Amelia, Daniel Havens, master, fitted and sailing from Sag-Harbor, went to the Brazil Banks and returned that year, the Lucy May 15th with 360 barrels and the Amelia June 4th with 300 barrels. Also there it is stated that the first vessel from Connecticut which sailed for whaling in southern latitudes was in 1794, being some nine or ten years later than the Sag-Harbor voyages. In the same history we read, p. 240. 1711, Sept. 8th, "Skolinks sailed for Long Island," probably Schellinger.—See ante, p. 74.

The death of Col. Hunting and the embargo law, again tied up the whaling enterprise. The war of 1812 followed with continuing hindrances. In September, 1817, the ship Argonaut, owned by Silas and Lewis Howell, and commanded by Eliphalet Halsey, sailed for the Pacific and returned therefrom in June, 1819, with 1,700 barrels of sperm oil. This fortunate voyage was soon followed by a great expan-

sion of the whaling enterprise. The Custom House records of Sag-Harbor show these figures.*

In 1794,	472 tons reg'd,	473 tons enr'd and licensed vessels
" 1800,	805 " "	1,449 " " " " "
" 1805,	1,916 " "	2,228 " " " " "
" 1810,	1,185 " "	3,223 " " " " "
" 1815,	†808 " "	2,719 " " " " "
" 1820,	2,263 " "	3,416 " " " " "

Luther D. Cook, deceased, prepared memoranda which was published in Thompson's History of Long Island, as follows :

"From the statement furnished by him, it appears that in 1837 there were 13 arrivals and 29 departures of whaling ships from this port ; the number of men and boys employed on board of which exceeded 800. To appreciate the extraordinary progress made in this business, it is only necessary to remark, that in 1815 there were but three ships owned here, yet that in 1838, the number had increased to 29, being an addition of 26 ships in 23 years. It shows also how much may be accomplished by a spirit of enterprise, so characteristic of the American people, and which is nowhere more nobly portrayed than in this department of our navigation. It is calculated by Mr. Cook, that from 1804 to 1837, there were 198 arrivals of whaling vessels at this port, producing 338,690 barrels of oil, 40,504 barrels of sperm and 1,596,765 pounds of bone. In 1834 and '35 there were 17 arrivals, amounting in the aggregate to 6,361 tons, or 318 tons to each vessel. In 1837 there were 23 arrivals, producing 8,634 barrels of sperm, 31,784 of oil, and 236,757 pounds of bone. During the same year the departures were 29, including one from Jamesport, one from Cutchogue, and two from Greenport, all bound to the South Atlantic. In 1838 the tonnage employed was 11,700 to which may be added 5,437 of enrolled and licensed tonnage, employed in the coasting trade, making 17,137 of tonnage from this port. During the year ending January

*Vide Address of Hon. Henry A. Reeves at Suffolk Co. Bi-Centennial.

†A decline caused by the war.

1st, 1841, there arrived in this district 19 whaling ships, the contents of which were 3,479 barrels of sperm and 91,600 of oil, of the value of \$600,000. Between the 16th of June and 20th of December of the same year, there sailed 15 ships, 4 barques and 1 brig to the South Atlantic, Indian Ocean, New Holland, New Zealand, Croze't Islands and N. W. coast. The average duration of voyages of the whalers that returned in 1840, was little short of 15 months. The tonnage in 1841 was 13,945, besides two ships and two brigs added during the year, and the quantity of produce 6,726 barrels of sperm, 58,827 of whale oil and 482,110 pounds of bone; the net proceeds of which was \$863,000. The whole value of the fleet (43 vessels) with its outfits, amounts to at least \$900,000, and the number of officers and seamen is 1,025. There are now more than 40 vessels engaged in this business, which, with those from other parts of the district, increases the number to 50."

"Henry T. Dering, Esq., the present collector, states the arrivals in 1842 at 15, bringing in 24,410 barrels of (right whale) oil, 4,175 of sperm and 192,000 pounds of bone. The whole number of vessels now engaged in the whaling business from this district is 52, the registered tonnage of which is 17,310, and the number of hands employed 1,217.

A TABLE,

Exhibiting at one view the extent of the whaling commerce of the port of Sag-Harbor for the year 1841, follows:

NAME OF VESSEL.	ABSENT.		NAME OF MASTER.	BBLs. OF SPERM.		BBLs. OF WH. OIL	LBS. OF BONE.		MANAGING OWNERS.
	MOS	DYS							
Ship Washington.....	20	1	William Osborn,	82	2,436	22,214			Hunting Cooper.
Ship Fanny.....	20	27	S. Woodruff Edwards,	120	3,060	25,500			N. & G. Howell.
Ship Thos. Dickenson.....	20		Wickham S. Havens,	247	3,780	38,000			Mulford & Sleight.
Ship Henry.....	10	20	John Sweeney,	154	1,900	14,358			Samuel L'Hommedieu.
Ship Columbia.....	20	18	Lawrence B. Edwards,	63	2,455	25,207			Luther D. Cook.
Ship Thames.....	22	2	Jeremiah W. Hedges,	139	3,077	26,884			Thomas Brown.
Ship Neptune.....	20	6	Shamgar H. Slate,	30	2,695	22,206			S. & B. Hunting & Co.
Ship Panama.....	33	25	Thomas E. Crowell,	440	3,376	29,000			N. & G. Howell.
Barque Franklin.....	21		David Youngs,	227	2,636	20,246			Chas. Thos. Dering.
Barque Roanoke.....	8	15	Benjamin Glover, Jr.	123	1,509	12,028			Wiggins & Parsons.
Ship Daniel Webster.....	22	10	Edward M. Baker,	340	2,810	26,241			Mulford & Howell.
Ship Triad.....	21	4	Isaac M. Case,	241	1,406	11,291			H. & N. Corwin.
Ship Ann.....	20	17	Ezekiel Curry,	428	1,764	14,640			Mulford & Howell.
Ship Portland.....	23		Wm. H. Payne,	320	2,051	16,201			S. & B. Hunting & Co.
Ship Delta.....	22	10	Seth Griffing,	328	1,560	12,484			H. & N. Corwin.
Barque Noble.....	10	18	James Sayre,	245	1,132	6,945			Ira B. Tuthill
Brig Seraph.....	10	25	George W. Corwin,	180	315	3,000			Samuel H. Landon.
Ship Arabella.....	22	13	John Bishop, Jr.	178	2,130	16,200			N. & G. Howell.
Ship Hannibal.....	10	4	Lewis L. Bennett,	59	1,611	9,459			S. & B. Hunting & Co.
Ship Gem.....	10	24	Theron B. Worth,	52	2,200	14,690			Hunting Cooper.
Barque Nimrod.....	12	10	Albert Rogers,	110	1,533	13,419			Chas. Thos. Dering.
Ship Hudson.....	23	23	Samuel Denison,	298	1,682	15,858			Luther D. Cook.
Ship Bayard.....	12		Francis Sayre,	104	1,244	7,432			H. & N. Corwin.
Ship Acosta.....	10	2	Sylvester P. Smith,		1,920	14,900			Mulford & Sleight.
Ship France.....	37	13	Robert L. Douglass,	402	3,636	29,730			N. & G. Howell.
Ship Washington.....	12	13	Robert N. Wil-er,	130	1,122	9,500			Wiggins & Parsons.
Ship Cadmus.....	27		Henry Nickerson, Jr.	553	1,473	12,000			Mulford & Sleight.
Barque Marcus.....	15	8	David Loper,	832	904	4,070			N. & G. Howell.
Barque Camillus.....	13	22	Ezekiel H. Howes,	201	1,409	11,377			Chas. Thos. Dering.
Brig Wickford.....	3	18	Davis Miller,	100					David T. Vall.
Total number of arrivals, 30.			Number of tons, 9,722.	6,726	58,827	482,119			

CHATFIELD'S HILL.

On the present main road from East-Hampton to Sag-Harbor rises an elevation long known as "Chatfield's Hill," some one-and-a-half miles south thereof, and stretching west nearly to the line between the towns. In the division made June 4th, 1736, Thomas Chatfield drew the 46th lot, containing 236 acres, bounded northwardly by Joseph Conkling's lot, eastwardly by Sag-Harbor highway, southwardly by the town commons, and westwardly by *the line* between the two towns. In this lot Chatfield's Hill, conspicuous in itself and also in the view therefrom is located. It is now in the possession of the children of George B. Brown, deceased, whose mother was a Latham, and inherited from her father, and he from his father. The transfer from the Chatfield to the Latham family is associated with one of the most singular and exceptional events that ever occurred in the tranquil and law-abiding town of East-Hampton. Gifted with the power of speech it could tell this story: Ebenezer Dayton, a merchant and pedlar, residing in Bethany, Connecticut, and travelling as such on Long Island and in East-Hampton before the Revolution, was widely known. In 1780 his store in Bethany was broken open and robbed of £450, in gold, silver and other property, by tories from Long Island, who were arrested, convicted, sentenced, and escaped from prison to Canada. After the Revolution Dayton visited East-Hampton with fancy goods for sale, arriving Saturday evening. On Sunday, although having symptoms of the measles, and against the advice of the hostess who had entertained him, he persisted in attending church service, thereby notifying the public of his presence by occupying a conspicuous seat in the church, and indirectly advertising his goods. News of his indiscretion was spread over the town on the dismissal

of the afternoon audience from the church, and the indignation of the people was so obvious that he left in the early morning following. He was pursued by a few young men, overtaken, brought back to the village, rode on a rail through the street, ducked repeatedly in Town Pond, and subjected to other indignities before his release. Nearly one hundred took the measles, of whom several died. To this day tradition perpetuates the story of the "Dayton Measles." Col. Aaron Burr, then a young aspiring lawyer, advocated the suit of the pedlar, and under his powerful presentation the jury rendered a verdict of One Thousand Dollars damages against the young men. One of them was a Chatfield, whose father to raise money for payment of the damages awarded against his son sold "Chatfield Hill" to a Latham. Both Thompson and Prime record the tradition substantially as my mother told it.

Popular opinion in that day justified the young men. The friends of those who died from the contagion so contracted were not moved by the verdict from that opinion. This is almost if not the only case where the supremacy of law has been questioned by the people of the town, from its settlement.

The fortunes of the Hamptons were not remotely connected with that of Sag-Harbor. In the prosperous whaling days many ships were owned in shares, called "company ships," wherein the residents of the Hamptons were generally large and often majority owners, in numbers and interests. The masters and crews were furnished in large proportions from the Hamptons. From them came the supplies of wood, of vegetables, of provisions. From them recruits for that vast army of mechanics, of riggers, of laborers, that swarmed around the wharf in summer, and whose strong arms moved the incoming cargoes, and refitted,

repaired, and stored supplies, for out-going voyagers. The hum of the spindle is soft and low, as becometh the manufactory. The roar of human industry, hammering on Sag-Harbor wharf in its whaling days was like that of the mighty deep whereto its ships would sail. The master mariners from East-Hampton, would fairly represent her share in this stupendous enterprise. Writing from memory, at the distance of half a century, names may be omitted, yet I recall these Captains, born or resident in East-Hampton town: Jonathan Osborn, Sylvanus Miller, Davis Miller, Joshua Bennett, Lewis L. Bennett, Erastus Barnes, Melvin Edwards, Eli Edwards, Howell Babcock, George Brown, Henry Conkling, George Hand, William Osborn, Edward M. Baker, William H. Hedges, Hiram Hedges, Wm. Mulford, Jeremiah Mulford, Davis Osborn, Hiram Osborn, Wickham S. Havens, Ezekiel Howes, William Howes, William Lowen, Thomas Lowen, Freeman Smith, Sylvester Smith, James Madison Tabor, Vincent King.

From the earliest days of the Hamptons their people were alive to the genial influence of commerce. Their trade with New England, New-York and the West Indies was almost coeval with their settlement. In the grant of East-Hampton for the wharf, in 1770, they record this intelligent thought: "Trade and commerce are in general a benefit to mankind, and in particular to the inhabitants of this town." The allusion may be simply to the pecuniary results. The benefits were larger and grander. The commerce of Sag-Harbor attracted and developed latent powers that might have been dormant. To the enterprising it opened an alluring field. It enlarged the sphere of human activity and thought. It was a school teaching the most complete self-reliance, the most consummate skill, the highest daring. Not a muscle of the body, not a power of the

mind but was toned to grandest achievement. It fostered and inspired a patriotism that dared all and gave all to defend the land of its birth. Out of the whale fighter was made the hero mariner. In the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and in that of 1812, in every battle on the seas, these men certified to American valor, in letters of light that the world has read. Compeers of Paul Jones and Decatur and Commodore Porter, under the stars and stripes they gained for their country a name of undying renown. In the most noble and ignoble lines the commerce of Sag-Harbor was a blessing to the town. The characteristics of the people who tilled the soil were unlike those who sailed the seas; but the caution of the one tempered the adventurous impulse of the other, as the diversity of notes tend to the sweetest harmony. And the commerce of the one was no less secure, that in part it rested upon the bed rock of the agriculture of the other.

APPENDIX.

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Copy of the original Indian deed, for the Town of East-Hampton, referred to on page 4, ante :

APRILL the 29th, 1648.

This present writing testifieth an agreement between the worship'll Theophilus Eaton, Esquire, Governour of the Colony of New Haven, And the worship'll Edward Hopkins, Esquire, Governor of the Colony Connecticut, and their asotyats on the one parte, And Poggatacut, Sachem of Munhansett, Wayandanch, Sachem Meuntacut, Momowetow, Sachem of Corchake, Nowedonah, Sachem of Shinecoke, and their asotyates, the other Part. The said Sachems having sould unto the fore-said Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins, with their asotyats, all the Land lyinge from the bounds of the Inhabitants of Southampton, unto the East side of Napeak, next unto Meuntacut high Land, with the whole breadth from Sea to Sea, not Intrenching upon any in length or breadth, which the inhabitants of Southampton, have and do possess, as they by lawful right shall make appeare, for and in consideration of twentie Coates, twentie-four looking-glasses, twentie-four hoes, twentie-four hatchets, twenty-four knives, One hundred muges, allready Received by us the forenamed Sachems, for ourselves and asotyates; ond in consideration thereof, we doe give upp unto the said Purchasers, all our right and Interest in the said Land, to them and their heirs forever.

Allsoe doe bind ourselves, to secure their right from any claims of any other, whether Indians, or other Nation whatsoever, that doe, or may hereafter, challenge Interest therein. Allsoe, we, the said Sachems, have Covenantanted to have Libertie, freely to fish in any or all the cricks and ponds, and hunt up and downe in the woods without Moles-tation, they giving the English Inhabitants noe just offence, or Injurie to their goods and Chattells. Likewise, they are to have the fynns and tails of all such whales as shall be cast upp, to their proper right and desire they may bee dealt with in the other part. Allsoe, they reserve libertie to fish in all convenient places, for Shells to make wampum. Allsoe, if the Indyans, hunting of any deare, they should chase them into the water, and the English should kill them, the English shall have the body, and the Sachem the skin.

And in Testimony of our well performance hereof, we have set to our hands, the day and year above written.

Witnesses to this,

RICHARD WOODHULL,	{	The marke of POGGATCUT, Manhansett Sachem.
THO. STANTON,		The marke of WYANDANCH, Meantacut Sachem.
ROBERT BOND,		The marke of MOMOWETA, Corchake Sachem.
JOB SAYRE.		The marke of NOWEDONAH, Shinecok Sachem.

Checkanoo, X his marke, their Interpreter.

The assignment to the Inhabitants of East-Hampton, is as follows :

"Whereas, by direction from Theophilus Eaton, Esq., and me Edward Hopkins, a purchase was made by Thomas Stanton and others, of a part of the Eastern Part of Long Island, of the Indians Sachems, the

true proprietors thereof, in the name of Theophilus Eaton, Esq., afore-said, and myself, with our associates, as by the said agreement, dated the 29th of April, 1648, may more fully appear, which said purchase was paid by me, Edward Hopkins, and amounted to the Sum of Thirty pounds four shillings eightpence, as may appear by a Note of Particulars, under the hand of Thomas Stanton, to whom the said sum was paid, now delivered to Robert Bond, of East-Hampton. This writinge witnesseth that I have received the forementioned sum of Thirty pounds four shillings eight pence, of the Inhabitants of East-Hampton, and have delivered unto them the writings of the said purchase, and all the interest that thereby was purchased. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed, the 16th of April, 1651.

I say received, £ S D
 38 4 8

Per me,
EDWARD HOPKINS.

A true copy per me,
THOMAS TALMAGE, Rec.

TRIAL OF WYANDANCH, referred to on page 13.

January 25th, 1658.

“Waiaandanch, Sachem of Meantaquit, Plt., hath entred an action of Damage against Jeremy Daily defendant.

“Mr. Lion Gardiner testifieth that hee was at the Iland when my son and Goodman Daily came over, and I heard that the Great Cannow was coming, and I went Down to meet them, and made a noise for them that were in the house, to follow me, and I mett my sonn and Goodman Daily coming up, and I asked them whie they puled not up the canow, and they said it was time enough, and I called them to goe to gett it up, and we all went, and could do nothing, and then we went agen, and she was full.

“John Rose testifieth, that when the canow was brought into the South harbor, my Brother, Anthony Waters and Goodnan Daily, did mend the canow, by putting 2 pieces into the side of her and upon that account they were to have the use of her, when their time was out, to carrie over their things.

“The verdict of the Jury—they find for the Plt. 10s. Damage, and court charges.

The Court charges is £1 1s 0d.

Town Records, Book No. 2, p. 65.

OATH OF TOWN OFFICERS.

The Oaths of the Officers of the Town were very minute, and pointed out their duties. The Oaths are generally very solemn; sometimes however the forms were singular, and expressed in the extreme quaint style of the day. The following was at an early period, the Oath of the Constable:

“You, being chosen constable of this Court, Doe swear, by the name of the Great, Ever-Living God, that you will faithfull put in execution all such warrants as shall be entrusted unto you for to execute, during this year for which you are chosen, in case you stay among us, soe well as you can, soe helpe you God.”

And again:—

“At a Legall Meeting of ye freeholders and Commonalty of ye Town of East-Hampton, April ye first, 1718, Cornelius Conkling was chosen Town Clerk, and sworn as followeth;

"You, Cornelius Conkling, Do swear that you shall safely keep all ye Books and Records delivered to you, and also to Record all Town and Trustees votes, until another person is chosen for that purpose, and also to give coppys out of Sd. Records, as you may be required by ye Town or Trustees, as Town Clerk, According to ye best of your cunning, wit and power, so help you God."

Sworn before me,

ROBERT HUDSON, Justice.

A true Coppy per me,

CORNELIUS CONKLING, Town Clerk.

The Address drawn up at a General Training, in June, 1682, and referred to in page 26 ante, is as follows:

"To the Honorable the Governour, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, The Humble address of the Inhabitants of the Towne of East-Hampton, upon Long Island, Sheweth:

"Whereas, at the time the Government of New-Yorke was established under our Sovereigne Lord the King, by Collonell Richard Nicolls, and those Gentlemen sent in Commission with him, Wee the Inhabitants of this Towne, soe well as the rest of the Island being required, sent our messengers to attend their Honours, and then, both by word and writing, wee were promised and engaged the Enjoyments of all privileges and liberties, which others of his Majesties Subjects doe enjoy, which was much to our content and satisfaction: Alsoe, afterwards being required by these, his Majesties Commissioners, to send up our Deputies to meete at Hempstead, and there the whole Island being Assembled in our Representatives, wee did then and there, upon the renewal of these former promises of our freedom and liberties, Grant and Compact with the said Colonel Nicolls, Governor under his Royall Highness, That wee would allow so much out of our Estates yearly, as might defray the charge of Publicke Justice amongst us, and for killing of wolves, &c.

"But may it Please your Honour to understand, that since that Time we are deprived and prohibited of our Birthright, Freedomes and Priviledges, to which both we and our ancestors were borne; Although we have neither forfeited them by any misdemeanor of ours, nor have we at any time beene forbidden the due use and exercise of them, by command of our Gracious King, that wee know of; And as yet neither wee, nor the rest of his Majesties subjects upon this Island, have been at any time admitted since then, to enjoy a Generall and free Assembly of our Representatives, as others of his Majesties Subjects have had the priviledge of: But Lawes and Orders have beene imposed upon us from time to time, without our consent, (and therein we are totally deprived of a fundamentall Privilege of our English Nation,) together with the obstruction of Trafficke and Negotiation with others of his Majesties Subjects, So that wee are become very unlike other of the King's Subjects in all other Collonyes and Jurisdictions here in America, and cannot but much resent our grievances in this respect, and remaine discouraged with respect to the Settlement of ourselves and Posteritie after us. Yet all this time payments and performance of what hath beene imposed upon us, hath not beene omitted on our parts, although performance of our promised Privileges aforesaid, have been wholly unperformed; and what payments from yeare to yeare, this many years, hath been made by us, Hath been made use of to other purposes than at first they were granted for and intended by us; Soe that wee cannot

but feare, if Publicke affairs, of government shall continue in this manner as they have been, but hope better, least our Freedomes should be turned into Bondage, and Antient Priviledges so infringed, that they will never arrive to our Posteritie. And wee ourselves may be justlie and highly *culpable* before his Majestie, for our Subjection to, and Supporting of such a Government, *Constituted* soe Contrarie to the fundamentall Lawes of England; it being a principal part of his Majestie's Antiente and Just Government, to rule over a free people, endowed with many Priviledges above others, and not over Bondmen, oppressed by Arbitrary Impositions and Exactions. These things Considered, we cannot but humbly request your Honor to weigh our condition in the Ballance of Equity, with seryousness, before you proceede to any *Action* of your owne, whereby to assert the proceedings of your Predecessors in Government, which wee now, with all Christian moderation doe complaine of. And for the redresse hereof, an Adresse as we understand, hath been made to his Royall Highnesse, by a late court of Assize, in behalf of us and our *Neighbors* in this Colloney; Soe that we are not without hope your *Honour* hath received *Directions* to ease us in these our grievances, by the Remedies humbly represented by us, and petitioned for by the *Inhabitants* of this Island, to the last Court of Assize that did sitt att New-Yorke, to which as yet, no satisfactorie answer hath beene made. If therefore your Honour may bee an Instrument under God, and his Majestie our Sovereigne Lord the King, to relieve us, and the rest of his Majestie's good subjects upon this Island in our grievances, and bee a meanes to helpe us to the free Enjoyment of our Birthright Priviledges, which the fundamentall Constitution of our English National Government doth invest us with (which as we doubt not, will bee very pleasing to his Majestie, and all your Loyall Superiors,) Soe your Honour may bee assured it will firmly Engage and Oblige us, your humble Petitioners, and our Posteritie after us, to have your Prudence and Justice in Honourable Remembrance, as the first Restorer of our freedome and priviledges, to our great *Contentment*. But, Sir, if it shall fall out otherwise, which God forbid, and wee are very unwilling to suppose, and that your Honour should, by reason of Counsells and Sugestions, pursue a *contrary course* to our humble Desires, soe as to continue or augment our grievances, then wee request your Honours Pardon and Excuse, if in our conscience to God, and in Honour and Submission to his Majestie, our most Gratlous Sovereigne, we prostrate our *Selves*, and our *State and Condition*, before the Throne of his unmatched *Justice and Clemencie*, where we doubt not to find *Relief* and *Restauration*, and can doe no less, in the meane time, but *Resent* our forlorne and bereaved *Condition*. So, Sir, as our prayers are *Continued* for a happy and glorious Reighne to his *Sacred Majestie* the King; and alsoe our prayers shall be for your *Honour*, that you may be a blessed Instrument under God, in your *Wisdome, Justice and Equity* over us: And humblie make bold to subscribe ourselves his *Majestie's* poore, depressed, though *Loyall Subjects* and your most *Humble Servants*.

The List of East-Hampton August ye 24th, 1675.—See page 141.

	£	S	D		£	S	D
Jeremiah Conklin g,	193	10	0		138	0	
Stephen Hedges,	243	10	0	[MSS destroyed.]	223	0	
Joshua Garlick, Sr.	104	10	4		146	6	8
Tho. Hand,	097	3	4		318	0	
Wm. Mulford,	164	3	4	John Richeson,	027	10	

Tho. Edwards,	091	3	4	Capt. Thos. Talmag,	255	10	
Mr. Tho. Chatfield,	238	16	8	John Stretton, Sen.	291	06	8
Thos. Osborne, Sen.	166	10	0	John Stretton, Jun.	090	00	
John Corte,	100	10	0	Misses Codnon,	025	00	
Wm. Miller,	090	13	4	Reneck garrison,	042	00	
John Hoping,	169	00		Nath Bishop,	177	3	4
Robert Daiton,	205	00	0	James Hand,	58	10	0
Philip Leekie,	043	6	8	James Loper,	76	00	
Hand,	11	0		Samuel Mulford,	83	00	
Joshua Garlick, Ju.	056	0		Joseph Osborne,	44	00	
Rich. Shaw,	146	13	4	Richard Stretton,	264	13	4
Rich. Brooke,	142	6	8	Tho. Diamant,	225	00	
Wm. Fithian,	180	3	4	Ebenezer Leek,	034	00	
Samuel Parsons,	085	0		Natha Domony,	091	00	
Arthur Croasy,	048	0	0	Samuel Brooke,	066	6	8
Tho. Osborne, Ju.	175	0		Wm Perkins,	230	0	
John Parsons,	126	0	0	John Miller Junior,	030	0	
Abraham Hauke,	033	10		John Osborne,	196	13	4
John Miller,	103	0		Enoch fithian,	067	00	
James Bird,	028	0		Benia Conekling,	103	00	
John Theller,	173	3	4	John field,	040	00	
Benjamin Osborne,	067	0		Joahnah Hodges,	045	00	
Tho. dimont, Jun.	030	00		Tho. Chatfield,	018	00	
Edward ———	018	00					

The Total Sum, 6842 16 8

NOTE BY H. P. HEDGES.—John Mulford and Thomas Baker were wealthy land holders, and among the first settlers of East-Hampton, whose names should occur and probably are omitted in the above list, also the names of Schellenger and Capt. Thos. Wheeler may be missing. All these four occur in the list of 1683.

SEPTEMBER YE 8TH, 1683.—THE E-ST MATE OF EAST-HAMPTON.

	Heads	Land	Oxen	Cowes	3	2	1	Horses	3	2	1	Swine	Sheep	£	s	d
Capt. Talmage,	4	20	8	12	10	6	9	5	1	2	0	6	44	362	3	4
Tho Osborne,	3	20	8	8	10	7	8	2	0	0	0	9	48	280	10	0
Wm. Mulforde,	2	16	2	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	26	106	3	4
Tho, Mulford,	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	064	3	4
Mr. Baker,	2	21	4	8	4	7	7	4	0	3	0	6	30	244	0	0
Tho. Edwards,	1	10	2	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	5	0	117	10	0
John parsons Sen,	1	12	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	12	079	0	0
Jere. Conkling.	3	28	4	8	8	7	8	2	0	0	0	4	35	247	3	4
phillip Leek,	1	4	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	12	057	10	0
Nath. Baker se,	1	15	4	6	4	4	6	3	0	1	2	1	12	174	0	0
Joshua garlick,	1	9	4	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	14	110	13	4
capt. Hoberts,	2	10	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	095	0	0
Nath Dominy,	1	13	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	73	10	0
John Parsons,	1	8	3	5	4	8	7	2	1	0	0	1	27	157	10	0
James Dimont,	1	13	6	8	4	4	6	2	0	0	0	6	24	180	0	0
Samu. parsons.	2	13	2	5	3	4	6	5	2	1	0	3	15	158	0	0
Wm. Barnes,	2	13	2	3	3	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	12	155	0	0
John wheller,	1	13	2	5	2	6	2	3	0	1	0	1	25	144	6	8

Enock fithian,	1	6	1	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	10	072	16	8
John osborn,	3	13	2	11	10	8	8	2	0	1	0	2	21	251	0	0
James Hand,	1	6	2	2	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	2	9	081	0	0
Rich. Brook,	2	15	2	5	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	12	120	0	0
Mr. Schellinger	3	16	6	7	2	2	6	5	0	1	0	0	54	246	0	0
Benja. Conkling	1	12	0	5	3	6	4	2	1	3	1	5	17	148	13	4
John Miller se,	1	13	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	28	140	13	4
Arthur Cresy,	1	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	053	6	8
Ben. Osborne.	2	20	4	4	2	9	4	1	1	0	0	3	10	162	16	8
Wm. Edwards,	1	24	3	5	8	5	5	2	1	0	1	8	0	180	0	0
Joseph Osborne,	1	6	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	6	082	0	0
John Squire,	1	6	2	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	085	10	0
John Edwards,	1	13	2	4	4	2	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	123	10	0
Ebene Lecke,	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	063	10	0
James Loper,	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	062	13	4
Wm. Perkins,	1	13	6	5	8	7	8	4	0	0	0	3	37	216	16	8
Stephen Hand,	2	13	4	5	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	2	48	174	10	0
Tho. diment,	1	6	0	2	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	3	9	076	0	0
John Miller, Ju	1	6	2	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	15	104	0	0
Jere. Miller,	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	5	087	13	4
Edward Jones,	1	3	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	055	0	0
James Bird,	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	047	13	4
John Stretton,	3	30	5	8	7	7	7	3	1	0	0	4	37	270	6	8
John Stretton, Ju.	1	10	2	5	5	5	6	2	1	0	0	4	35	154	3	4
Joseph Strettou,	1	0	0	6	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	1	15	100	0	0
Samuell Mulford,	1	20	2	6	3	4	4	2	0	1	1	3	15	148	0	0
John Hoping,	1	23	2	6	7	11	6	3	1	1	0	5	23	209	3	4
John Feild,	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	052	0	0
Stephen Hedges	1	20	6	12	13	14	5	5	0	0	0	5	23	301	3	4
Anthony Kelley,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	030	0	0
Olieur Noris,	1			1									1	023	6	8
Edward Hare,	1							2						042	0	0
Widow Shaw,	2	0	2	2	2	1	1					1	6	073	0	0
Richard Shaw,	1	8		1	2			3		1		1		081	6	0
Tho. Stretton,	1	6	0	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	086	0	0
Wm. Hambleton,	1		2					1	0	0	0	0	0	042	0	0
Samuell Sherry,	1	7	2	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	10	102	6	8
John Cerle,	1	7	2	6	1	4	3	2	0	0	0	6	12	119	10	0
John Mulford,	2	20	8	10	10	8	7	2	1	0	0	8	58	283	16	8
Thomas Chatfield,	2	21	7	9	7	7	8	1	0	0	0	6	44	234	3	4
Nath. Baker, Ju.	1	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	12	118	0	0
Robert Daiton,	2	26	4	7	6	7	6	6	0	0	1	4	32	261	3	4
Nath Bushup,	2	13	4	7	4	5	3	3	0	0	0	2	30	189	0	8
Rich. Stretton,	1	6	0	3	1	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	4	070	6	8
Tho. Hand,	1	8	4	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	16	121	6	8
John Brook,	1	16	0	3	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	4	6	87	0	0
Tho. Bee,	1	3	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	81	0	0
Wm. Miller,	1	8	2	4	4	5	6	2	0	2	2	7	17	148	3	4
georg Miller,	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
Bewlick Osborne,														30	0	0
John Mitchell,														30	0	0
Tho. Chatfield, Ju														30	0	0
Jacob Daiton,														50	0	0

The Totall is
Endorsed, East hamptons Estemations, 1683.

9075 6 8

COPY DEED OF 1660.—See ante page 90.

This Indenture, made the first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred and Sixtie, between the Old Sachem Squa, late wife of Wiandance, Deceased, and her son Wiancombone. Pogan-tone, Chekanow, Massaquet, Powhe and Gentleman, the true and lawfull proprietors of the neck of Land Commonly known by the name of Meantauquet, on the Eastern end of Long Island, the one partie, and Mr. Thomas Baker, Mr. Robert Bond, Mr. Thomas James, Mr. Lion Gardiner, Mr. John Mulford, John Hand and Benjamin Price, of the Plantation of Easthampton, on the Island aforesaid, the other partie, Witnesseth, that the abovenamed Sachem Squa, together with her Son Wiancombone, Pogatone, Chekanow, Massaquet, Powhe and gentleman, together with their associates, do by these presents, fully Confirm, hold good, and firmly maintain and avouch the former contract or bargain, made between the aforesaid Wiandance and his associates, the one partie, and the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Easthampton, the other partie, and do by these presents acknowledge to have fully and firmly sold, Alienated, enfeoffed and Confirmed, and also do by these presents, fully, firmly, and absolutely give, grant, aliene, enfeoff, Sell and Confirm, unto the aforesaid Thomas Baker, Robert Bond, Thomas James, Lion Gardiner, John Mulford, John Hand, and Benjamin Price, together with their associates, all the aforesaid neck of Land, called Meantauquit, with all and Every part and parcel thereof, from sea to sea, from the utmost end of the Island, Eastward to the sea side, unto the Other End of the said Land, westward adjoining to the bounds of East-Hampton aforesaid, with all and Singular its rights, priviledges, members, Jurisdications, immunities, and appurtenances whatsoever, with Meadow, Wood, Stone, Cricks, ponds, with whatsoever doth, or may grow upon or issue from the same, with all profits and Commodities by Sea or Land unto the aforesaid Inhabitants of East-Hampton, their heirs and assigns forever, to have and to hold, and from time to time forever peaceably to enjoy the same, without Disturbance or Molestation from the aforesaid proprietors or their Associates, or any of their heirs or Assigns, or any other by their means, Consent, or procurement, for the Consideration of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be well and truly paid in manner as followeth, viz: that the aforesaid Thomas Baker, Robert Bond, Thomas James, Lion Gardiner, John Muiford, John Hand, and Benjamin Price, and their Associates, the Inhabitants of Easthampton, do well and truly and duely pay unto the aforementioned Indians their heirs or assigns, the full and Just Sum of ten pounds Sterling every Year, either in Indian Corn, or else in good Wampumpeauge, at five a penny, until the end of ten Years be Expired, and afterwards to be wholly and fully freed from any further or future demand or demands forever; and furthermore, we, the aforesaid owners and prepietors of the aforesaid Land, for the full Confirmation of all and Every of the premises, Do acknowledge to have given peaceable and quiate possession of the Land aforesaid, to the aforesaid purchasers, and in token hereof, have diged up a piece of said land and delivered it as our act and Deed, into the hands of the inhabitants of Easthampton: and also do acknowledge to have Received the full Sum of ten bushels of Indian Corn, in part of payment of the first ten pounds; and in Witness of all

and every of the Premises, we have Each Partie set too our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

The Corn to be paid at 4s. a bushel.

Signed by the marke under seal, of WIANCOMBONE, SACHEM SQUA, and others, Parties of the first part.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of us RICHARD SHAW.

The mark of JOHN.

COPY DEED OF 1661.—See ante page 99.

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents, that I, the Sunk Squa of Meantuck, wife of Wiandanch, of late years Deceased, and also I Wionkombone, Sonne of the foresaid Deceased partie, Sachem of Long Island, together with Pokkatonn, Chief Counsellor, and the rest of our trusty Counsellors and associates, send greeting. Know ye, that Whereas there was a full and firm Indenture made between Mr. Thomas Baker, Mr. Robert Bond, Mr. Thomas James, Mr. Lion Gardiner, Mr. John Mulford, John Hand, Benjamin Price, Together with their associates, the Inhabitants of Easthampton upon Long Island, ye one partie, and I Sunk Squa, and also me Wionkombone, with the full Consent of my Counsellors and Servants, as also of my two Guardians, left by my deceased Father, viz: Mr. Lion Gardiner of Easthampton, and Mr. David Gardiner, of ye Isle of wight, ye other partie, in ye yeere of or Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Sixtie, upon ye sixth day of August, whereby we did fully and firmly sell unto the said parties, our neck of land called Montaukut, from sea to sea, from ye utmost end of that neck Eastward Called wompenanit, to our utmost bounds westward, Called Napeake, with all priviledges and appurtenances belonging to the same, upon Condition there and then specified in that foresaid Indenture, and a Counterbond, bearing ye same Date, signed and sealed to us by ye foresaid parties, Inhabitants of East-Hampton, by virtue of which Counterbond we had free libertie granted if wee see cause to sit down again upon ye said Land, this being the full purpose of us the Sunk Squa, of Wionkombone, Sachem, together with our associates in Convenient time to sit down to live at ye said Montaukut; know yee allsoe, that whereas of late years, there havving beene sore Distress and Calamities befallen us by reason of ye Cruel opposition and Violence of or most Deadly Enemies Ninnicraft, Sachem of Narhigganset, whose Cruelty hath proceeded so farr as to take away ye lives of many of or Deare friends and relations, soe that we were forced to flie from ye said Montouquit for shelter to our beloved friends and neighbors of Easthampton, whom wee found to be friendly in our distress, and whom wee must ever owne and acknowledge as instruments under God, for ye preservation of or lives and ye lives of or Wives and Children to this Day, and of that Land of Montakut from ye hands of or Enemies, and since or Coming amongst them ye relieving of us in or Extremities from time to time; and now at last wee find ye said Inhabitants of Easthampton, our Deliverers, Cordial and faithfull in their former Covenants, leaving us freely to or own libertie to go or stay, being ready to perform all conditions of ye foresaid agreem't. After serious debate and deliberation, in Consideration of that love which we have and doe bear, unto these our trustie and beloved friends of Easthampton, upon our owne free and Voluntarie motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant and Confirme unto these our friends, ye Inhabitants of Easthampton, Excepting such as have Exempted

themselves from ye former agreement; and shall from this our grant, all that piece or neck of Land belonging to Montakut Land, westward to a fresh pond in a beach on this side, Westward to that place where the old Indian ffort stoode on ye other side, Eastward to ye new fort that is yet standing; the name of ye pond being Quanuntowunk on ye North and konkhonganik on ye south, together with all priviledges and appurtenances belonging to the foresaid land from south to north, To have and to hold ye same at free Commorage, to be ordered and disposed of for the benefit of ye aforesaid Inhabitants of East-Hampton, themselves, their heirs, administrators, Executors and assigns forever; to possess the same freely and quietly, without any matter of Challenge clayne or demand of us, ye said Sunk Squa and Wionkombone Sachem, or our associates, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, for us or in our name, or for our cause, means or procurement. And without any money or other things therefor to be yeilded, paid or done only for ye said Land, to us or our heires forever, and shall Justifie the possession of this foresaid Land, by these said Inhabitants of Easthampton, against any shall Questin their propertie in the same. Know ye also, yt this is not only the Deed of mee, ye Sunk Squa, and Wionkombone Sachem, but also the act and Deed of all our associates and subjects, who have hadd formerly any propertie in ye foresaid Land they having manifested their consent freely by a Voate, not one contradicting the same, as allsoe with ye consent of Mr. Lion Gardiner and Mr. David Gardiner, Whome the Deceased Father left as Overseers and Gardians of the aforesaid Wiankombone Sachem; know yee also yt for ye securing of ye Easterne part of Montaukut Land, which ye Indians are to live upon, yt the Inhabitants of ye foresaid Easthampton shall from time to time, keep up a sufficient fence upon ye North side of ye foresaid pond, and the Indians are to secure ye south side of ye foresaid pond, from all Cattle, Dureing ye time their Corn is upon the ground. And then Easthampton Cattle shall have Libertie Eastward, according to former agreement; and that ye Indians of Montaukut shall have libertie if they see cause to sett their Houses upon Meantauk land, Westward of ye said pond, and to have firewood from time to time, on ye foresaid land. Know also, that whatever Connoe or Deer shall come a shore on ye North side, on any part of Meantauk Land, Easthampton Inhabitants shall not hinder ye Sachem of them. And Whereas ye deceased Sachem in his life, freely gave to Mr. Lion Gardiner and Mr. Thomas James what Whales should at any time be cast upon Meantauk Land, as also confirmed by me, Sunk Squa and Wionkombone Sachem since, and ye rest of our associates, which not being minded when former agreement was made, I, Sunk Squa, and also I, Wiankombone Sachem, together with our associates, doe freely give to ye said Lion Gardiner and Thomas James, to be Equally divided between them, the first Whale shall be cast upon Montauket, to them and their heirs or assigns forever, wee give ye one halfe of all such Whales as shall be cast upon Montakut land, and the othet half to be Divided by the Inhabitants of East-Hampton forever. Know yee, also yt as the said Inhabitants of Easthampton stand Engaged to us for pay for that land Eastward of ye foresaid pond, soe wee also stand Engaged, neither Directly nor indirectly, to give, let or sell any part of that land, without consent of Easthampton. Know yee also, yt if at any time hereafter, if Either through sickness or warr, or any other means, it shall come to pass yt ye Indians belongin to Montakut be taken away, soe yt it shall not bee safe for them to Continue there, that then those that survive shall have libertie to come to Easthampton for shelter, and be

there provided of land, and to have the former agreement fulfilled, and to remaine as firme and sure, as though there never had been any such act or Deed as here is specified, and that duringe the time of the Indians abode at Montakut, they shall be careful of doing any wrong to the English, either by their owne persons or doggs, or any other way whatsoever. In Witness of ye premises wee do here set to our hands. Dated att Easthampton, Feb. 11, Anno. Dom. 1661.

Signed by the marks of the "SUNK SQUA," "WIANKOMBONE SACHEM," and nine other Indians, in behalf of the rest.

Sealed, Signed and Delivered in presence of us, EDWARD CODNER,
WILLIAM MILLER.

By deed dated December 1, 1670, reciting that they were bound in a bond to the commissioners of Francis Lovelace, Governour, for the payment of four hundred bushels of Indian Corn, which had been forfeited, and their Lands had likewise been mortgaged for the payment of the same, the amount of which was One hundred pounds, upon the advice of the "Worshipfull William Wells of Southold," one of said commissioners, and in consideration that Mr. John Mulford, Mr. Thomas James, Minister, and Jeremiah Conkling, Inhabitants of East-Hampton, had become bounden to said Commissioners for the payment of said Bond, the Indians gave and conveyed to them certain Lands on Montauk, Bounded as follows: "By us the fors'd parties, Wuchebeh-suck, a place by the fort pond, being a Valley Southward from the fort Hill to Shahchippitchage, being on ye North side ye s'd Land, midway between the great pond and fort pond, so on a straight line to Chebiakinnauhsuk, from thence to a swamp where the hay stacks stood, called Mahchongitchuge, and so through the swamp to the great pond, then straight from the hay stacks to the great pond, so along by the pond to a place called Manunkquiang, on furthest side the reeds growing on ye South End of the great pond Eastward, and so along to the sea side to a place called Choppauhshapangausuck, so straight from thence to the South Sea."

This Deed was signed by "MOUSUP SACHEM," CHEKANOO, and seven others, including the "SUNK SQUA."

This Deed was confirmed by Governor Lovelace, by an instrument dated May 23d, 1671. And the interest therein conveyed to them, was by Mulford, James and Conkling, assigned to the Town of East-Hampton "Feb. 8, 1670-1."

COPY DEED OF 1687.—See ante page 90 and 112.

Suffolk.

This Indenture made this 25th of July, 1687, Witnesseth that we Wyandanch and Sasakotako, Sachems of Meantakett, with the consent of the Meautakett Indians, for divers good causes us thairunto moving, and more aspetially A vallewable Sum of Money in hand Reseived to the Vallew of One Hundred pounds, doe allinate, bargain and sell, and by theas presents Have Allinated, bargained and sold and made over, all our tract of Land at Meantaket bounded by part of the Fort Pond, and fort pond bay west; the English Land South by a line Run from the Fort Pond to the great pond, and soe from the south end of the great pond over to the South Sea, and soo to the utmost extent of the Island from sea to sea, bounded by the maine otion on the South, and by the bay or sound on the North side. All which we have sould unto Leftent. John Wheler, Samwell Mulford, Thomas Osborne, Stephen Hand.

Stephen Hedges, Samwell parsons, John Mulford, Trustees of the freeholders and comonalty of the town of Easthampton, and Benjamin Osborne, employed by the trustees to them in the behalfe and for the use of themselves and these Proprietors, namely, John Hand's Widdow, John Stretton, Thomas Talmag, Thomas Osborne, John Mulford, Samuel Mulford, Tho's Baker, Thomas Mulford, widow Elizabeth Baker's two alotments, Samwell fithian, Samwell Brooks, Joshua Garlick, Richard Shaw, Jacob Seelinger, John Miller, sr., Nath. Bishop's lott, William Barnes, Samwell parsons, the lot which was Burdsal's, John Edwards, William Edwards, Left. John Wheler, Capt. Josiah Hobart, Robert Dayton, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conkling, Mr. Thomas James, that lott which was Georg Miller's, that lott which was Jeremiah Meacham lott, Stephen Hedges, Benjamin Osborn, that which was Thomas Osborn's lott, John Hopin, Thomas Diamant's lots, Stephen Hand, John Osborn, to them thair heirs assigns and to every of them their respective hairs, assigns assigns and administrators, all and every of the demised premises, To Have and to hold, to Injoy and poses, to them and their Hairs for Ever, with all priveleges and apurtenances thair unto belonging, without the least Lett, hindrance or molestation by or from us, our heirs or assigns, or any in our names; and we doe by these presents, give them possession, with turf and twige, and Ingadge to give them further and better security, as any larned counsel in the Law shall thinke meete for their security and safety, thay being at the charg of writing. And for the trew performance here off, wee have hereunto sett our hands and fixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed by "WEYANDANCH" and 17 others under seal, and acknowledged before "JOHN HOWELL, Justis," August 3d, 1687. Attest,

JOHN MEREDITH,
THOMAS HARIS.

There are numerous other Deeds and agreements in relation to the Land of Montauk. In March, 1702-3, a final Deed was taken from the Indians, by the Trustees of the Town, for the Land conveyed by the Deed of July 25th, 1687, and confirming the purchase of that date, to the Trustees, for the use and benefit of the proprietors, and acknowledging the receipt of part of the purchase money therefor, from said Proprietors. At the same time a Lease was executed by the Trustees, to the Indians, vesting them with the limited enjoyment of either of two fields, in themselves and their posterity.

In 1702, Doctor John Bridges and Rip Van Dam, obtained from Lord Cornbury, a License to purchase of the Indians, "Vacant and unappropriated lands in Suffolk County." Under that License, they obtained from the Montauk Indians, a Deed of that part of Montauk lying east of Fort Pond, and claimed title thereto. By Deed dated May 30, 1712, the title or claim of Van Dam was assigned by him to Samuel Mulford, and Mulford, by endorsement on the same, assigned it to the Trustees of the Town, for the use of the purchasers mentioned in a Deed made July 25th, 1687, and only unto them their heirs, &c., the 23d December, 1712. In 1720-1, Mulford confirmed his assignment of December, 1712, and acknowledged that the Proprietors of Montauk, had paid him all the money he had expended in procuring the assignment of Van Dam's claim.

EAST-HAMPTON PATTEENT—1686.

[See ante, pages 28, 110, &c.]

Thomas Dongan, Captain Generall. Governour-in-Chiefe and Vice Admiral of the Province of New-Yorke and dependencieyes, under his Majesty James ye Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom this shall come, sendeth greeting:—Whereas Richard Nicholls, Esq., Governour General under his then Royall Highness, James Duke of York and Albany, &c. Now his present Majesty of all his territories in America. did by a certain writing or Pattennt, under his hand and seal, bearing date the 13th day of March, in the 19th year of his late Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1666, ratifie, confirm and graunt unto Mr. John Mulford, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Thomas Baker Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conklin, Stephen Hedges, Thomas Osborne, Senior, John Osborn, as Patentees for and in the behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of East-Hampton, situate, lying and being in ye East riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, in the easternmost part of said Island, and to their heirs, successors and assigns, all that tract of land which already hath been or that hereafter shall be purchased for and on the behalfe of the said town, whether from the Natives Indian Proprietors or others within the bounds and limits set forth and exprest; that is to say there West bounds beginning from the East limits of the bounds of Southampton, as they are now laid out and staked according to agreement and consent; so to stretch East to a certain Pond, commonly called the Fort Pond, which lies within the old bounds of the lands belonging to the Montauk Indians, and from thence to go on still East to the utmost extent of the Island; on the north they are bounded by the Bay, and on the South by the Sea or Maine Ocean. All which said tract of Land within the bounds and limits before mentioned, and all or any plantations thereupon, from henceforth are to belong and appertaine to the said town, and be within the jurisdiction thereof, together with all Havens, Harbours, Creeks, Quarries, Woodlands, Meadows, Pastures, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Rivers, Fishing, Hawking, Hunting and Fowling and all other Profits, Commodities, Emoluments and hereditaments, to the said tract of land and premisses within the limits and bounds Aforementioned, described, belonging, or in any Wise appertaining, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said lands, hereditaments and premisses with there and every of their appurtenances and of every part and parcell thereof to the said Patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, for the proper use and behoof of the said pantantees and their as ociates, their heirs, successors and assigns forever. Moreover the said Richard Nicholls, Esq. Governour as aforesaid, did thereby ratifie, confirm and graunt unto the said patentees and their associates their heirs successors and assigns, all the priviledges belonging to a town within this Government, and that the place of their present habitation shall continue and retaine the name of East-Hampton, by which name and stile it shall be distinguished and known in all bargains and sales, deeds, records and writings, they the said patenttees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns rendering and paying such duties and acknowledgements as now are or her-after shall be constituted and established by ye laws of this Government, under the obedience of his Royall Highness, his heirs and successors as by the said writing or pattennt, record-

ed in the Secretary's office, relation being thereunto had may more fully appear, and whereas there is part of a certain tract of land within the bounds and limits aforesaid, commonly called Monatak, which remains yet unpurchased from the Indjans; and whereas Samuel Mulford and Thomas James, some of the freeholders of the said town of East-Hampton, by the request of the rest of the freeholders of said town have made application unto me that I would grant liberty unto the freeholders of said town to purchase said tract of land of the Indjans, and that the fee and inheritance thereof may only belong unto the freeholders of said Town, their heirs, successors and assigns forever, and that I would confirme the premises by pattent, under the seale of the province. Now Know Yee, that I, the said Thomas Dongan, by virtue of the power and authority to me derived from his most sacred Majesty aforesaid and in pursuance of the same, for and in consideration of the Quitrent hereinafter reserved, and other good and lawful considerations me thereunto moveing, have granted, ratified, released and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, ratifie, release and confirm unto Thomas James, Capt. Josiah Hobart, Capt. Thomas Talmage, Lieut. John Wheeler, Ensigne Samuel Mulford, John Mulford, Thomas Chatfield, senior, Jeremiah Conkling, Stephen Hand, Robert Dayton, Mr. Thomas Baker and Thomas Osborne, freeholders and inhabitants of East-Hampton, hereinafter erected and made one body corporate and politique, and willed and determined to be called by the name of the Trustees of the freeholders and comonalty of the town of East-Hampton and their successors, all the aforesaid tracts and necks of lands within the limits and bounds aforsereited, together with all and singular the Houses, Messuages, Tenements, Buildings, Milnes, Milndams, Fenceings, Inclosures, Gardens, Orchards, Fields, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Timber, Feedings, Common of Pasture, Meddows, Marshes, Swamps, Plaines, Rivers, Rivulets, Waters, Lakes, Brooks, Streams, Beeaches, Quarries, Mines, Mineralles, Creeks, Harbours, Highways and easements, fishing, Hawking, Hunting and Fowling, (silver and gold mines excepted,) and all other Franchises, Profits, Commodities and hereditaments whatsoever, to the said tracts and necks of land and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining or therewithall used, accepted, reputed or taken, to belong, or in any wise to appurtaine, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever, as also all and singular the rent, arrearages of rents, issues and profits of the said tract of land and premises heretofore due and payable, as also I do by these presents give and grant full power, licence and authority unto the said Trustees of the Freeholders and comonalty of the said town of Easthampton and their successors, to purchase the said tract of land of the Native Indjans, commonly called Montauk, and if it should so happen that the said Indjans should be unwilling to make sale of the said tract of land, commonly called Montauk, within the limits aforesaid, then I further will and determine on behalfe of his most sacred Majesty, his heirs and successors, that the said Trustees of the freeholders and comonalty of the town of East Hampton aforesaid, and their successors forever, shall at all times hereafter be the only persons capable in the law for the purchase of the said tract of land, commonly called Montauk, and none others: to have and to hold all the before recited tract of land and premises with their and every of their appurtenancies unto the said Thomas James, Capt. Josiah Hobart, Capt. Thomas Talmage, Lieut. John Wheeler, Ensigne Samuel Mulford, John Mulford, Thomas Chatfield, senior, Jeremiah

Conklin, Stephen Hand, Hobert Dayton, Mr. Thomas Baker, Thomas Osborne, Trustees of the freholders and comonalty of the town of East-Hampton, and their successors forever, to and for the severall and respective uses following, and to no other use, intent and purpose whatsoever; that is to say as for and concerning all and singular the severall and respective parcells of land and meadow part of the granted premises in any wise taken up and appropriated before the day of the date hereof, unto the severall and respective present freeholders or inhabitants of the said town of East-Hampton, by virtue of the before recited deed or pattent to the only use, benefit and behoofe of the said respective present Freeholders and Inhabitants and their severall and respective heirs and assigns forever; and as for and concerning all and every such parcell or parcells, tract or tracts of land, remainder of the granted premisses not yet taken up or appropriated to any particular person or persons by virtue of the before recited Deed or Pattent, to the use, benefit and behoof of such as have been purchasers thereof and their heirs and assigns forever, in proportion to their severall and respective purchases thereof, made as tenants in comon, without any let, hindrance or molestation, to be had or reserved upon pretence of joynt tenancy or survivorship, anything contained herein to the contrary thereof in anyways notwithstanding. And as for and concerning that part of the aforerecited tract of land that remains as yet unpurchased of the Indyns commonly called Montauk, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, and their successors forever To BE HOLDEN of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, in free and common soccage, according to the manour of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, within his Majestye's realme of England, yielding, rendering and paying therefor, yearly and every year from henceforth, unto our Sovereigne Lord the King, his heirs and successors, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the summ of one Lamb, or the value thereof in current money of this province, upon the five-and-twentyeth day of March, at New-York, in full of all rents or former reserved rents services, acknowledgements and demands whatsoever; and further by virtue of the power and authority to me, the said Thomas Dongan, given as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the same, and for the reasons and considerations above recited, I have willed, determined, declared and granted, and by these presents do will, declare, determine and grant, that the said Inhabitants and Freeholders, the freemen of East-Hampton aforesaid, commonly called by the name of the freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of East-Hampton, or by whatever name or names they are called or named, and their heirs and successors, forever henceforward, are, and shall be one body corporate and politique in Deed and name, by the name of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, and them by the name of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, one body Corporate and Politique in deed and name, I have really and fully, for his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, erected, made, ordained, constituted and declared by these presents, and that by the same name they have succession forever; and that they and their successors, by ye name of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Comonalty of the town of East-Hampton, be and shall be forever in future times, persons able and capable

in law, to have, perceive, receive and possess, not only all and singular the premises, but other Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Privileges, Jurisdictions, Franchizes and Hereditaments of whatsoever kind or species they shall be, to them and their successors in office forever, or for the term of a year or years, or otherwise whatsoever manner it bee, and also goods, chattels and all other things of whatsoever name, nature, quality or species they shall bee; and also to give, grant, release, aliene, assigne and dispose of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and every other thing and things, act and acts, to do and execute by the name aforesaid; and that by the same name of ye Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended. They are and may be capable, in whatsoever place and places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices or other persons or officials of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, in all and all manner of actions, plaints, suits, complaints, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, of what kind, quality and species the same may be and shall be in manner and form as any other of his Majesty's liedge people within this province can or are able to have, require, receive, possess, enjoy, retaine, give, grant, release, alien, assign and dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, do permit or execute. And for the better enabling of the freeholders and Commonalty of the town of East Hampton aforesaid, in doing and executing all and singular the premises, I have willed, granted, determined, and by these presents do will, grant and determine, that from henceforward and forever hereafter, the said trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, do and may have and use a common seal, which shall serve to execute the causes and affairs whatsoever, of them and their successors. And further I will, and by these presents in behalf of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, that henceforward forevermore, there be and shall be Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of Easthampton aforesaid, to be chosen and elected as in these presents hereafter is mentioned, who shall be and shall be called the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, and they and their successors, shall and may at all convenient times hereafter, upon a publique summons, to be obtained at the request of any three of the Trustees aforesaid, from any of his Majesty's Justices of the peace of the said town, or, for default thereof, from any of the Justices of the County of Suffolk for the time being; assemble and meet together in the town house of the said town, or in such other publique places as shall be from time to time appointed, to make such acts and orders in writing, for the more orderly doing of the premises as they, the said Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of East-Hampton aforesaid, and their successors from time to time, shall and may think convenient, so always as the said acts and orders be in no ways repugnant to the laws of England and of this province, which now are, or hereafter may be established, and that they be not in any wise against the true intent and meaning of these presents. And also I will ordain and determine, that all and singular the aforesaid acts and orders from time to time, shall be made and ordered by the vote of the major part of the said Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton aforesaid, or at least by the major part of such of them as shall from time to time assemble and meet together in manner as afore-

said, so allways there be not fewer in number than seven of the said trustees present at such meetings, so to be held as aforesaid; and for the better execution of this grant in this behalf, I have assigned, nominated, created, constituted and made, and by these presents do assign, nominate, create, constitute and make, Thomas James, Capt. Josiah Hobart, Capt. Thomas Talmage, Lieut. John Wheeler, Ensigne Samuel Mulford, John Mulford, Thomas Chatfield, senior, Jeremiah Conklin, Stephen Hand, Robart Dayton, Mr. Thomas Baker, Thomas Osborne, to stand and be the first moderne Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, to continue in the aforesaid office from and after the date of these presents, untill the time that others be elected and chosen in their stead, according to the manner and form herein after expressed. And moreover, I do by these presents, for and on behalf of his most sacred Majesty as aforesaid, his heirs and successors, appoint that the Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, Constables and Assessors within the town of East-Hampton aforesaid, be yearly chosen on the first Tuesday of April forever, viz.: twelve Trustees of the Freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton, two Constables and two Assessors, in such publique place as the Trustees for the time being shall appoint and direct, and that the trustees, constables and assessors be chosen by the majority of voices or the freeholders and freemen of the town of East-Hampton aforesaid. And lastly I give and grant, for and on behalfe of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, by these presents to all and every person and persons, and to whatsoever person, subject to his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, free and lawful power, ability and authority, that they or any of them, any Messuages, Tenements, Lands, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Rents, Reversions, services and other hereditaments whatsoever, within the said county of Suffolk, which they hold of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, unto the aforesaid Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton and their successors, shall and may give, grant, bargain, sell and alienate, **TO HAVE, HOLD** and enjoy, unto the said Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton and their successors forever, yielding and paying therefor unto his said Majesty his heirs and successors, on the said twenty-fifth day of March, yearly and every year forever, the full and just sum of forty shillings, current money of this Province at New-York. Wherefore by virtue of the power and authority aforesaid, I do, will and command, for and on behalfe of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, that the aforesaid Trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of East-Hampton and their successors, have, hold, use and enjoy, and that they shall and may forever have, and they shall hold, use and enjoy, all the libertyes, authorites, customs, orders, ordinances, franchizes, acquittances, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels aforesaid, according to the tennure and effect of these presents, without the let or hindrance of any person or person whatsoever. **IN TESTIMONY** whereof, I have caused the seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, and these presents to be entered in the secretary's office. **WITNESS** my hand at fort James the ninth day of December, On thousand six hundred eighty six, and in the second year of the reigne of said soveraigne Lord James

the second, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

THOMAS DONGAN.

By his Excellency's command,
J. L. SWINTON.

At a counsell held at Fort James, in New-York, the 9th day of December, 1686. Present, his Excellency, the Governour,

MAJOR ANTHONY BROCKELS,
MR. FREDERICK PHILLIPS,
MR. STEPH. V. CORTLANDT,
MR. JOHN SPRAGGE,
MAJOR JARVIS BAXTER.

This Pattent was approved of,
J. L. SWINTON, Cl. Council.

May it please yo'r Excellency. The Attorney General hath perused this Pattent, and findes nothing contained therein prejuditial to his Majestye's interest.

Examined December ye 9th, 1686.

J. A. GRAHAM.

Recorded in the Secretary's office for the province of New-York, Lib, No. 2, Book of Pattents begun 1686.

J. L. SWINTON, D. Seery'r.

East-Hampton, Town Clerk's Office,)
August 5th, 1850.)

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and do certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom.

DAVID BAKER, Town Clerk.

COPY FROM JOURNAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE COLONY OF
NEW-YORK, VOL. I, PAGE 168.

The Secretary of this province produced to the board a letter directed to him, intended a return of the high sheriff of the county of Suffolk of the writ to him directed for the election of Representatives for the said County which was ordered to be entered in the Councill book and follows in hæc verba:

SUFFOLK, MR. HIGH SHERIFF;

Wee the freeholders of this county of Suffolk being mett together according to precept and finding that the writts presented to us for the Election of other Representatives therein Required do contain an Infringment of our Liberties not allowing us to chuse whom we think fittest to trust in that affair. and so may be a president for our further thralldom wherefore we cannot at present incline to any further choice having already elected for this Assembly two, sufficient and Legall persons [in our esteem] of approved fidelity to his Majesty and who are no aliens but naturall born Englishmen and in their different capacities have served in many Assemblies [in time of wars] of greater concernment than this present Assembly is or can be of and have acquitted themselves as faithful and upright both to the King's Majesty, and to this province, neither is this County as yett convinced of any fault that they have committed why we should reject them, on which Consideration we acquiese in our former choice of them which hath been free and

without Restraint upon our Liberties as Englishmen. Soe we bid you farewell.

Signed (*Nemine contra dicente*) COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.
October ye 8th, 1701, at Southold.

The above mentioned is the Result of the County of Suffolk.

JOHN MULFORD, Sher.

Locus Sigilli.

ORDERED, that an expresse be dispatched with a sumons for John Mulford Esqr High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk to appear before this board immediately on the Receipt of the said sumons.

EQUALIZATION OF THREE MONTAUK PURCHASES.

See ante, page 112.

B	£	S	D	
Isaac Barnes,.....	15	14	02	
Capt. Barnes,.....	02	10	00	
Samuel Baker,.....	10	00	00	
William Barnes	10	00	00	
Jonathan Baker.....	07	10	00	
Capt. Baker.....	21	13	04	
Daniel Baker	10	00	00	
Noah Barnes.....	10	00	00	
Thomas Cooper.....	01	13	04	
Capt. Conkling.	26	13	08	
Cornelius Conkling, Jr.,..	08	18	08	{ part of which is a 96 part of a share to the eastward of the Fort Pond, which is.....00 06 08
David Conkling.....	08	00	00	
Sineus Conkling.....	00	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thomas Chatfield, Es	37	00	00	{ part of which is 1-12 part of a share in the North Neck, and all the rest eastward of the great pond.....02 00
Elias Conkling.....	03	06	08	
Jonathan Conkling.....	13	16	08	
Thomas Chatfield, Jr	02	00	00	{ part of which is 1-28 part of a share in the 9-score acre purchase.....00 05 08 and 1-14 part of a share in the rest eastward of the fort pond.....1 14 03—2 00 00
John Conkling	03	06	00	
William Conkling.....	02	04	05 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Widow Mary Conkling...19	13	04		
Benjamin Conkling	09	00	00	{ Part of which is $\frac{1}{8}$ of a share to the eastward of the fort.
Jeremiah Conkling.....	21	06	08	
Simon Conkling.....	10	00	10	{ Part of which is 1-40 part of a share to the westward of the Fort pond 04s, and 3-20 parts of a share eastward of said pond.
Henry Conkling.....	06	15	06	{ Part of which is $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a share eastward of the fort.
John Dayton.....	08	00	05	

	£	S	D	
Jeremiah Dayton.....	08	00	05	
Daniel Dayton.....	18	07	13	
Daniel Dayton, Jr.....	00	11	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
Nathan Dayton.....	19	08	01	
Henry Dayton.....	13	15	00	
John Davis.....	22	10	00	
John Dymont.....	10	00	00	
William Edwards.....	05	10	00	
John Edwards.....	02	10	00	
David Edwards.....	03	06	08	
Daniel Edwards.....	03	12	07 1-9	{ Part of which is 1-27 part of a share in hither end 5 11 1-9
Aron Fithian.....	20	00	00	
David Fithian.....	06	00	00	{ Part of which is $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a share in the hither end, 20s.
David Gardiner.....	45	00	00	
Abraham Gardiner.....	20	00	00	
Lion Gardiner.....	15	00	00	
Giles Gardiner.....	05	00	00	
Heirs of Phebe Gould, ded	02	19	03 1-9	
Mr. Huntting.....	10	00	00	
Capt. Huntting.....	05	00	00	
Exr. of Dr. Huntting's es	05	00	00	
Daniel Hedges.....	20	16	08	{ Part of which is 1-16 part of a share in all except the nine-score acre purchase, 02 00 00.
John Hedges.....	13	06	08	
Stephen Hedges.....	14	08	$10\frac{2}{3}$	{ Part of which is 1-6 part of a share in the nine score acre purchase, 1 06 08
Samuel Hedges.....	13	10	00	
Lemuel Hedges.....	13	06	08	
Isaac Hedges.....	08	11	00	
Gideon Hedges.....	08	11	00	
Elisha Howell.....	10	00	00	{ Part of which is 5-112 parts of a share in the 9-score acre purchase 7s 1 5-5d, and 5-56 parts of a share in the North Neck and all eastward of the great pond 34s, 10 2-7d in all 2 10 00.
Constant Havens.....	05	00	00	
Jonathan Havens.....	20	00	00	
Jonathan Havens, Jr.....	05	00	00	
Martha Halsey.....	17	05	08	{ Part of which is 1-6 part of a share in the hither end 26s 8d, and 1-12 part of a share in the nine score acre purchase 13s 04d 02 00 00
Henry Hudson.....	03	12	$02\frac{2}{3}$	
Joshua Hildredge.....	05	00	00	{ Part of which is 1-24 part of share in all except the nine score acre purchase, 1 06 08.
James Hand.....	06	06	00	
Capt. Howell.....	12	19	03 1-9	
John Huntting.....	07	10	00	

	£	S	D	
Mr. Hand.....	09	10	00	{ Part of it being 1-6 part of a share in all except the nine score acre purchase, 5 06 08
William Hedges.....	20	00	00	
Thomas Hand.....	03	00	00	{ Part of it being 1-24 part of a share in all except the nine score acre purchase, 1 06 08.
William Hedges, Jr.....	12	10	00	
David Hand.....	07	13	04	{ Part of it being 1-12 part of a share in all but the nine score acre pur- chase, 2 13 04.
Ezekiel Jones.....	04	00	00	
Daniel Leek.....	10	00	00	{ All in the 9-score acre purchase.
John Mulford.....	40	00	00	
Isaac Mulford.....	09	16	08	{ Part of it being $\frac{1}{4}$ of a share in all eastward of the fort pond, 8 00 00
Josiah Miller.....	40	10	06	
Daniel Miller.....	08	06	08	{ Part of which is $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a share in the hither end, 1 00 00.
John Miller.....	01	13	04	
Timothy Miller.....	01	13	04	{ Part of which is $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a share in the hither end, 1 00 00.
Eliaser Miller.....	45	20	00	
Jeremiah Miller.....	10	00	00	{ Part of which is 1 1-3 of a share in the hither end, 10 13 04
Capt. Mulford.....	50	05	00	
John Merry.....	08	00	00	{ Part of being $\frac{1}{4}$ of share in the 9 score acre purchase, 02 00 00
Thomas Mulford.....	22	16	08	
Elisha Mulford.....	01	13	04	{ All lying to the east of fort pond.
Thomas Mulford, Jr.....	01	13	04	
Widow Sarah Mulford.....	08	00	00	{ Part of which is 3-4 of a share in all eastward of the fort pond, 24 00 00
Burnet, Miller.....	40	08	04	
Ex. of Capt. Burnet.....	10	00	00	{ Part of which is 1-2 share in the north neck and in all to the east- ward of the great pond, 12 00 00
Nathan Miller.....	01	18	04	
Elias Mulford.....	26	10	00	{ All lying eastward of fort pond.
Samuel Mulford.....	00	11	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	
John Mitchel.....	15	06	08	{ All lying eastward of said pond.
Timothy Mulford.....	08	00	00	
Christopher Mulford.....	08	00	00	{ Part of which is 1-4 of a share on the south side between the ponds 02 00
Jeremiah Mulford.....	27	00	00	
Joseph Osborne.....	10	00	00	{
Jeremiah Osborne.....	11	13	04	
Thomas Osborne, Jr.....	11	00	00	{
Daniel Osborne.....	15	11	08	
Thomas Osborne.....	06	13	04	{
Elisha Osborne.....	10	00	00	
William Osborne.....	03	17	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	{

	£	S	D	
Seth Parsons	20	00	00	
John Parsons	02	10	00	
John Parsons the 4th	15	00	00	
Capt. Person	20	00	00	{ Part of which is 5-112 of a share in the 9-score acre purchase - 07, and 5-56 of a share in the north and all east of the great pond 2—
Henry Peirson	02	10	00	
Abraham Peirson	02	10	00	
David Peirson	39	13	04	{ Part of which is 1-12 of a share in all except in the land on the south side between the ponds, 2 13 —
Josiah Peirson	10	00	00	
Samuel Parsons	13	06	08	
Samuel Parsons, Jr	10	00	00	
Robert Parsons	06	13	04	
John Parsons ye 3d	06	13	04	
Widow Hannah Parsons	06	13	04	
Jonah Rogers	25	09	04	{ Part of which stands to Jonah Rogers and his son Jonah, is a sixth part of a share in ye hither end, £1 06 08.
Jonah Rogers, Jr	12	14	08	
John Russell	10	00	00	
Recompense Sherel, Jr	02	10	00	
Thomas Sanford	08	06	08	
Zachariah Sanford	03	06	08	
Jacob Schellenx	20	00	00	
John Stratton	17	17	05	
Eliphalet Stratton	17	17	05	
Thomas Talmage	24	05	00	{ Part of which is 1-32 part of a share in all except the nine score acre purchase, £1 10 00
Wid. Rebeckah Talmage	02	19	03 1-9	
John Talmage	08	18	04	{ Part of which is 1-32 part of a share in all except the nine score acre purchase, £1 00 00
Mr. White	08	13	04	
Ebenezer White, Jr	02	10	00	

We whose names are hereunto subscribed at the Request of the present Trustees, having carefully inspected into all the rights throughout Meantak and all the rights that do not run throughout, and all being computed for right of pasture as followeth: a whole share throughout at forty pounds—a share in the hither end at eight pounds, a share in the land between the ponds, called the nine score acre purchase, at eight pounds, and a share in the north neck (and all eastward of the land between the ponds abovesaid) to the point of island at twenty-four pounds a share, and in the first colum is contained each man's whole right of pasturage and in the second colum is contained what and where each man's right lyes which doth not run throughout and quantity thereof, as may be seen by the foregoing list, and all the rights standing in the list amounts to in the whole but 1567-19-01 4-9, which will not amount to the whole estimate of Meantauck which is 1568

pounds, so the proportion as stands to every man doth not include the whole land wanting 10d and 3-9 of a penev, errors excepted.

This list fully completed and finished the sixth day of June annoq domony 1748, by us whose names are underwritten.

All the Right in Meantaket to the eastward of the fort pond is 39 shares and 4-10, all to the westward of sd pond is 38 shares and 4-10.

CORNELIUS CONKLING,
THOS. CHATFIELD,
JOHN DAVIS,
NATHL. BAKER,
Montauk list of 1748.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

[Referred to on page 145, ante.]

[Adopted by the Freemen, Freeholders, and inhabitants of the city and county of New-York, on Saturday, the 29th of April, 1775, and transmitted for signing, to all the counties in the Province.]

“Persuaded that the Salvation of the Rights and liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing the Anarchy and confusion, which attend the dissolution of the powers of Government, we, the Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of.....being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry, to raise a Revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most Solemn manner Resolve never to become Slaves, and do associate under all the ties of Religion, honour and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation, between Great Britain and America, on Constitutional Principles, (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things, follow the advice of our General Committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and Good Order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

SIGNERS IN EAST-HAMPTON, Suffolk County, N. Y.

John Chatfield, Abraham Gardiner, Burnet Miller, David Mulford, Thomas Wickham, Stephen Hedges, John Gardiner, Samuel Buel, John Hudson, Nathaniel Hunting, Eleazar Miller, Jeremiah Dayton, Thomas Dibble, Noah Barnes, Lemuel Mulford, Jeremiah Gardiner, Aaron Isaacs, Daniel Conkling, Elisha Daviss, John Daviss, Jacob Wickham, William Conkling, Nathan Conkling, John F. Chatelain, Thomas Hedges, John Parsons, 3d, William Hunting, John Mulford, Jeremiah Bennet, Samuel Hunt, Selah Pike, Elias Conkling, Abraham Mulford, Jeremiah Conkling, John How, Samuel Parsons, Benjamin Stratton, David Osborne, Elisha Mulford, Daniel Hand, David Mulford, Matthew Mulford, John Miller, John Dayton, Joseph Osborn, Jr., Ebenezer Conkling, Henry Chatfield, John Miller, Jr., Abraham Barnes, Patrick Goold, David Talmadge, Seth Barnes, Jason Miller, Simon Dibble, William Mulford, Jeremiah Sherril, Gurdon Miller, Aaron Isaacs, Jr., Elisha Jones, Lewis Chatfield, Enos Talmadge, Thomas Jones, Hunting Miller, Samuel Stratton, Abraham Sherrill, Recompense Sherrill, John Stratton, Stephen Hand, John Dayton, Daniel Hedges, Jonathan Barnby, William Conkling, Jr., David Dayton, David Miller, Henry Hopping, Josiah Os-

borne, Joseph Hopping, John Strong, Nathaniel Talmadge, Jeremiah Miller, Jr., Abraham Dimon, Isaac Dimon, Cornelius Osborne, William Hedges, Elisha Talmadge, George Gladden, Abraham Hand, Stephen Stratton, Thomas Osborne, Jeremiah Osborne, Jr., Jonathan Mulford, Isaac M. Huntting, James Hand, Jeremiah Talmadge, Jeremiah Miller, George Strong, Lewis Osborne, Joseph Osborne, William Hedges, Jr., Recompense Sherill, David Edwards, Ezekiel Mulford, Cornelius Payne, David Fithian, Samuel Conkling, Thomas Baker, Isaac Van Scoy, Isaac Van Scoy, Jr., Nathaniel Hand, Matthew Barnes, Philetus Osborne, Merry Parsons, William Parsons, Henry Downing, John Parsons, Jonathan Osborne, Joseph Osborne, Jeremiah Conkling, Samuel Conkling, John Mulford, Jonathan Tuthill, Jesse Dayton, Jacob Dayton, Jeremiah Parsons, Mulford Conkling, Matthew Stratton, Joseph Miller, Abraham Edwards, Samuel Parsons, Samuel Sherrill, Jr., Eleazar Hedges, Abraham Mulford, Jr., David Loper, Nathaniel Dominy, Isaac Pain, Benjamin Parsons, Jacob Conkling, Jacob Conkling, Jr., Christ Dibble, Samuel Gardiner, David Leek, Abraham Leek, Samuel Dayton, Uriah Miller, Nathan Miller, Abraham Schellinger, Jeremiah Conkling, Nathaniel Baker, Jeremiah Conkling, Zebulon Conkling, Isaac Conkling, Jonathan Edwards, Abraham Loper, Philip Hedges, George Miller, Thomas Edwards, Jr., Elias Mulford, Edward Conkling, Jedediah Conkling, Joseph Hicks, Zacheriah Hicks, Jeremiah Dayton, Daniel Baker, Isaac Schellinger, Abraham Baker, Nathan Mulford, Jacob Hedges, Jeremiah Barnes, John Gardiner, Jr., Aaron Fithian, David Talmage, Jr., Jeremiah Sherrill, Nathan Conkling, 3d, Elnathan Parsons, Cornelius Bassett, David Miller, Peleg Miller, Elisha Miller, Daniel King, Daniel Edwards, Nathan Miller, Stephen Burnet, James Field, Samuel Mulford, Benjamin Conkling, Gamaliel Bennett, Seth Parsons, Richard King, Mulford Conkling, William Bassett, Ezekiel Miller, John Huntting, Abraham Quaw, David Loper, John King, Ichabod Rayner, Smith Osborne, Abraham Miller, Jonathan Miller, Samuel Mulford, Ezekiel Jones, Ezekiel Jones, Jr., Nathan Conkling, Daniel Loper, Jeremiah Loper, David Edwards, Jr., Edward Bennett, Ludlam Parsons, John Parsons, Josiah Mulford, Elisha Mulford, Jr., Stephen Russell, Jeremiah Hedges, Thomas Talmage, Jeremiah Osborne, John Hedges, Samuel Hutchinson, Jacob Miller, Henry Miller, Ezekiel Hand, Abraham Conkling, Elisha Conkling, Elisha Osborne, Matthew Osborne, Jedediah Osborne, Jacob Osborne, Benjamin Hopping, Jonathan Squier, Jeremiah Hand, John Talmage, Abraham Osborne, Henry Hopping, Elias Hand, Henry Dayton, Zebedee Osborne, John Parsons, John Stratton, Jacob Sherrill, Samuel Baker, Micah Hart, Benjamin Leek, Abraham Hedges, Jacob Osborne, Jonathan Schellinger, Thomas Edwards, David Baker, Sineus Conkling, James Loper, Stephen Cooper, Jr., Benjamin Eyres, Benjamin Hedges, John Parson, 4th, Nathaniel Dominy, Edward Wick, Jeremiah Terry, William Barnes, Ananias Miller, Thomas Filer, John Hoox.

"These may certify that every male in the Town of East-Hampton have signed the above *Association*, that are capable of bearing arms.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN CHATFIELD, Chairman.

COPY OF MUSTER ROLL, EAST-HAMPTON.

A muster roll of Capt. Ezekiel Mulford's Company in Col. Josiah Smith's Regiment, raised for the protection of the inhabitants and stock on Long Island. DAVID SAYRE, First Lieutenant; NATHANIEL HAND, 2d Lieut.

	RANK.	AGE.	PLACE NATIVITY.	FT.	INS.	HEIGHT.	PLACE RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Matthew Mulford	Sergeant,	19	East-Hampton,	5	9		East-Hampton,	Cord Walner-
Lemuel Pierson	do.	32	Southampton,	5	8		Southampton,	Weaver.
Henry Dominy	do.	29	East-Hampton,	6	1		East-Hampton,	Yeoman.
Henry Sherrill	Corporal,	22	"	5	7		"	Carpenter.
Benjamin Crook	do.	32	Oysterponds,	5	10		Southampton,	Yeoman.
Ludlam Parsons	do.	29	East-Hampton,	5	11		East-Hampton,	Weaver.
Thomas Jones	Drum,	21	do.	5	5		do.	Weaver.
Zechariah Bower	Fifer,	17	Southampton,	5			Southampton,	Taylor.
David Miller	Private,	19	East-Hampton,	5	8		East-Hampton,	Farmer.
Abraham Osborn	"	19	do.	5	9		do.	Weaver.
Daniel Hoppin	"	17	do.	5	9		do.	Farmer.
Jeremiah Dayton	"	31	do.	6	2		do.	Farmer.
Joel Miller	"	17	do.	5	3		do.	Weaver.
Samuel Stratton	"	17	do.	5	9		do.	Taylor.
Nathan Hand	"	29	Southampton,	5	11		do.	Cordwainer.
Daniel Baker	"	21	East-Hampton,	5	10		do.	Taylor.
Samuel Conklin	"	22	do.	5	6		do.	Weaver.
Zacharia Hicks	"	26	do.	5	7		do.	Taylor.
Peleg Miller	"	19	do.	5	10		do.	Blacksmith.
Elihu Hedges	"	27	do.	5	10		do.	Mariner.
Joseph Osborn	"	21	do.	5	9		do.	Weaver.
Jeremiah Barns	"	20	do.	5	8		do.	Cordwainer.
Jonathan Mulford	"	20	do.	5	6		do.	Weaver.
Samuel Parsons	"	22	do.	5	9		do.	Cordwainer.
William Conklin	"	18	do.	5	7		do.	Weaver.
Samuel Mulford	"	19	do.	5	9		do.	Weaver.
Joseph Talmage	"	20	do.	5	9		do.	Weaver.
William Miller	"	36	do.	5	8		do.	Weaver.
Benjamin Conklin	"	18	do.	5	10		do.	Cordwainer.

Aaron Isaacs, Jr.....	23	do.	5	8	do.	Cordwainer.
Smith Stratton Osborn	17	do.	5	4	do.	Cordwainer.
Isaac Edwards.....	17	do.	5	7	do.	Yeoman.
Nathan Miller.....	17	do.	5	7	do.	Cordwainer.
Cornelius Bassett.....	21	do.	5	11	do.	Cordwainer.
Daniel Edwards.....	21	do.	5	11	do.	Weaver.
Jacob Sckellenger	17	do.	5	3	do.	Weaver.
John Hawks.....	19	do.	5	4	do.	Weaver.
Edward Bennett.....	37	do.	5	7	do.	Yeoman,
Gamaliel Bennett.....	25	do.	5	5	do.	Blacksmith.
Henry Moore.....	26	Southampton,	5	9	do.	Cordwainer.
Jonathan Hedges.....	27	do.	5	8	do.	Weaver.
Job Pierson.....	17	do.	5	8	do.	Blacksmith.
William Halliock	26	Southold,	5	5	do.	Cordwainer.
Thomas Stanborough	26	Southampton,	5	7	do.	Weaver.
Nathan Hedges	17	do.	5	9	do.	Weaver.
Paul Dains.....	34	do.	5	7	do.	Mariner.
John Palm	39	do.	5	11	do.	Yeoman.
Paul Payne.....	25	do.	6		do.	Yeoman.
Samuel Duvall.....	21	do.	5	10	do.	Weaver.
Henry Edwards.....	19	East-Hampton,	5	8	do.	Blacksmith.
Edmund Perry.....	30	Massachusetts,	5	10	do.	Yeoman.
Silas Edwards	24	Southampton,	5	7	do.	Yeoman.
Zebulon Thompson	42	Setauket,	5	1	do.	Taylor.
Joseph Hand	20	East-Hampton,	5	11	East-Hampton,	Weaver.
Peter Payne	28	Southampton,	6		Southampton,	Yeoman.
James Loper	39	do.	5	11	do.	Yeoman.
Matthew Howell.....	20	do.	5	9	do.	Cordwainer.
Wakeman Foster	22	do.	5	6	do.	Yeoman.

I do hereby certify that the within named Officers and Soldiers belonging to Capt. Ezekiel Mulford's Company have been mustered by me and examined, and according to the best of my knowledge they are sound, healthy and able bodied.

East-Hampton, July 26th. 1776.

DAVID MULFORD, Muster Master for said Company.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE TOWN.

- 1650, Oct. Thos. Talmage, Jr. chosen Secretary; Robert Bond, John Mulford and Thos. Baker Committee.
- 1651, October 7, John Mulford, Robert Bond and Thos. Baker, Magistrates; Ralph Dayton, Constable; Benjamin Price, Secretary.
- 1652, October, probably John Mulford, Ralph Dayton and Robert Bond, and also John Hand, Thos. Baker, Tho. Chatfield and Benj Price.
- 1653, October 4, John Mulford, Thomas Baker and John Hand; Benjamin Price, Secretary; Thos. Osborne, Sr., Constable.
- 1654, October 3, Robert Bond, Lion Gardiner and Thomas Baker; Wm. Edwards, Constable; Luke Lillie, Secretary. Assistants, John Mulford, Ralph Dayton, Annanias Conklin and Luke Lillie.
- 1655, October 3, John Mulford, Thomas Baker and Lion Gardiner; Richard Stratton, Constable; probably Luke Lillie, Secretary.
- 1656, October 7, Lion Gardiner, John Mulford, Robert Bond; Richard Stratton, Constable; Thomas Talmage, Secretary.
- 1657, October 6, John Mulford, Thos. Baker and John Hand; Wm. Mulford, Constable; Thos. Talmage, Secretary. ("Consent of the church," 116.)
- 1658, October 27, probably John Mulford, Thos. Baker and John Hand; Thos. Osborn, Jr. Constable; Benjamin Price, Secretary. (Isaac Hedges Lot Feb. 6, 1660.)
- 1660, February 5, John Mulford, Thos. Baker, Robert Bond, Magistrate; Jeremy Meacham, Constable; Ben Price, Recorder.
- 1661, February 4, John Mulford, Thos. Baker, Robert Bond; Robert Dayton, Constable; Benj. Price, Recorder.
- 1662, October 28, Robert Dayton, Thomas Thompson, Richard Stratton, Mr. Gardiner and Stephen Osborn.
- 1662, February 3, Thomas Baker, Robert Bond, John Mulford; John Osborne, Constable; Benj. Price, Recorder.
- 1663, February 23, Thos. Talmage, Thos. Osborne, Robt. Dayton; Benjamin Price, Recorder; Stephen Hedges, Constable.
- 1664, December 21, the same.
- 1664, February 23, Wm. Edwards, Wm. Mulford and John Osborne; Richard Brookes, Constable; Ben. Price, Recorder.
- 1665, April 6, Wm. Edwards, Wm. Mulford, John Osborne, Jeremy Meacham, John Stratton, Tho. Thomson and Jeremy Conklin. Overseers; Thomas Chatfield, Constable.
- 1666, May 2, Wm. Mulford, John Stratton, Jeremiah Conkling, Thomas Thomson, Overseers; John Osborne, Constable; Richard Stratton, Thomas Baker, Thomas Osborne, Jr., Robert Bond and Stephen Hedges, Overseers.
- 1667, April 1, Robert Dayton and Wm. Fithian, Overseers and Thomas Baker, Constable. July, Jeremiah Osborne, Secretary.
- 1667-8, Feb. 25, Thomas Osborne, Richard Stratton and Robert Dayton, Overseers; Samuel Mulford, Recorder.
- 1669, John Mulford, Justice of the Peace.
- 1670, the same, and Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1671, March 21, John Mulford, Justice; Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1672, September 18. the same.
- 1673, the same.
- 1673, Aug. 22, John Mulford, Lieut. Thos. Talmage, John Stretton, Sr., Richard Stretton, Magistrates.
- 1674, April 1, Jeremiah Conkling, Thomas Chatfield, Sen. and Robert Dayton, Selectmen; Steven Hand, Constable.

- 1676, April 1, Thomas Chatfield and Jeremiah Conkling, Overseers; Joseph Osborne, Constable; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk and Recorder.
- 1677, December 27, Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1677, February 17, Joseph Osborne, Constable.
- 1678, April 2, Robert Dayton, Nathl. Bishop, Overseers; Benjamin Conkling, Constable.
- 1679, April 1, John Miller, Sen., Steven Hedges, Overseer, and Thomas Chatfield, Sen., Constable; Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1680, April 2, Thomas Osborn, Jr. and Jeremiah Conkling, Overseers; Stephen Hand, Constable; Samuel Mulford, Recorder.
- 1681, April 2, John Stratton, Sen. and John Mulford, Jr. Overseers; Benj. Conkling, Constable; Samuel Mulford, Recorder.
- 1682, April 2, Cap. Josiah Hobbart and William Miller, Overseers, and Samuel Fithian, Constable; Thomas Talmage, Recorder.
- 1683, April 2, Robert Dayton and John Kirle, Overseers; Benjamin Osborne and probably Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1684, April 1, Capt. Josiah Hobart, William Miller and John Kirle, Overseers; also Samuel Parsons, Enoch Fithian and John Hoppin. John Parsons, Constable.
- 1686, April 1, Ensign Samuel Mulford, Lieut. John Wheeler and Benjamin Conkling chosen "Commissioners for ye trial of small cases" and "Overseers or Selectmen." John Mulford, Constable, probably Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1687, April 5, Jeremiah Miller, Jeremiah Conkling, Sr., Thomas Chatfield, Jr. Commissioners; Enoch Fithian, Nathaniel Talmage, Constables; probably Thomas Talmage, Recorder.
- 1688, April 3, John Mulford, Lieut. John Wheeler, Mr. Thomas Baker, Commissioners; Benjamin Conkling, Steven Stretton, Constables; probably Thomas Talmage, Recorder.
- 1689, April 2d, Daniel Bishop and John Stretton, Constables; probably Thomas Talmage, Recorder.
- 1691, April 7, Richard Shaw, Cornelius Conkling, Constables; probably Samuel Mulford, Justice, and Thos. Talmage, Recorder.
- 1692, April 5, Samuel Mulford, Justice: Thomas Chatfield, Recorder; for Constables Cornelius Stratton and John Squire.
- 1693, April 4, John Mulford and Enoch Fithian, Constables.
- 1693, Sept. 10, Thomas Chatfield chosen Supervisor.
- 1694, April 3, probably Benjamin Conkling Justice and Thos. Chatfield, Recorder.
- 1694, Oct. 4, Mr. John Mulford, Lieut. Enoch Fithian, Constables and John Mulford, Supervisor.
- 1695, April 2, John Wheeler and Samuel Parsons, Jun. Constables; probably Thos. Chatfield Recorder and John Mulford Justice.
- 1696, April 7, Constables Seth Parsons, Richard Shaw; probably Thos. Chatfield, Recorder.
- 1696, November, Benj. Conkling, Justice.
- 1697, April 6, Daniel Osborn and John Hedges, Constables; probably Thos. Chatfield, Recorder.
- 1698, April 5, Samuel Filer, Ebenezer Leek, Constables.
- 1698, Oct. 3, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; probably Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk.
- 1699, April 4, Ebenezer Leek and William Edwards, Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Treasurer and Town Clerk; Samuel Mulford, Justice.
- 1700, April 2, Ebenezer Leek and William Barnes, Constables; Abraham Schellenx, Supervisor; probably Thomas Chatfield, Clerk.

- 1701, April 1, Probably Josiah Hobart Justice, Thomas Chatfield Supervisor and Recorder, Eperaim Edwards and Matthias Burnat Constables, Josiah Hobart Justice, John Wheeler Justice.
- 1702, April 7, John Mulford, Supervisor; Robert Hudson and John Hosinton, Constables; Thomas Chatfield, Town Clerk; Josiah Hobart, Justice.
- 1703, April 6, John Mulford, Supervisor; Thomas Edwards and Samuel Hedges, Constables; Josiah Hobart, Justice; Thomas Chatfield, Recorder; John Mulford, Justice; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; John Wheeler, Justice.
- 1704, April 4, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; Ebenezer Leek and Ebenezer Belden, Constables; Thomas Chatfield, Recorder and Town Clerk; Josiah Hobart and John Wheeler, Justices.
- 1705, April 3, Cornelius Conkling, Supervisor; Robert More and John Jones, Constables; Thomas Chatfield, Recorder and Town Clerk; John Wheeler, Justice, and also Josiah Hobart.
- 1706, April 2, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; William Edwards and Robert Parsons, Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk.
- 1707, April 1, John Wheeler, Supervisor; Ebenezer Leek and Joshua Garlick, Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk; Jacob Baillergeau, Justice, and Josiah Hobart, probably.
- 1708, April 6, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; Isaac Mulford and Daniel Miller, Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk; Josiah Hobart, Justice.
- 1709, April 5, Capt. John Wheeler, Supervisor; Abiel Carle and Thomas Talmage, Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk and Cornelius Conkling; Justice, Josiah Hobart.
- 1710, April 4, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; David Wells, John Mulford, Jr., Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk; Josiah Hobart, Justice.
- 1711, April 3, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; Nathl. Dominy and Eliakim Conkling, Constables; Thos. Chatfield, Town Clerk; probably John Mulford, Justice.
- 1712, April 1, Capt. John Wheeler, Supervisor; Thomas Chatfield and William Hedges, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; John Mulford, Justice.
- 1713, April 7, Capt. John Wheeler, Supervisor; Nathan Miller and Aaron Fithian, Constables; Robert Hudson and Capt. Burnit to supervise intestate estates; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnett, Justice.
- 1714, April 6, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; Wm. Edwards and Thomas Osborne, Jr., Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; probably Matthias Burnett and John Mulford, Justices.
- 1715, April 4, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; Aron Fithiah and Daniel Osborn, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnett, Justice.
- 1716, April 3, Capt. Wheeler, Supervisor; Isaac Mulford and John Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnet, Justice and Robt. Hudson.
- 1717, April 2, Capt. John Wheeler, Supervisor; Benjamin Townsend and Thomas Dibble, Constables; Corneliua Conkling, Town Clerk; Robert Hudson, Justice.
- 1718, April 1, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Edward Petty and John Merry, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Robert Hudson, Justice.
- 1719, April 7, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Wm. Osborn and

- Ephriam Burnet, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Robert Hudson, Justice.
- 1720, April 5, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; John Squire and Stephen Hand, Jr., Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1721, April 4, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Nathl. Baker, Jr. and John Stratton, Jr., Constables; Robert Hudson, Justice.
- 1722, April 3, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Thos. Mulford, Jr. and Recompense Leek, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Robert Hudson, Justice.
- 1723, April 2, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Eliphalet Stratton and Daniel Jones, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Thomas Chatfield, Justice.
- 1724, April 7, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Samuel Baker and Daniel Baker, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Thos. Chatfield, Justice.
- 1725, April 6, Capt. Burnet, Supervisor; John Conkling and Aron Fithian, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1726, April 5, Capt. Burnet Supervisor; Samuel Parsons, Jr. and Samuel Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1727, April 4, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Josiah Miller and Cornelius Conkling, Jr., Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; probably Matthias Burnet, Justice.
- 1728, April 2, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; John Stretton, Jr. and Nathan Dayton, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk and Thomas Chatfield, Justice.
- 1729, April 1, Capt. Matthias Burnet, Supervisor; Joseph Hix and Isaac Hedges, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnet, Justice.
- 1730, April 7, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Jacob Schellinx, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnett, Justice.
- 1731, April 6, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Geo. Smith and Seth Parsons, Constables.
- 1732, April 4, Capt. Burnet, Supervisor; Timothy Hudson and Joseph Hicks, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnett, Justice.
- 1733, April 3, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Eliakim Conkling, Constables; Matthias Burnet, Justice; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1734, April 2, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Eliakim Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Thos. Chatfield, Justice.
- 1735, April 1, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Eliakim Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Thos. Chatfield, Justice.
- 1736, April 6, Capt. Burnett, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Samuel Parsons, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Matthias Burnett, Justice.
- 1737, April 5, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Samuel Parsons, Jr., Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1738, April 4, Capt. Matthias Burnett, Supervisor; Samuel Parsons, Jr. and Joseph Hicks, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; probably Thos. Chatfield, Justice.
- 1739, April 3, Eleazer Miller, Supervisor; Joseph Hicks and Nathan

- Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk; Thomas Chatfield, Justice.
- 1740, April 1, Eleazer Miller, Supervisor; John Parsons 4th and Nathan Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1741, April 7, Thomas Chatfield, Supervisor; Benjamin Leek and Nathan Conkling, Constables; Burnet Miller, Town Clerk; Thomas Chatfield, Judge.
- 1742, April 6, Thos. Chatfield, Supervisor; Ananias Conkling and Nathan Conkling, Constables; Thomas Chatfield, Judge; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1743, April 5, Thomas Chatfield, Supervisor; Jonathan Baker, Jr. Ananias Conkling and Henry Dayton, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1744, April 3, Cornelius Conkling, Jr., Supervisor; Adam Cady and Ananias Conkling, Constables; Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.
- 1745, April 2, Cornelius Conkling, Jr., Supervisor; Adam Cady and Thomas Dibble, Jr., Constables.
- 1746, April 1, Cornelius Conkling, Supervisor; Beriah Dayton, Jr. and John Parsons, 3d, Constables.
- 1747, April 7, Cornelius Conkling, Jr., Supervisor; Burnet Miller, Town Clerk; Beriah Dayton and Simon Conkling, Constables.
- 1748, April 5, Cornelius Conkling, Jr., Supervisor; Beriah Dayton and Timothy Mulford Constables; Burnet Miller, Town Clerk.
- 1749, April 4, Cornelius Conkling, Supervisor; Beriah Dayton and Abraham Mulford, Constables; Burnet Miller, Town Clerk;
- 1750, April 3, Cornelius Conkling, Supervisor; Beriah Dayton and Thomas Osborn, Constables; Burnet Miller, Town Clerk.

LIST OF SUPERVISORS OF EAST-HAMPTON,

FROM 1750 TO 1849, INCLUSIVE.

Cornelius Conklin, 1750, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '62, '63.
 Capt. Isaac Barnes, 1761.
 Burnet Miller, 1764, '65, '66, '67, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
 Col. Abraham Gardiner, 1768.
 Nathaniel Dominy, 1777, '78, '79.
 Ezekiel Mulford, 1780, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 Capt. John Dayton, 1785, '86, '87, '88.
 Abraham Miller, 1789, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '99.
 Jonathan Dayton, 1798.
 Abraham Miller, 1800, '03, '04, '05.
 Jonathan Dayton, 1801, '02, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15.
 Jonathan S. Conkling, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25.
 David Hedges, Jr., 1826, '36, '37, '38, '39,
 Abraham Parsons, 1827, '28.
 Abel Huntington, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '44.
 Daniel Dayton, 1833.
 Felix Dominy, 1834, '35.
 Charles H. Miller, 1840, '41, '42, '43.
 Samuel B. Gardiner, 1845.
 George L. Huntington, 1846, '47, '48, '49.

The following, with other memoranda, includes a complete list of all church members in East-Hampton from 1696 to 1800, who are marked thus "R" as removed from there.

An account of the communicants or members in full communion of the church in East-Hampton. Those that are dead marked thus (*) or (—) Those that are removed to other places marked thus (R).

Those that were communicants when I, Nathl. Hunting, was ordained at E. Hampton:

MALES—NAMES.

FEMALES—NAMES.

NO.

R The wife of Th. Diamant,	2
R The wife of Corn. Stretton,	6
R Widow Harris,	7
R The wife of Sam Fithian,	11
R The wife of Eben. Leek,	15
R The wife of Th. Edwards, Sen.	20

Those that have been admitted or restored to full communion since N. Hunting was ordained, with some others received from other churches:

R Mr. John Avery,	17	R The wife of Jacob Skellinx,	8
R Saml. Barnes,	18	R The wife of Rich. Shaw,	9
R Thomas Diamant,	25	R The wife of Philip Leek, Jr.	16
R Benjamin Osborn, Jun.	28	R Widow of Matthew Barnes,	19
R Joseph Lawrence*	32	R Sarah, wife of G. Miller,	24
R Mr. Ab. Natt*	33	R Hannah, wife Th. Diamant,	29
R Lieut. John Wheeler*	35	R Abigail Hand,	30
1726-7 R Nathl. Diamant,	40	R Mary Barns,	33
		R Sarah, wife Sam Mulford, Jr.	34
		R The wife of Saml. Barnes,	36
		R *Elizabeth, wife Th. Osborn, Jr	38
		R Elizabeth Christophers,	43
		R Ann Stratton,	44
		R Elizabeth, wife of B. Osborn, Jr	46
		R Mercy, wife of N. Earls,	52
		R Bethiah Hicks,	53
		R The wife of Joseph Lawrence,	54

FEMALES.

R Phebe Skellinx, widow,	55
R Elizabeth Gelaspie,	62
R — wife of Lieut. Wheeler,	63
R Mary Talmage, daughter of Capt. Talmage, deceased,	66
R Wife of John Meare,	70
R Mary, wife Capt. Mulford,	71
R Mary, wife of Nathan Cooper,	73
R Sarah, widow of Nathan Mulford,	74
1726, Aug. 28, R Abigail, the wife of Mordecai Homan,	79
R The wife of Nathl. Diamant,	81
R Dinah, Indian maid,	82
1727, R The wife of John Wheeler	87
July 2, R The wife of Cornelius Cornelius Conkling, Junr,	89
R Sarah, daughter of Th. Edwards	94
R Hannah, daughter of Sam. Barnes	95
1728, May 26, R Mercy wife Sam Baker	97

1728-9, Feb. 23, R Widow Penny,	100
1730, Ap. 26, R Mary, wife of Tim. Hudson,	101
1733, May 27, R Hannah, wife of Peter Coen	107
1737, Aug. 28, R Mary, wife of Sam Huntting	111
R Jane, daughter of Lewis Mulford, deed.	116
1738, R Mehitabel Osborn,	121
1739, R Wife of Wm. Dixhorn,	127
1740, R Wife of Saml. Merry,	134
R Wife of Timothy Mulford, Jun.	135
June 22, R Wife of Lemuel Conkl,	138

An account of persons received into full communion with the church of X in East-Hampton by me Sall. Buel, Pastor of ye church since my instalment, which was Sept. ye 19th, 1746.

When I received ye Pastoral care of ye church it consisted of 23 males and females 58, in all 81 members.

Received into ye church in March, 1747, the Persons whose names follow, and all in one day, viz: 41 Persons. N. B. Those marked yt have a star * affixed to ye persons are dead, Those marked thus — or R are removed out of town.

1747	Gedion Hedges.....	R	5	R
	Daniel Conkling.....		7	R
	Jacob Miller.....		8	R
	Ezekel Hedges.....		9	R
Females,	Abigail Hedges, wife of Gedeon Hedges.....	*	16	R
	Sarah Conkling, widow.....	*	17	R
	Abigail Conkling, w. of Jonathan G.....		32	R
	Abigail Conkling, w. Dan Conk.....	*	34	R
	Puah Hudson.....		38	R
	Anne Hedges, w. Lem. H.....		39	R

These all taken in in one day, ye Sabbath before first communion :

1747, Dec.	Daniel Talmage.....	*	45	R
1747,	Received also ye wife of Mr. Murdock.....	*	53	R
	And ye wife of Jacob Miller.....	*	54	R

1750, August ye 19th, received into ye church :

	Elizabeth Hicks.....	*	63	R
	Thomas Mulford, Jr.....	R	66	
1754	Jane Dayton.....	R	78	
	Mr. Benjamin Conkling.....	RR	81	
1764	Esqr. Burnet Miller.....	R	88	
	Hannah, wife Henry Dayton ..	RR	93	
	Ruth, wife of Isaac Huntting ..	R	98	
	Bethiah Hicks ..	R	106	
	Lewis Conkling ..	R	108	
	Mary Conkling.....	R	109	
	Lucretia Conkling.....	R	113	
	Temperance, wife of Eleazar Conkling.....	R	114	
	Phebe, consort of Capt. David Mulford.....	R	117	
	Jane Edwards.....	R or uncertain	120	
	Eunice, wife of B. Chapel ..	R	141	
	Abigail, wife of Joseph Conkling ..	R	144	
	Stephen Osborn.....	R	147	
	Phebe, wife of Edward Wick ..	R—	148	
	Elizabeth Filer.....	R—	154	

Esther Osborn.....	Removed	171
Joshua Larkin.....	R*	173
Daniel Scellinx.....	R—	174
Eunice Kooper.....	R	176
Elias Mulford.....	R*	179
Elizabeth Edwards.....	R	183
Briah Dayton.....		186
Mary, wife of Leut. Baker.....	R	191
William Heris.....	R	199

Jan. 1st, 1767. Upon a review I find that when I received this church as Pastor, there were 81 members. There remains of them now but 21. But 45 have died and removed that I have received. Remains now Jan. 1st, 1767. 177 members in full communion. Abigail Dayton died July 16th, 1798, four days before Dr. Buell. She was the last surviving person that was a member of the church under the Rev. Mr. Huntting.

1775, Dec.	Samuel Baker's wife Abigail	R	211
1784	Received Mr. Bunce of Huntington	R—	215
1785-86	Mary, wife of Matt Mulford	R*	217
	Temperance Osborn.....	Uncertain, R—	221
	Phebe Osborn.....	R	222
	Phebe Sheril.....	R	223
	Mary Sheril.....	R	224
	Nathan Mulford and {	R	230
	Esther his Consort, {	R	231
	Betsee Jones.....	Uncertain, R	241
	William Talmage	R	243
	Mehitable Jones	R	250
	Esther Jones.....	Uncertain R	251
	Naomi Sheril	R	254
	Fradie King and {	R	257
	Lydia his wife {	R	258
	Palle Tillingniss	R	262
	Keziah Hedges.....	Uncertain, R	263
	Leah Domine	R	267
	Phebe Mulford	Uncertain R	268
	Betsee Hart	R	269
	Jacob Osborn	R	272
	Polly Buel, my daughter.....	R	281
	Jon Conklin Brush	R	282
	Esther Isaacs.....	R	286
	Susanna Osborn.....	R	287
	Salle Barns	R	290
	Edward Pilkin	R	293
	Unie Hoppin	R	295
	Mary Hoppin	R	296
	Stephen Cooper	1R	306
	Betsee Talmage	Uncertain, R	309
	Mary, wife of Stephen Cooper	R	312
	Elizabeth Osborn	Uncertain R	313
	Phebe Hedges.....	R1	316
	Abigail Foster	R	320

1799, Sept. 4. There was in the church when I received the Pastoral charge 109 persons. L. B.

1802. There have died 9 persons. The following have been added :

Nathaniel Sherril,	R
Jonathan Huntting,	R
Phebe Mulford,	R
Phebe Miller,	R
Hannah Baker,	R
Sarah Leek,	R

MEMORANDA FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND COMONALTY OF EAST-HAMPTON.

- 1726, December 26, Trustees agreed on a price for produce, viz: Page 3
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| Wheat, | 4 | 6 | per bushel. | Rye, | 3 | 0 | per bushel. |
| Ind. Corn, | 2 | 6 | " | Flax, | 0 | 6 | per pound. |
| Oats, | 1 | 4 | " | Tallow, | 0 | 5 | " |
- 1727, July 26. Did discourse and consider in what manner to finish the Meeting House. Page 4
- 1727-8, Feb. 13. Agreed to pay Mordecai Homan £3, 15s, 0d for ringing the bell and sweeping the Meeting House for one year. Page 5
- 1729, December. Voted either right or wrong that the town's money in Jer. Mulford's hands shall go to pay Mr. Huntting's taxes.
- 1732, March. Agreed that Negroes may sit in 2d gallery, west side. Page 6
- 1731-2, January 21. Indians commonly dwell at Springy Banks, 3 mile harbor, in summer time. Page 7
1736. Samuel Hedges to keep bars and account of cattle at Hither end of Montauk, as he used to do. Page 8
- 1739, July 9. Jonathan Stratton had liberty of the School House to teach school, &c. Page 9
- 1740, Jan. 22. Ordered that the bell be rung at 9 of the clock. "
- 1750, May 1. Brick kills mentioned. "
- 1743, April 25. Agreed with Jonathan and Benjamin Hedges to keep the Hither end of Montauk. Page 10
- 1744, June 20. Capt. Baker to build house for shepherd west of Fort Pond. Page 10
- 1746, June 3. The sand hills blowing, &c. Page 11
- 1747, April 9. Agreed to build town Poor House. Page 12
- 1756, Oct. 29. Appointed John Dayton to prosecute any person not an inhabitant who shall presume to hunt after deer or fowl in the town. Page 15
- 1757, March 8. Agreed to let Eleazer Miller and the rest of the vessel owners get timber for another vessel of about 90 tons for £5. Page 15
- 1757, July 5. Agreed to send 4 pounds powder and 8 pounds lead or bullets to Montauk for the Indians, in case of invasion by an enemy. Page 15
- 1758, June 27. Trustees agreed to make a pew in the Meeting House where the east door was, and to lay a floor in the belfry over the bell where the clock is. Page 16
- 1758, Nov. 7. Agreed to sell to Henry Hand one-half an acre to set his house on in the hollow at Wainscott, adjoining Henry's land. Page 16

- 1761, March 24. Agreed to pay Dr. Elihu Howell £4-10 for curing Elisha Wick's hand when he shot it. Page 16
- 1757, List of soldiers that went to Jamaica. Page 19
- 1773, Dec. 15. Agreed that no person shall set up inoculation of the small pox in the town, &c. Page 20
- 1775, Aug. 9. Agreed that no cattle go to Montauk till ordered, as they were brought off on account of a fleet that appeared off the point and went to Fisher's Island after cattle. Page 20
- 1777, Dec. 15. Agreed to let Daniel Dayton have a flat near the warehouse at North West. Page 21
- 1779, April 12. Agreed with Christopher Hedges to live at Fort Pond House. Page 21
- 1779, Aug. 23. British took cattle from Montauk. Page 22
- 1780, Aug. 15. Agreed that Jer. Conkling and Jer. Osborne provide cattle and other necessities for the troops when in town. Page 22
- 1781, Dec. 31. Assigned to each man his proportion of 40 tons of hay demanded by the Government. Page 22.
- 1782, Feb. 4. Agreed that Luis Osborn go to Southampton to confer with the Doctors respecting their assisting Daniel Dayton in the inoculation of the small pox. Page 22
- 1784, Feb. 23. Agreed to give the inhabitants of the north side £15 to build a school house. Page 22
- 1785, May 30. Jedediah Osborne mentioned. Page 23
- 1787, March 19. Nathan Hand mentioned. "
- 1789, Nov. 5. Phineas Hedges mentioned. "
- 1789, April 27. Benj. Pike mentioned. "
- 1792, March 5. Trustees agreed to give Henry Dominy £8 to build a school house at North West. Page 24
- 1796, June 30. Agreed to pay £12 toward building a school house at Wainscott. Page 24
- 1797, April 10. Agreed to take down the upper galleries in the meeting house. Page 24
- 1797, July 3d. Vote to build a house at Fort Pond. Page 25
- 1798, Aug. 27. Vote to build a house at hither end of Montauk. "
- 1799, April 23. Vote to have the upper galleries put up with banisters. "
- 1800, Jan. 6. Voted Philip Hedges to live at Hither End of Montauk. "
- 1800, April 7. Voted John Huntting's claim to pew. Page 26
- 1801, Oct. 12. Agreed to paint the Meeting House a light red or peach bloe. "
- 1803, Dec. 5. Voted to erect guide posts on the road to Sag-Harbor. Page 27
- 1806, Jan. 13. Voted to build a house where Jared Hand lives. "
- 1807, Feb. 16. Agreed with Lewis Edwards to live at the fatting field at Montauk. "
- 1810, April 16. Agreed to get a box made in the galery with a

- lock on it for Mr. Dimon to put his Psalm book and pitch pipe in. Page 29
- 1813, June 1. Agreed to take one box containing 25 muskets with ammunition, &c., belonging to this state, for the use of persons who are exempted from the body of the militia for the defence of the County of Suffolk, and to give bonds for the same. Page 31
- 1819, Aug. 16. Agreed to let David Gardiner, Esq. enclose the graves of his parents in the burial grounds. Page 33
- 1819, March 24. Agreed to lease a piece of land near the mouth of N. W. creek for a wharf. Page 34
- 1823, Sept. 1. Agreed to let Joshua Penny build a wharf at the landing place near his house “
- 1824, Sept. 6. Agreed that Col. John P. Decatur have liberty to dig on Montauk for earth for the purpose of making paint, at 1s per ton. “
- 1824, Oct. 11. Granted Mr. Jeremiah Huntting liberty for holding evening conferences in the Town house. “
- 1825, May 9. Agreed that the people of Jerico enclose their burial ground. Page 35
- 1825, Oct. 14. Ordered two biers be made at the public expense. “
- 1825, Dec. 12. Made a dividend of \$5.00 on $\frac{1}{4}$ of Montauk. “

JOURNAL OF J. MADISON HUNTTING.—MEMORANDA.

- 1841, June 1. A whale was seen in Gardiner's Bay to-day.
 June 16. The ship Henry sailed to-day; D. Youngs, captain; Geo. Brown and Henry Conklin, mates; William Hunting, boat-steerer.
 July 28. A whale was killed off Amagansett day before yesterday.
 Oct. 3. Heavy blow from the east; greatest wind experienced in 25 years.
 Nov. 8. In the morning snow; during the day very dark; required candles lighted.
 Nov. 10. Ellis Parsons died, aged 85 years.
 Dec. 9. Thanksgiving Day.
- 1842, June 8. Cold for the season; some ice formed last night at Free-town.
 Aug. 2. Yesterday the corner stone of the Presbyterian church in Bridge-Hampton was laid.
 Sept. 25. Mr. Livingston and Mr. Henry Hedges delivered addresses to the Sabbath School.
 Oct. 14. Mr. Jeremiah Dayton's house burnt with all its contents
- 1843, Jan. 17. The new Presbyterian church at Bridge-Hampton was dedicated to-day.
 Feb. 15. This day, according to the predictions of the Israelite, is the day when the dissolution of the world is to take place. But nothing at present has occurred to the natural eye in the heavens above or on the earth beneath. Everything assumes the same appearance.
 June 15. To-day the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church in Sag-Harbor was laid.
 July 4. Celebration in East-Hampton to-day.

- Aug. 30, Wednesday. To-day Doctor Lyman Beecher administered the Sacrament. It was indeed a very solemn, interesting and delightful occasion. His two sons were also present. Their parting addresses, winged with much Christian love and affection, will long be remembered, and as this day was appointed as a day for visitation of neighboring ministers, no less than 9 or 10 were present. The day is pleasant, although warm. Doctor Beecher preached from Luke 7th Ch. 36 to 48 vs.
- Dec. 14. Thanksgiving.
- 1844, Feb. 6. The wife of Isaac VanScoy died to-day, aged 84 years.
- Aug. 6. Mr. Ezekiel Payne died to-day, aged 92 years.
- " 11. Joseph Osborn, Sr., died to-day, aged 90 years.
- Sept. 10. Abraham Parsons died to-day, aged 73 years.
- " 14. E. G. Hedges left for the west. H. P. Sherrill left for the west yesterday.
- 1845, Sept. 25. Ex-President Tyler and his lady visited East-Hampton to-day.
- Oct. 3. General Training in East Hampton to day.
- Dec 31. Twenty-eight deaths in East-Hampton in 1845.
- 1846, Sept. 19. Gov. Wright and Mr. Flagg, comptroller of the State are visiting East-Hampton.
- Oct. 14. The most heavy wind I ever knew—many fences blown down.
- Nov. 30. Unusually high winds this month. A number of wrecks along our shore. The steamer Atlantic cast ashore on Fishers Island.
- Dec. 31. 31 deaths in 1846.
- 1847, Jan. 22. Killed a whale off Amagansett yesterday.
- Mar. 25. Killed a whale off Wainscott to-day.
- Apr. 13. Killed a whale to-day.
- Apr. 14. Took a whale at Bridge-Hampton this morning: also one at Southampton. These make six whales taken in two days. A great show of whales off the coast, such as has not been known for many years.
- May 1. Went on board a ship which is ashore opposite Bridge-Hampton.
- Dec. 31. 28 deaths in 1847.
- 1848, March 1. To-day a Parish meeting was held for the purpose of incorporating the Society and calling it the First Presbyterian Church of East-Hampton. Six trustees were chosen as follows: Stephen Hedges, Baldwin C. Talmage, David H. Hunting, Sylvester D. Ranger, David H. Miller and Talmage Barnes.
- March 2. A whale captured off Amagansett.
- March 13. Vendue at Montauk off the wreck of a schooner,
- Sept. 13. Abraham P. Sherrill and family left here to-day for the far west. Also George Cook for Brooklyn.
- Dec. 31. 26 deaths in 1848.
- 1849, Jan. 31. A bull was butchered by John Hedges which weighed 1,604½ pounds.
- Feb. 16. Thermometer stood 40 below zero last night.
- 28 deaths in 1849.
- 1850, May 6. A ship came on shore at Montauk loaded with coal.
- 1851, Aug. 23. The ship Catherine, of Liverpool, from Dublin, with near 300 passengers came ashore last night off Amagansett.

- 1852, July 28. Ex-President Martin Van Buren and his son John came in town this afternoon.
- 1853, Feb. 17. A schooner went ashore at Napeague last night.
- 1854, Nov. 10. The French ship Virgin Mary came ashore at the high-land and loaded with emigrants.
- 1856, Feb. 4. Thermometer 2 below zero this morning. The ocean frozen for nearly two miles from shore.
 Feb. 5. Ice piled up 7 to 10 feet high.
 Feb. 6. People are crossing from Gardiner's Island on the ice.
 Nov. 20. Samuel Mulford and Cynthia Lester were married in the Presbyterian Church to-day. The first marriage that ever took place there.
 Dec. 14. A brig came ashore on Montauk this afternoon.
- 1858, Feb. 21. A ship came ashore at Montauk yesterday.
 Feb. 23. Eleven bodies have been picked up along shore from the wrecked ship John Milton.
 May 4. The schooner A. L. Hardy came ashore last night.
 Oct. 11. Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett died to-day, aged 99 years.
- 1859, April 1. The first daily mail stage from Amagansett to Sag-Harbor commenced running to-day—Jeremiah Baker contractor.
 Aug. 21. Mr. Charles Beecher, a son of Rev. Doctor Lyman Beecher, preached to-day.
- 1860, Feb. 21. Amagansett has this day formally withdrawn from our church.
 June 7. To-day the Sag-Harbor Savings Bank commenced operations. There were 26 deposits amounting to \$729.75.
 Feb. 18. The corner stone of the Presbyterian Church in Amagansett was laid to-day.
 Aug. 4. The corner stone of the new church was laid at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 this afternoon.
 Dec. 28. Wires were put on the telegraph poles between Sag-Harbor and E. H. to-day.
- 1861, May 17. Erecting a Liberty Pole in front of Samuel B. Gardiner's and Nathaniel Huntting's.
 May 21. This afternoon the United States flag was raised on our Liberty Pole. Speeches by Rev. S. L. Mershon, John Wallace and Lawton S. Parsons.
- 1863, Aug. 6. Gen. George B. McLellan, former commander of the Army of the Potomac arrived here to-day, stopping with Capt. Jeremiah Mulford.
- 1864, Jan. 27. Killed a whale to-day.

CLINTON ACADEMY, April 10, 1821.

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EDWARD AND ELEONORA, a Tragedy, by James Thompson.

MEN.

Edward, Prince of England,	- - - - -	Chas. H. Miller
Earl of Gloster,	- - - - -	Patrick T. Gould
Theald, Archdeacon of Liege,	- - - - -	Samuel S. Miller
Selim, Sultan of Jaffa,	- - - - -	Lewis Miller

WOMEN.

Eleonora, Princess of England,	- - - - -	Miss Jerusha D. Fithian
Daraxa, an Arabian Princess,	- - - - -	Mary Ann G. Miller

—o—

THE MOCK DOCTOR, by H. Fielding, Esq.

Gregory, - -	Jeremiah Miller	Dorcas, - -	Miss J. D. Fithian
Leander, - - -	Caleb Smith	Charlotte,	Mary Ann G. Miller
Sir Jasper, -	Patrick T. Gould	Maid, - - - -	Helen Miller
Harry, - - -	Charles Dimon		
James, - - -	Theron A. Filer		
Squire Robert,	Lewis Miller		

—o—

THE BROTHERS, a Tragedy, by Edward Young, L. L. D.

MEN.

Philip, King of Macedon,	- - - - -	James M. Huntting
Perseus, his elder son,	- - - - -	Caleb Smith
Demetrius, his younger son,	- - - - -	Jeremiah Miller
Pericles, the friend of Perseus,	- - - - -	Jeremiah Talmage
Antigonus, a Minister of State,	- - - - -	Lewis Miller
Dynas, the King's favorite,	- - - - -	Patrick T. Gould
Posthumius, a Roman Ambassador,	- - - - -	Charles Dimon

WOMEN.

Pirrene, Princess of Thrace,	- - - - -	Miss Abby Huntington
Delia, - - - -	- - - - -	Mary B. Gardiner

—o—

THE BRAVE IRISHMAN, by Thomas Sheridan.

O Blunder, - - -	C. H. Miller	Tredewell, - - -	S. S. Miller
Sconce, - - - -	C. Dimon	Cheatwell, - - -	Jere Talmage
Terence, - - -	Theron A. Filer	Gallypot, - - -	Lewis Miller
Bagarit, - - -	P. T. Gould	Clyster, - - -	Caleb Smith

In 1849, at the conclusion of the Centennial celebration observances in the Church, a large concourse of citizens and strangers enjoyed a sumptuous banquet prepared for the occasion at the hotel of Thomas T. Parsons, Esq., in East-Hampton. The following are some of the toasts then offered :

- 1st. Our Fathers : they united faith and works. Cromwell said, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."
- 2d. Our Mothers : let their daughters honor their memory by imitating their virtues.
- 3d. 1649 : a year memorable for the settlement of the Town of East-Hampton.
- 4th. 1749 : the completion of our first century—uncelebrated but not the less to be remembered.
- 5th. 1849 : not unhonored in the calendar of the centuries.
- 6th. James, Hunting and Buell, the three successive semi-centenarian pastors of this town. Their works survive them.
- 7th. The Old Town Patents : the Palladium of our rights.
- 8th. The Patentees of the Town of East-Hampton of 1666 and 1686 : honor to their memory.
- 9th. The Old Church : venerable for its age, hallowed in its influence, it has withstood the storms of one hundred and thirty-two years.
- 10th. Clinton Academy : may her children continue to rise up and call her blessed.
- 11th. The Old Town Clock : one hundred and fifteen years old ; may it run a hundred and fifteen more.
- 12th. Wyandanch, Sachem of Montauk, 1658 : the friend of the white man.
- 13th. The Ladies of East-Hampton : as the garlands their hands have woven adorn our venerable church, so do their graces embellish the household virtues they inherit.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- "The manners of our forefathers, the expression of nature : may they continue forever the manners of their descendents."
- "The medical profession of East-Hampton," (impromptu by another) "sure death to all diseases."
- "The people of East-Hampton : they have *Hands* for useful labor, *Parsons* for guides, and *Hedges* for defence."
- "The men of the past : 'there were giants in those days.'"
- "The men of the future : nature has not yet exhausted her list of great names."
- "The men of the present generation : their character moulded by the men of the past, must itself mould that of the men of the future."
- "Our kindred in the Old World : we recognize John Bull as our father ; the dwellers on the banks of the Seine as our brother Republicans ; and the dwellers on the banks of the Rhine as our 'cousin German.'"
- "Drink ye to her that each loves best :
And if ye nurse a flame
That's known but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name."—*Campbell.*

Modern Witches :

"Our witches are no longer old
And wrinkled beldams satan sold,
But young, and gay, and laughing creatures,
With the heart's sunshine in their features."—*Whittier*.

"The orator of the day : may he witness many returns of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of the town ! 'May he live a thousand years ! May his shadow never grow less.'"

At the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the Town, in 1849, the following odes, composed by Miss Cornelia Huntington, were sung. It had been intended to have the celebration on Christmas day, and the unavoidable postponement to the next day afforded insufficient time to substitute others.

ODE.

Come ye who have gone forth from this fair isle,
To win friends, fortune, fame—in other climes—
Back to your early haunts and homes awhile,
Unroll with us, the records of old times;
Call to the fresh young hours now fleeting fast,
"Ho ! hurrying train—what of the dim old past?"

What of the dim old past? Why seek to stay
The rushing present, with such bootless quest?
Ask the grey grave-stones crumbling in decay,
Who sleep beneath, in deep and dreamless rest?
Ask tireless ocean, booming on the shore,
Who trod those wave-washed sands in days of yore?

Who trod those wave-washed sands? high hearts of old !
Strong men of giant minds, and stalwart mould,
By goading wrongs to daring deeds impelled,
Patient of toil—in danger calm and bold—
Wise, wary, watchful, weighing all things well,
Men whose stern will oppression could not quell.

Neath these grey stones, who sleep in dreamless rest?
Men faithful—fervent—eloquent—sincere—
Dauntless to do their Master's high behest,
James—Hunting—Buell—household words and dear,
Names loved and lisp'd in childhood's earnest tones—
Names breathed in prayer from altars and hearth-stones.

And one more dear ye mourn—one who but now
Call'd in the dewy dawn of manhood's pride,
With glory beaming on his fair young brow,
Went calmly down to slumber by their side,
Teaching in life, and breathing from his dust
"Jehovah Jired ! peace—be still—and trust."

ODE.

Hush ! hush ! the year is dying—
 Hark ! through old forests dim—
 The wailing winds are sighing
 Their requiem over him—
 In quiet deep and holy,
 He sinks to his repose,
 And languidly and slowly,
 His weary eyelids close.

Now come with tearful sadness,
 The parting year review,
 While others hail with gladness,
 The advent of the new.
 In glad young hearts are welling
 Fresh fountains of delight,
 In many a festive dwelling
 The Christmas fires are bright.

And stricken ones are weeping
 Beside the darkened hearth,
 O'er loved and lost ones sleeping,
 Low in the tranquil earth—
 Strange—strange, what bitter blighting—
 What deeds to startle thought—
 Wild, wonderful, exciting,
 One short, sad year hath wrought.

While we stir the dust of ages,
 Time's dreamy realms explore—
 Spell out from mould'ring pages,
 Their quaintly written lore—
 'T were well to bind this lesson,
 For profit, on the heart,
 "Men only live to hasten
 Like shadows to depart.

See shining o'er life's billow
 That star, whose guiding ray,
 Stood where on hallowed pillow,
 The Babe of Bethlehem lay !
 And still those rays illuming,
 Low porch and fretted dome—
 Proclaim thy glorious coming
 Salvator Hominum !

FACETIA.

It would be a mistake to credit East-Hampton with little wit. Few villages would surpass it, in condensed epigram, quaint humor, and sparkling repartee. Some anecdotes of Dr. Buell have been noticed. The following, it is believed, was never printed :

In crossing from Gardiner's Island to the Fire Place, a severe gale endangered the safety of the Dr. and his grandson, when the Doctor expressed great alarm for his life. After landing, the former said to the latter, "Why should you be so much afraid of drowning? If you died you would go right to heaven." "I know it," he answered, "but I don't want to go to heaven by water."

Tradition attributes to Hunting Miller the saying "Nobody was ever married, but somebody was mad," and "Nobody ever died, but somebody was glad."

When Jeremiah Dayton, driving stage, offered to give Sam Parsons a ride homeward, Sam replied, "I can't stop. I'm in a hurry."

When some one wondered how Bob Hedges got the credit of keeping the stillest school in the County, Bob said, "I had but one scholar, and he was asleep."

When East-Hampton was rocked as in a sea over the question "shall an exhibition be held in Clinton Academy?" it was decided against the ominous forebodings of the old, that it be held. On the early morning of the next day, tradition tells of a terrific hurricane, that blew off the roofs from houses, broke off gigantic limbs, overthrew majestic trees, drove the waves of mighty ocean into Hook Pond, and joined it with Town Pond. Looking from her window on the wide desolation, and the raging storm, an old maiden lady said, "This is some of that plaguey 'Cademy work."

The Inspectors of Election in early times, sat to receive votes in the villages, and for that purpose were at Wainscott, when Abraham Parsons, Esq., one of the board, enquired after a missing beast, describing age, color and mark, when John Strong, an old Revolutionary soldier, said, "Yes, I know such a critter; Continental has got him." "Who is he!" said the Esquire. Strong replied, "Elisha Osborn." "Why do you call him Continental?" was asked, and was answered, "Because he is just like Continental money; he is good for nothing." There were two Elisha Osborns, one of whom in the Revolution fled to Connecticut (the continent), and to distinguish them was called "Continental." He was a worthy man, and brother-in-law to John Strong.

East-Hampton was a world in miniature. Her citizens had troubles, real or imaginary. The old lady to whom one said, "I suppose you have no troubles," replied, "Yes, I do. In spite of me, the black hen will set on the white hen's nest."

It was a bitter cold night, when Dr. Geo. L. Huntington found Sam. Parsons in the street overcome with liquor, and took him in his carriage to Sam's front gate, pointing him to the door and in a fair way to reach it. As the Doctor was leaving, Sam says, "Doctor stop." The Doctor says, "What is it?" Sam, just able to articulate, says, "Doctor, do you think you are sober enough to get home without my help?" Poor Sam! With ability to attain eminence, one weakness made him a wreck.

Mrs. Helen Stratton relates this of Abel Huntington, when in Congress. Having occasion to visit the room of a member from Connecticut, who had therefrom a barrel of apples, (none of which he had given

to his fellow members) he saw a large one on the table. He cut off the top, scooped out all the inner part, inserting in the hole this squib:

"In Adam's fall we sinned all."—*Old Primer*.

Full well I know that thou did'st grapple,
Oh, Mother Eve, the fatal apple.
As thou didst, so thy children feel,
A strange propensity to steal,
When good things tempt the sensual eye,
Though but to taste is soon to die.
Thou mightst have played more cautious game,
And 'scaped both penalty and shame,
For hadst thou like a Yankee sly,
Scooped out the substance at the eye,
And left the outside fair and slick,
None e'er had guessed who did the trick."

The owner of the apple, the next day, opened the door of the Doctor's room and threw the scooped apple at his room mate, not dreaming that the Doctor was from the State of Connecticut and the guilty one.

In the memories of my youth, the robust form of chorister Joe Dimon often rises up. I hear his pitch pipe, remember how he called "Windham," and sung the fearful lines commencing:

"Broad is the road that leads to death,
And thousands walk together there,
But wisdom shows a narrow path,
With here and there a traveller."

It seemed then, and seems now, as if the theological sieve of Dr. Watts was exceeding fine, yet not much more so than that of the old egotist who said, "There are but two men in East-Hampton who will not lie; I am one, and Dr. Buell is the other; and Dr. Buell will equivocate."

A list of those who served, by land or sea, in the war for the maintenance of the Union of the United States, from the Town of East-Hampton, compiled chiefly by the aid of Clothier H. Vaughn and Geo. C. Morris:

Arch, Nathan R., 55th Mass.	Conkling, Henry T. Co. H. 81st N.Y.
Bailey, Wm. B., Co. K, 127th N. Y.	Conkling, Wm.
Baker, David J., Co. A Marine Art.	Cook, John C.
Baker, Henry L.,	{ Co. E, 1st N. Y.
	{ Light Artillery.
Bennett, Andrew J., Co. H. N. Y.	Cullum, Richard
Bennett, Augustus P. Co. K 127 N.Y.	Dayton, Chas. B., M. D. 127 N. Y.
Bennett, Geo. E., 11th N. Y. Cav.	Davis, Thomas J., Navy
Bennett, Gilbert, Co. E.	Edwards, Edward H. Co. B. 81 N. Y.
Bennett, John A.	Farley, James
Bennett, Milton	Farrell, Thomas
Bennett, Myron T.	Field, Saml. B. 1st N. Y. Light Art.
Bennett, Nathan	Field, Sylvester
Bennett, Wm. W. Co. H. 81st N. Y.	Filer, Charles W. 1st Conn. Art.
Bcne, John Co. H. 81st N. Y.	Filer, Geo. G. Co. H. 81st N. Y.
Bone, Joseph 81st N. Y.	Foster, John L. Navy.
Boyenton, John	Fowler, Wm. Jr. Montauk.
Brown, S. E.	Gould, Alexander. Co. H. 81st N. Y.
Clark, A. S.	Gould, Theodore P. Co. K. 127 N. Y.
Colvin, Saml. 127th N. Y.	Green, Charles H.

- Hall, Wm. Co. H. 81st N. Y.
 Handy, Aaron, 127th N. Y.
 Havens, Chas. O. Co. H. 81 N. Y.
 Havens, Joseph
 Havens, Joseph A.
 Holland, John, Navy.
 Howell, James L. Co. H. 81 N. Y.
 Howland, Edson Co. H, 81st N. Y.
 Hudson, C. James
 Sergt. Co. A 11th N. Y. Cav.
 Humphreys, Arthur, Navy.
 King, Edward T. Navy.
 King, Geo. E. Co. E. 11 N. Y. Cav.
 King, Harry B. Co. K 127th N. Y.
 King, H. P.
 King, Lodowick H. Co. I 15 N. Y.
 King, Oliver G. Navy.
 King, S. M.
 King, Venus E. Navy.
 King, William
 King, Wilson B. 127 N. Y.
 Knapp, Geo. 81st N. Y.
 Lawrence, John B. Navy
 Lawrence, Wm. 127th N. Y.
 Leek, David
 Lester, Geo. B. Co. A, 11th N. Y.
 Lester, G. T.
 Lester, W. C.
 Loper, David B. Co. K, 127 N. Y.
 Loper, Geo. S.
 Loper, Henry J. Co. H, 81st N. Y.
 Loper, Oliver L. Co. F, 6 N. Y. Cav.
 Lowen, William, Navy.
 Lynch, Michael
 Melgs, Edgar C. 81st N. Y.
 Merchant, Chas.
 Miller, David K. Co. C, 165th N. Y.
 Miller, E. H.
 Miller, Jonathan A. Navy.
 Miller, Josiah P. Co. K. 127. h N. Y.
 Miller, Nath'l Co. E. 11 N. Y. Cav.
 Miller, Nath'l J. Co. K 127th N. Y.
 Miller, Wm. B. Co. K, 127th N. Y.
 Mulford, Wm. Navy.
 Myers, John 11th N. Y. Cav.
 Overton, Theodore Co. K, 127 N. Y.
 Overton, Warren Co. K, 127 N. Y.
 Paddy, William
 Payne, Albert M. Co. H. 48th N. Y.
 Payne, Elias R. Co. K, 127th N. Y.
 Penny, Joshua.
 Petty, Wm. E. Navy.
 Pharaoh, Stephen
 Pidgeon, Stephen B. Co. G, 127 N. Y.
 Price, James H. Co. H. 81st N. Y.
 Raisen, Thomas
 Reney, John W. Co. H. 81 N. Y.
 Sherrill, David S. Co. K, 127th N. Y.
 Simons, John, 8th Conn.
 Snooks, John
 Squires, Stephen, 127th N. Y.
 Stanton, Joseph B. Co. H, 81st N. Y.
 *Stanton, Oscar F. Regular Navy
 Stanton, Wm. C.
 Strong, James M. Co. K. 127th N. Y.
 Strong, Charles
 Strong, William
 Terry, David
 Terry, Benjamin
 Tillinghast, Charles T.
 Topping, Edward
 Wright, Isaac
 Wright, Jerry
 —*Now Rear Admiral.

GENEALOGY.

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BAKER FAMILY.

John Baker, late of Amagansett, deceased, contributed material completing the genealogy of his family from Thomas (1) the first settler in East-Hampton, which was published in 1850. Jonathan Baker, Esq., Superintendent of Suffolk County Almshouse, has traced his family line to the same Thomas (1). The following is the substance of their contributions: A memorandum in an old book made by Nathaniel Baker (2) states that his father and mother came out of England in 1639, before they were married. They were married June 20th, 1643. His wife's name was Alice and she died Feb. 4th, 1708, in the 88th year of her age. We know that this Alice was daughter of Ralph Dayton, another founder of the town of East-Hampton. Her grave stone is in the Amagansett burial ground. They had four children. Hannah (2) born June 26, 1650; Thomas (2) b. July 26, 1654; Nathaniel (2) b. Dec. 22, 1655 and Abigail (2). For convenience I run the line down thus:

THOMAS, (1) b. ——— d. April 30th, 1700, æ 82.

NATHANIEL, (2) b. Dec. 22d. 1655, d. Feb. 27th, 1739, æ 84.

DANIEL, (3) b. August 1st, 1692, d. ——— 1740, æ 48.

DANIEL, (4) b. ——— d. January 17th, 1753, æ —

NATHANIEL, (5) ——— d. March 19th, 1828, æ 84.

ANANIAS, (6) b. August 27th, 1768, d. April 16th, 1843, æ 75.

JOHN, (7) b. May 1st, 1809, d. April 24th, 1882, æ 81.

JOHN BAKER 7 had w. Phebe, dau. of Henry Chatfield, and they had ch. Margaret E. b. July 18th, 1829, who m. Wm. H. Strong; and Rebecca M. b. Jan. 22d, 1832, who m. Benjamin C Tuthill.

NATHANIEL 2, b. 22d Dec. 6, 1655, d. 27th Feb. 1739, had w. Catharine, and they had ch. Jonathan, b. 12th Feb. 1679, d. 4th March, 1748; Joanna 3, b. 7th July, 1651: Abigail 3, born 15th March, 1682: Henry 3, b. April 16th, 1686, d. in 2 weeks; Catharine 3, b. April 4th, 1687; Mary, b. 21st Nov. 1689? Daniel 3, b. Aug. 21st, 1692; Hannah 3, b. 26th Jan. 1694. Joanna 3, m. Joseph Ogden, of Elizabethtown, N. J. Abigail 3 m. Daniel Hedges of Sagg in 1702-3. Catharine 3 m. ——— Mulford. Mary 3 m. ——— Woodruff. Hannah 3 m. Samuel Paraons. Daniel 3 m. Abigail Osborn.

DANIEL 3 and w. Abigail had ch. Daniel 4, Abraham 4, Nathaniel 4, Henry 4, Elizabeth 4, Catharine 4, and Abigail 4. Elizabeth 4 m. Jeremiah Stratton.

DANIEL 4 had w. Mary Osborn 1st and 2d Mary wid. of Jeremiah Conkling; had by 1st w. ch. Nathaniel 5, Elizabeth 5 and Polly 5; by 2d w. had Abigail 5, who m. John Davis. Elizabeth 5 m. Abraham Edwards of East-Hampton and d. in 1815 in 68th year of her age. Polly 5 m. Sineus Dibble. An old account book, formerly of Thos. J. Mulford, dec'd, contains this record: "East-Hampton, January 17th, 1753. At the south side, in coming to the shore in a whale boat, was drowned in the surf, these three men here namely: Jacob Schellenger, Daniel Baker and Dick. The night before Daniel Baker was drowned, his wife dreamed the tide rose so high that it came up to the house, burst open

the door, and brought in a coffin. She requested him not to go off a whaling that day; she said she was afraid some accident would happen. He replied, he thought he would go that day, but would not go any more."

NATHANIEL Baker 5, son of Daniel 4, had w. Esther Osborn and son Nathaniel 6; had 2d w. Abigail Conkling and they had ch. Daniel 6, b. Feb. 3d, 1767, d. April 2d, 1847, æ 80; Ananias 6 b. Aug. 27, 1768, d. April 16, 1843, æ 74; Mary 6 b. Jan. 13th, 1771, d. March 27th, 1788, æ 17; Esther 6, b. May 11th, 1773; Abigail 6, b. March 15th, 1775, d. Sept. 22d, 1792, æ 17; Catharine 6, b. March 30th, 1777, d. Sept. 2d, 1842, æ 65; Hannah 6, b. April 22d, 1779; Henry 6, b. July 29th, 1781, d. Nov. 16th, 1833, æ 52; Sophia 6, b. April 26th, 1784; Elizabeth 6, b. July 20th, 1786. Esther 6 m. Henry Conkling of Amagansett. Catharine 6 m. Isaac Barnes of the same place. Hannah 6 m. Jason Sandford of Water Mill. Sophia 6 m. Joseph Glover of Southold. Elizabeth 6 m. Uriah Miller of East-Hampton. Daniel 6 m. 1st Polly Derby and 2d Mercy Loper. Henry 6 m. Betsey Hand, dau. of Jacob Hand.

ANANIAS 6, b. Aug. 27th, 1768, had w. Hannah Conkling, dau. Edward Conkling and they had ch. Jeremiah 7, b. Sept. 4th, 1796, d. Sept. 22d, 1826, æ 30; John 7, b. May 1st, 1800, d. April 24th, 1882, æ 81; Fanny 7, b. Feb. 25th, 1803, who m. David Barnes of East-Hampton; Lueretia 7. b. Aug. 27th, 1805, d. Oct. 13th, 1811, æ 6; George L. b. April 6th, 1808, d. Feb. 27th, 1878, æ 69. The wife of Jeremiah 7, Phebe. became the w. of John 7.

GEORGE L. 7 b. April 6th, 1808, had w. Caroline and ch. Jeremiah 8, b. Dec. 23d, 1834; William T. 8 b. March 22d, 1846.

JEREMIAH 8, b. Dec. 23d, 1834, had w. Amanda D. dau. of Sylvanus Edwards and they have ch. George S. 9 b. Aug. 2d, 1861 and Maristta T. 9 b. Feb. 14th, 1867, who m. Chas. W. Rackett, Jr., and they have dau. Maud B. Rackett 10, b. Aug. 24th, 1891.

GEORGE S. 9 b. Aug. 23d, 1861, m. Nettie, dau. of Nathl. Edwards and they have dau. Ruth 10, b. May 23d, 1892.

WILLIAM T. 8, b. March 22d, 1846, had w. Althea B. dau. of Isaac B. Edwards, of Amagansett, and they have ch. J. Whitman 9, b. Feb. 2d, 1873; Nathaniel T. 9, b. July 13th, 1875; Caroline M. 9, b. July 15th, 1878; Ethel M. 9, b. April 1st, 1882.

JONATHAN 3, b. Feb. 12th, 1679, son of Nathaniel 2, had w. Hannah, and they had ch. David 4; Jonathan 4, b. May 22d, 1704, d. Jan. 14th, 1777, and Jacob 4, who went to Elizabethtown, N. J., and was there in 1748.

JONATHAN 4, b. May 22d, 1704, had w. Mary Talmage, b. Dec. 22d, 1706, d. June 4th, 1781, and they had ch. David 5, b. Aug. 22d, 1733, d. Nov. 3d, 1786; Jonathan 5, b. Oct. 31st, 1734; Mary 5, b. Feb. 20th, 1739; Hannah 5, b. July 27th, 1740; Thomas 5, b. July 24th, 1742, d. Nov. 27th, 1825; Temperance 5, b. April 7th, 1744; William 5, b. April 25th, 1746; Jacob 5, b. April 1st, 1752.

DAVID 5, b. Aug. 22d, 1733, had w. Mary Conkling and they had ch. Mary 6, b. Dec. 22d, 1757; David 6, b. July 14th, 1760; Jonathan 6, b. Feb. 6th, 1766, d. Dec. 23d, 1853; Esther 6, b. Nov. 5th, 1768, d. April 23d, 1790; Hamutal 6, b. April 8th, 1774, who m. Jonathan Mulford of East-Hampton; David 6, b. July 14th, 1760, m. Lucinda Hedges, dau. of Daniel Hedges, and they had dau. Esther 7, who m. Andrew Eldredge, and they had son Andrew 8, who d. sp.

JONATHAN 6, b. Feb. 6th, 1766, had w. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Ezekiel Mulford, b. July 11th, 1773, m. Jan. 9th, 1791, and they had ch. Esther 7, who m. Edward C. Rogers of Sag-Harbor; Maria 7, who m. Harvey

Conkling; David 7; Eleanor 7, who m. Henry Osborn, and Edward M. 7, b. — 1810, d. Nov. 22d, 1856.

DAVID 7 had w. Rebecca, dau. of Daniel Osborn, and ch. Maria 8 who m. Abraham Debevoise; Charles 8 and Edward 8, all of whom were m. and some of them have ch.

Mary Rose Rogers, of Sag-Harbor, is dau. of Edward C. Rogers and grand-daughter of Edward C. Rogers and Esther Baker 7. Wm. Conkling of Amagansett is son of Harvey Conkling and Maria 7 his wife. Hannah, dau. Henry Osborn and Eleanor 7 his wife, m. Capt. Ezekiel Howes and has dau. who m. Henry Hedges.

CAPT. EDWARD M. 7 m. Rosalie dau. Gen. Jeremiah Miller, and they had ch. Edward M. 8, b. March 11th, 1849, and Jonathan 8, b. July 10th, 1853, both now living and married.

NOTE.—Capt. Edward M. was master mariner sailing from Sag-Harbor. He commanded the whale ship Daniel Webster, and made several eminently successful voyages as her captain. He was capable, faithful, thoroughly honest, persevering, humane, thoughtful; a man of deeds and not of words.

H. P. H.

THE BARNES FAMILY.

In the visitation of Norfolk, England, 1664, is a pedigree of four generations of the Barnes family, viz: Edward and Thomas sons of William, brother of Owen and Charles, sons of William, son of Edward, of Soham County, Cambridge, Eastwick County, Norfolk, and Lynn regis Co. Dorset. This family had a coat of arms recorded in College of Arms, London. In addition to the material furnished by David Barnes, decd., J. Henry Barnes has given the following record of the ancient and honorable family whose name he bears.

1. WILLIAM. (See Howell's History of Southampton, p. 208.)

2. WILLIAM, ——— d. Dec. 1st, 1698.

3. WILLIAM, ——— d. Aug. 26th, 1706.

4. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 17th, 1702, d. March 30th, 1726, æ 24.

5. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 16th, 1723, d. July 3d, 1814, æ 91.

6. DAVID, b. May 9th, 1763, d. June 3d, 1809, æ 46.

7. DAVID, b. Dec. 13th, 1795, d. June 25th, 1866, æ 70.

8. CHARLES J., b. Aug. 6th, 1834.

9. DAVID W., b. April 7th, 1867.

10. ROBERT G., b. October 25th, 1894.

THE 2d WILLIAM m. Elizabeth —, she died in 1723, æ 80. Their children were Thomas 3, Benjamin 3, Stephen 3, Isaac 3, Matthew 3, Nathaniel 3, Samuel 3, Recompense 3, William 3, Mary 3, and Elizabeth 3. Benjamin 3 and Stephen 3 removed with their children to Branford, Conn., early in 1700. Thomas 3 and Samuel 3 also removed. Matthew 3 died in 1703 and left one son Matthew 4. Recompense 3 and Nathaniel 3 died childless. Isaac 3 married Anna dau. of Noah Rodgers, of Branford, Conn. (See Amagansett branch of Barnes family.)

THE 3d WILLIAM m. Mary Rodgers, his brother Isaac's 3 wife's sister. Their children were Mary 4, William 4, Noah 4, and Elizabeth 4. Noah 4 m. Hannah Parsons.

THE 4th WILLIAM m. Martha Edwards Oct. 12i 1722, and had children William 5, b. Aug. 16, 1723; Martha 5, b. March 4, 1725, and Joseph 5 b. Dec. 17, 1726. He died in Lanesboro, Mass. Martha 5, m. Israel Wilcox, of Berlin, Conn.

THE 5th WILLIAM m. Jemima Sherril, Dec. 4, 1746, she d. March 29, 1823, æ 98, and had children William 6, b. Sept. 1747, who m. Lydia

Hall, of Durham, Conn., and settled in Richmond, Mass. Jemima 6, b. Feb. 24, 1749; Eli 6, b. 1754, m. Patience, dau. of Daniel Wilcox, East Berlin, Conn., settled there and d. June 15, 1815; Jeremiah 6, b. 1756, m. Phebe, dau. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Schellinger, of Amagansett, June 26, 1761, and removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., d. Aug. 24, 1840; Joseph 6, b. 1759, m. Elizabeth Conklin; Noah 6, b. 1765, d. unmarried Sept. 15, 1841; and David 6.

JEREMIAH 6 had children Jeremiah, Jr. 7, Jonathan 7, Fannie 7, Maria 7, Hannah 7, Horace 7, Henry 7, and Betsey 7, all dead and all left families except Betsey, who died young.

JEREMIAH, JR. 7, b. Oct. 19, 1785, d. Aug. 23, 1879, m. Mary Farnsworth June 7, 1831, and had children James F. 8, Phebe M. 8, Jeremiah 8 and Charles A. 8.

JAMES F. 8 b. July 4, 1832, m. Susan B. dau. John and Sarah Dickinson, Nov. 5, 1857, and had children Jeremiah M. 9, b. July 17, 1859; James L. 9, b. Aug. 12, 1861; Fannie M. 9, b. Dec. 20, 1863.

HORACE 7, son of Jeremiah 6, m. Phebe Parsons, dau. of David and Phebe Parsons, and had children William R. 8, of Granite Falls, Minn.; Betsey M. 8, now deceased; Ethylinda L. 8, now deceased; Ann M. 8, of East-Hampton; Horace J. 8, of Eau Claire, Wis.; David P. 8. Ann M. 8 m. Augustus Parsons, Oct. 27, 1859, of East-Hampton, N. Y.

DAVID 6 m. Lucretia dau. Capt. David Fithian, and had children Esther 7 who m. J. B. Mulford; David 7; and Eli 7 who m. Puah Mulford, of Amagansett, and removed to Mendon, N. Y.

ELI 7 had children Orlando 8, Hannah M. 8, Algernon 8, Eli 8, and Samuel 8. Orlando m. and has child Hendrick.

DAVID 7 m. Fanny, dau. Ananias Baker, Dec. 1820, and had children William D. 8, b. June 2, 1823; Eli F. 8, b. Sept. 28, 1825; Hannah Ett 8, b. Dec. 31, 1828; George B. 8, b. Oct. 30, 1830; Charles J. 8, b. Aug. 6th, 1834; and Cordelia L. 8, b. April 11, 1840. The first three died unmarried. George B. 8 m. Fanny dau. J. Dayton Hedges, Dec. 27, 1865 and d. Sept. 26, 1892, æ 62, and had children Fanny B. 9, b. Nov. 1866, who m. Grant Rackett of East Marion, Dec. 24, 1891; William D. 9, b. Sept. 1865, m. Florence Birch, dau. of Thomas Birch of Wainscott, Aug. 16th, 1894; Frederick C. 9 b. March 26, 1874, m. Wilhelmina Regensburger, July 3, 1893, and Charles H. 9, b. Aug. 10, 1879. Cordelia L. 8 m. Richard Ketcham, June 10, 1889.

CHARLES J. 8 m. Ella A. dau. Ezra C. Tuthill, of Shelter Island, Nov. 14, 1865, and had children David W. 9, b. April 7, 1867, and Harry 9, b. Aug. 16, 1886.

DAVID W. 9, m. Minnie Irene, dau. Samuel Cately, of Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 1893, and had children Robert G. 10, b. Oct. 25, 1894, and Marjory T. 10, b. Oct. 1, 1895.

JOSEPH 6 m. Elizabeth Conklin, dau. Nathan and Mehitabel Conklin, Oct. 1st, 1794; she d. Aug. 6th, 1846, æ 74, and had children Joseph 7, b. July 18, 1795, d. Sept. 13, 1834, æ 39; Nathan C. 7, b. April 11, 1798, d. March 7, 1861; Betsey 7, m. David H. Miller, was b. Oct. 11, 1800, d. Aug. 25, 1864; Jemima 7, b. Aug. 6, 1806, d. Sept. 22, 1834, æ 28.

JOSEPH 7 m. Phebe Miller, June 16, 1818; she d. Aug. 20, 1855, and had children Fannie A. 8 b. June 14, 1820, d. July 10, 1896; Wm. L. 8, b. Sept. 9, 1823, d. May 7, 1888; Noah A. 8, b. Nov. 19, 1828, d. Nov. 25, 1857; Phebe E. 8. b. Oct. 17, 1833, d. Sept. 26, 1853.

FANNIE A. 8, m. William Huntting. William L. 8, m. Betsey B. Nov. 23, 1858, dau. of Uriah and Betsey Miller; she was b. Feb. 5th, 1830 and d. March 23, 1895; they moved to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., about 1856, and had children William Kelsey 9 b. at East-Hampton May 23, 1855;

Joseph Uriah 9, b. at Geneseo, Ill., March 8, 1858; Fannie Huntting 9, b. May 7, 1860; Henry Alonzo 9, b. May 19, 1864; Nathan Miller 9, b. May 13, 1866; Eugene Burdette 9, b. Nov. 5, 1870, d. Oct. 4, 1872.

JOSEPH U. 9, m. Mary L. Upson Dec. 24, 1880 and had children Bessie May 10, Katie Jane 10, Jean Burdette 10, Mildred 10, Bennie 10 and Lewis Miller 10.

HENRY 9 m. Gertrude Jenkins, of Alexandria, Minn., Sept. 16, 1891, and had child Philip Jameson 10, b. March 30, 1894.

NATHAN CONKLIN 7 m. Phebe Miller, dau. of Cornelius and Hannah Osborne, June 19, 1824; she was b. Jan. 20, 1800 and d. April 7, 1848; they had children Mary Osborne 8, b. June 19, 1827; Joseph Henry 8, b. Oct. 3, 1830, m. Harriet Smith, dau. David and Phebe Barnes, Nov. 11, 1857 and had son William Henry 9, b. March 27, 1860, who m. Jetta dau. of William J. and Julia Cook, of New Brunswick, N. J. Dec. 19, 1889, b. Jan. 6, 1859, removed to Topeka, Kansas, in 1890, d. Oct. 27, 1893, and had children Mary Cook 10, b. April 21, 1891; William Henry 10, b. October 18, 1893.

JONATHAN BARNES' (5) FAMILY RECORD.

GRANDFATHER ISAAC 3 b. 1675, m. Anna dau. Noah Rodgers, of Branford, Conn., he d. Aug. 20, 1769.

ISAAC 4, b. Jan. 29, 1704, d. April 22, 1772, m. Hannah — b. Oct. 25, 1715, had children Nathaniel 5, b. March 18, 1740; Hannah 5, b. March 22, 1742; Matthew 5, b. Nov. 20, 1744; Isaiah 5, b. Jan. 29, 1747, d. Sept. 29, 1802; Anna 5, b. July 18, 1749; Jonathan 5, b. March 4, 1752; Sarah 5, b. Dec. 18, 1754; Isaac 5, b. Feb. 5, 1758.

JONATHAN 5 m. Phoebe Talmage, March 26, 1776, and had children Jonathan 6, b. Dec. 23, 1776; Talmage 6, b. Oct. 20, 1778, d. Dec. 8, 1778; Mary 6, b. Jan. 11, 1780; Talmage 6, b. July 6, 1782; Phebe 6, b. May 2, 1787; Jeanette 6, b. March 25, 1790; David 6, b. May 21, 1794, d. Aug. 30, 1868.

DAVID 6, youngest son of Jonathan 5, and Phebe, m. Pheby dau. of Jacob and Betsey Schellenger, who was b. Nov. 26, 1798 and d. Feb. 26, 1877, and had children Betsey Schellenger 7, b. April 1, 1817, m. Edmund T. Strong and d. s. p. Dec. 15, 1848; Mary Frances 7, b. March 26, 1829, m. Henry P. Osborn; Harriet Smith 7, b. Oct. 19, 1831, m. Joseph Henry Barnes 8, Nov. 11, 1857, see ante.

TALMAGE 6, b. July 6th, 1782, d. May 18, 1859, had 1st w. Mary Hedges and ch. Althea H. 7, b. March 28, 1816, m. Jeremiah Schellenger and d. s. p. July 13, 1836, and Benjamin P. 7, b. July 26, 1823, d. s. p. April 7, 1832; had 2d w. Harriet B. Hand, dau. of Mulford Hand, and they had ch. Mary T. 7, b. Dec. 12, 1833, m. Henry L. Van Scoy, Oct. 12th, 1853, and have ch. and d. March 14, 1896, and Benjamin H. 7. b. Oct. 22, 1839, m. Fannie B. Hand Dec. 26, 1860, and have ch. Anna C. 8, b. Feb. 22, 1863; Herbert T. 8, b. July 10th, 1867; Lilian M. 8, b. Sept. 12, 1871. Anna C. 8 m. Chas. B. Canfield June 8, 1887, and they have ch. Stella B. 9 and Fannie 9. Lillian M. 8 m. Chas. W. Dunn, Dec. 26, 1891. Herbert T. 8, m. Helen E. dau. Rev. Jas. B. Finch, Dec. 9th, 1889 and have ch. Byron T. 9, b. Jan. 16th 1891. Helen L. 9, b. April 10th, 1893, and Benjamin H. Jr. 9 b. Aug. 4th, 1895.

CHATFIELD FAMILY.

Mrs. Anna E. Rose, nee Chatfield, has contributed the following record of the ancient and intellectual Chatfield family, from which stock in East-Hampton have sprung those who in New-York, New Jersey and other States have attained eminence :

There is a tradition in the Chatfield family that the father of the three brothers, Thomas, George and Francis, who first came to America, was Henry, of Sussex, England. Thomas Chatfield, the first of that name in East-Hampton, had a brother Francis who settled in Guilford, Conn., and, as far as can be learned, died unmarried. Thomas had also a brother George who settled in Killingworth, Conn. Edward Crane Chatfield, a lawyer, of Minneapolis, and the seventh in descent from this George above mentioned, is searching the genealogy of the Chatfield family in all its branches. He states that, while finding some of the name in nearly every State of the Union, he has not been able to find any descendants of Thomas except on Long Island.

The Chatfield Coat of Arms is now owned by John G. Chatfield, of Bridge-Hampton, who inherited it from his father, John H., and as far as is known it is believed to have been brought from England to Connecticut, and then to East-Hampton by the first Thomas Chatfield, ancestor of John. Mr. George R. Howell, in his history of Southampton Town, states that the Chatfield Coat of Arms is on parchment. This is a mistake, as it is painted on an oak slab. It also varies a very little from the one Mr. Howell gives in his history. Thomas Chatfield 1 moved from Guilford to New Haven where, in 1639, he married Ann, d. of Rev. Francis Higginson. He moved to East-Hampton at a very early date, as we find his name on the East-Hampton records as early as 1651.

THOMAS 1 died before 1687; had ch. Anna 2, b. 1649; Thomas 2, (in some papers called Capt. Thomas) b. 1652, and John 2, who had w. Mary but I know of no child.

CAPT. THOMAS 2, b. 1652, d. March 20, 1712, had son Thomas 3, b. 1680.

THOMAS 3, (called Judge on the East-Hampton records) b. Aug. 25th, 1680, d. Jan. 13, 1754, m. Hannah Stratton, who was b. June, 1687, and had ch. Mary 4, b. Sept. 12, 1707, (who Sept. 9, 1731 m. Joseph King, he died Nov. 6, 1732, then Mary m. Francis "Peltrow," Sept. 4, 1734. Her first ch. Hannah b. Nov. 12, 1735. "Peltrow" died in London, Sept. 14, 1737. Mary m. 3d Mr. "Gilston," Feb. 23, 1738. After that marriage she had a son b. Dec. 24, 1738, who d. Feb. 21, 1739; dau. Mary b. Aug. 10, 1744; dau. Anna b. Aug. 28, 1747). Anna 4 b. Oct. 8, 1709 (who m. John Mulford, April 1, 1731, had ch. John b. Feb. 22, 1732; Mary b. April 10, 1735; Hannah b. Sept. 4, 1736; Phebe b. June 18, 1739; Jerusha b. March 19, 1741; a son b. Jan. 16, 1744; Esther b. Nov. 16, 1749). Thomas 4, b. Sept. 12, 1712; John 4, b. March 8, 1716.

THOMAS 4, b. Sept. 12, 1712, d. Jan. 1, 1743, m. Nov. 11, 1735, Abigail Mulford, had ch. Phebe 5, b. Dec. 25, 1740; Elnathan 5, bap. 1742; John 4, b. March 8, 1716, d. Sept. 24, 1801, m. Dec. 15, 1739, Jane, dau. of Lewis Mulford, who was b. 1716, d. 1753, and had ch. Mary 5, b. Sept. 16, 1740; John 5, b. Nov. 30, 1741; Thomas 5, b. July 9, 1743; Hannah 5, b. Jan. 1, 1745; Lewis 5, b. July 28, 1746; Jane 5, b. June 1, 1748, d. Sept. 29, 1810; Henry 5, b. Jan. 17, 1750, and Elizabeth 5, b. Sept. 29, 1751, (who married a Russel and moved to Connecticut). This complete family record of Judge Thomas Chatfield 3 and family was copied from the Judge's Bible printed in Oxford, England, in 1725, and now in possession of John G. Chatfield, of Bridge-Hampton.

HENRY 5, b. Jan. 17, 1750, d. Jan. 8, 1839, m. Annie — b. 1754, d. April 28, 1802, had ch. Sarah 6, b. 1776, d. April 15, 1783.

THOMAS 5, b. Dec. 25, 1740, had ch. Thomas 6, bap. 1760; John 6, bap. 1772; Julianna 6, bap. 1775, in East-Hampton.

CAPT. HENRY 5, b. July 9, 1743, had ch. Henry 6, b. 1788, d. 1804, m. Rebecca Mulford had ch. Henry M. 7, b. 1801; Phebe 7, b. 1803, d. 1881. (Phebe m. John Baker, had ch. Hannah, Francis, Margaret and Rebecca.) This Henry 6 removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where I believe he died, when his widow and children returned to East-Hampton. John 6 b. 1782, d. June 17, 1837, d. s. p.

HENRY M. 7, b. 1801, d. March 29, 1867, m. Nancy Havens, had ch. Julia A. 8, b. 1824, and d. Oct. 1895, (she m. Samuel Howell, had ch. Wm. H. b. Aug. 1849, d. Nov. 20, 1887; Elmer E. b. Jan. 11, 1864.) John 8, b. Jan. 20, 1826, d. Dec. 26, 1865, m. Esther E. d. of Henry Edwards, Oct. 1857, had ch. Anna 9, b. Jan. 11, 1859, (who m. Stephen E. Rose had d. Ernestine, b. March 19, 1880); John 9, b. Oct. 2, 1861; Lydia H. 9, b. July 18, 1863 (who m. J. Everett Hand in June, 1888) and Henry Havens 9, b. March 17, 1866, he m. Charlotte M. Peterson, had ch. Harry E. 10, b. Aug. 19, 1894, d. Oct. 1895. Henry H. 9 is a Counselor at Law and he and John 9 reside in Bridge-Hampton, N. Y.

CONKLING FAMILY.

The following genealogy of the Conkling family, abbreviated and verified in part, is taken from an article by H. L. Mersereau, published in the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Record, in the Number issued July, 1896,

ANNANIAS CONKLIN 1 (or Conkline) and his brother John 1 are noticed in "Savage's Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. I, p. 441. Annanias 1 was made a freeman at Salem, May 18, 1642. He had ch. bap. Lewis 2, April 30, 1643; Jacob 2, May 18, 1649; Elizabeth 2, May 18, 1649. He removed to East-Hampton in 1650 and his brother John to Southold. (An old grave stone: "Here lyeth the body of Capt. John Conkleyn, born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., and died at Southold, L. I., Apr. 6, 1694, æ 64 yrs.") There were ch. of Annanias 1 mentioned at East-Hampton, Jeremiah 2, Cornelius 2, Benjamin 2. A daughter w. of Geo. Miller, Hester 2, (6½ years old when her father died.) He died Nov. 1657. His son Jeremiah 2 administrator, Nov. 27, 1657, afterwards his son-in-law Geo. Miller appointed Jan. 29, 1657 or 8. E. H. R. Vol. I, pp. 116-121.

JEREMIAH 2, son of Annanias 1, b. 1634, d. March 14, 1712, m. 1658, Mary b. Aug. 3, 1638, d. June 15, 1727, dau. of Lion Gardiner and had ch. Jeremiah, Jr. 3, Cornelius 3, David 3, Lewis 3, Annanias 3, and Mary 3, who m. Thos. Mulford. See E. H. T. R. Vol. III, p. 198-326.

CORNELIUS 2 had ch. Cornelius Jr. 3 and William 3, probably.

BENJAMIN 2 d. 1709, had w. Hannah Mulford and ch. John 3 Eliakim 3, Benjamin 3, Annanias 3.

JEREMIAH, JR. 3 m. June 29, 1718, Jane Parsons, d. s. p. His will dated Jan. 11, 1732-3, (from N. Y. wills 1732-3, Vol. XII, p. 212,) mentions nephew Elisha son of bro. Cornelius, also Jeremiah son of said Elisha, but his adopted son.

CORNELIUS 3 had ch. Elisha 4 b. about 1695; Martha 4, bap. Aug. 27, 1700; Deborah 4, bap. Aug. 25, 1700; Rachel 4, bap. Jan. 2, 1703-4; Jeremiah 4, bap. Dec. 14, 1707; Mary 4, bap. March 12, 1710.

DAVID 3 had ch. David 4; Sarah 4, bap. April 21, 1700; Patience 4, bap. Nov. 3, 1700; Samuel 4, bap. March 3, 1702; Simon 4, bap. March 18, 1704-5; Keziah 4, bap. March 30, 1707; Rachel 4, bap. July 10, 1708-9; Temperance 4, bap. Aug. 3, 1712; Jane 4, bap. March 28, 1714.

LEWIS 3 had ch. Lewis 4, bap. Jan. 18, 1701-2, who m. Oct. 22, 1724, Elizabeth Mulford; Elizabeth 4, bap. April 21, 1700; Esther 4, bap. Sept. 3, 1704; Mary 4, bap. April 11, 1708; Mercy 4, bap. May 7, 1710; Isaac 4 bap. Jan. 25, 1713; Zerviah 4, bap. Jan. 8, 1716; Cineus 4, bap. Oct. 19, 1718; Abigail 4, bap. April 16, 1721, m. Oct. 5, 1740, Nathaniel Baker.

ANNANIAS 3, m. Martha Stretton and had ch. Margaret 4, bap. Jan. 11, 1701-2, who m. May 19, 1720, John Cooper; Jane 4, bap. Jan. 30, 1703-4; Mary 4, bap. Oct. 7, 1705; Hannah 4, bap. Sept. 14, 1707, who m. Jonathan Hedges; Joseph 4, bap. Nov. 13, 1709; he m. Jan. 14, 1730, Esther Jones; Zerviah 4, bap. Dec. 11, 1711; she m. Jan. 8, 1737, Samuel Mulford; Martha 4, bap. Dec. 27, 1713; Annanias 4, bap. July 15, 1716.

CORNELIUS, JR. 3 m. March 16, 1715, Deborah Mulford and had ch. Esther 4, bap. Oct. 23, 1715, she m. Jan. 30, 1739-40, Jonathan Mulford; Mary 4, bap. May 26, 1718; Jane 4, bap. Sept. 20, 1720, m. Dec. 25, 1739, Thos. Osborn; Deborah 4, bap. April 28, 1723; Cornelius 4, bap. Feb. 6, 1726; Elizabeth 4, bap. July 6, 1728-9; Mulford 4, bap. May 14, 1731-2; Nathan 4, bap. Sept. 28, 1735.

WILLIAM 3, m. Nov. 26, 1718, Ruth Hedges and had ch. William 4 bap. Aug. 30, 1719; Stephen 4, bap. Sept. 3, 1721; Mary 4, bap. Jan. 11, 1724; Abraham 4, bap. June 12, 1726; Ruth 4, bap. Dec. 8, 1728; Isaac 4, bap. Feb. 27, 1731-2; Jacob 4, bap. Aug. 11, 1734; Abigail 4, bap. Jan. 23, 1736-7; Thomas 4, bap. Oct. 14, 1739.

JOHN 3 d. 1746, had ch. all bap. as adults, John, Jr. 4; Rachel 4, Jan. 11, 1718-19, who m. Sept. 21, 1721, Daniel Jones; Amy 4, Jan. 11, 1718-19 who m. Dec. 29, 1720, John Stretton; Timothy 4, May 30, 1723; Abigail 4 Nov. 26, 1727, who m. Nov. 22, 1733, Gideon Hedges; Elias 4, Nov. 26, 1727; Jonathan 4, Aug. 4, 1734, who m. April 17, 1738, Abigail Talmage. N. Y. Wills, Vol. XVI, p. 43, John Conklin's 3 will Jan. 23, 1739-40 proved Aug. 23, 1746, mentions only John, Elias and Jonathan.

ELIAKIM 3 had ch. Deborah 4, Sarah 4.

BENJAMIN, JR. 3 had ch. Hannah 4, Francis 4, Mehitabel 4.

ANNANIAS 3 m. Hannah and had Bethiah 4, bap. Jan. 1, 1701, who m. May 27, 1731, Joseph Hicks; Henry 4, bap. Feb. 22, 1701-2, who m. May 5, 1724, Mary Jones; Nathan 4, bap. Jan. 27, 1705-6, m. Oct. 6, 1732, Phebe Parsons; Annanias 4 bap. Aug. 15, 1708, m. Feb. 5, 1732-3, Mary Miller; Samuel 4, bap. Jan. 27, 1711, m. March 12, 1723-4, Clemens Parsons, he d. 1726; Lemuel 4, bap. April 5, 1713; Benjamin 4, bap. Dec. 11, 1715, m. March 17, 1739-40, Sarah Parsons; Hannah 4, bap. Dec. 11, 1715, m. March 7, 1736-7, Isaac Barnes; Daniel 4, bap. Feb. 16, 1718; Josiah 4, bap. July 23, 1721. N. Y. Wills Vol. XIII, p. 568, mentions all except Samuel who d. before his father. Will proved Aug. 26, 1740, son Nathan, executor.

ELISHA 4, b. about 1695, m. Jan. 1, 1717-18, Esther Parsons and had ch. Elisha 5, bap. May 1, 1720; Jeremiah 5, bap. March 11, 1722; Nathan 5, bap. April 5, 1724; Jacob 5, bap. Sept. 11, 1726; Esther 5, bap. May 18, 1728-9; Lucretia 5, bap. May 26, 1731-2; Mary 5, bap. Jan. 12, 1734-5; Mehitabel 5 bap. May 22, 1737; Eliazur 5, bap. March 22, 1740-1.

DAVID, JR. 4, m. Dec. 8, 1720, widow Hannah Mulford and had ch. David 5, bap. Oct. 8, 1721; Simon 5, bap. March 1, 1724; Samuel 5, bap. Feb. 19, 1726; Hannah 5, bap. Oct. 5, 1728; Zebulon 5, bap. Dec. 3, 1732; Sarah 5, bap. March 30, 1735.

CINEUS 4, bap. Oct. 19, 1718, had ch. Isaac 5, bap. June 2, 1747; Benjamin 5, and possibly others.

JOSEPH 4, bap. Nov. 13, 1709, m. Jan. 14, 1730, Esther Jones, and had ch. Hannah 5, bap. Oct. 24, 1731; Elizabeth 5, bap. Jan. 28, 1732-3; Es-

ther 5, bap. Sept. 14, 1735; Annanias 5, bap. July 24, 1737; Joseph S. 5, bap. May 6, 1739; Edward 5, bap. Sept. 29, 1745.

JOHN, JR. 4, m. 1st Dec. 17, 1717, Dorcas Murdock and had ch. Dorcas 5, bap. Oct. 12, 1718; Abigail 5, bap. June 12, 1720; Mary 5, bap. Feb. 11, 1722; John 5, bap. Aug. 25, 1723; 2d m. — had ch. Melyan 5, bap. Aug. 25, 1727; Jonathan 5, bap. March 14, 1730-1; Daniel 5, bap. Jan. 11, 1735.

ELIAS 4, bap. as an adult Nov. 26, 1727, had ch. Elizabeth 5, bap. Oct. 31, 1736; Elias 5, bap. June 18, 1738; Lois 5, bap. July 6, 1740; Christopher 5, bap. July 18, 1742; Mary 5, bap. Dec. 29, 1745.

HENRY 4, bap. Feb. 22, 1701-2, m. Nov. 5, 1724, Mary Jones and had ch. Henry 5, bap. Nov. 28, 1725; Jedediah 5, bap. Sept. 24, 1727; Jane 5, bap. Dec. 6, 1730; Edward 5, bap. Aug. 27, 1732; Mary 5, bap. Dec. 22, 1734; Daniel 5, bap. April 24, 1737; Lucretia 5, bap. May 6, 1739; Elizabeth 5, bap. July 11, 1742; Hannah 5, bap. Nov. 11, 1744.

NATHAN 4, bap. Jan. 27, 1705-6, m. Oct. 6, 1732, Phebe Parsons and had ch. Phebe 5, bap. May 6, 1733; Nathan 5, bap. Dec. 19, 1736; Jesse 5, bap. April 15, 1739.

LEMUEL 4, bap. April 5, 1713, had ch. Lemuel 5, bap. Sept. 24, 1738; Phebe 5, bap. June 1, 1740; Nathaniel 5, bap. April 10, 1743; Higgins 5, bap. May 11, 1746.

BENJAMIN 5, m. Esther Hand and had ch. Cineus 6, Alfred 6, Nathaniel 6, Betsey 6, Phebe 6.

DANIEL 5, of Rensselaerville, b. at East-Hampton April 24, 1737, d. at Rensselaerville Sept. 25, 1816, m. 1st Abigail Parsons and had ch. Daniel 6, b. July 19, 1765; Josiah 6, b. 1770; Mary 6, who m. Daniel Dayton; Henry 6, Abigail 6. He m. 2d Hannah Hutchinson and had by her ch. Samuel 6, b. Sept. 5, 1789, d. Nov. 10, 1818; John T. 6, b. April 2, 1792; Clarissa 6, b. June 14, 1795, d. Dec. 3, 1821, she m. Thos. L. Loyd.

Revolutionary war records at Washington show that Daniel Conklin served as a private in Capt. Edward Dunscombe's Co. of the 4th N. Y. Reg. commanded by Lieut. Col. Frederick Wissenfels; also designated as Capt. Wm. Jackson's Co. of same Reg., also as Capt. Benj. Marvin's Co. 1st N. Y. Reg. His name also appears on the roll Nov. 21 to Sept. 5, 1777 and on the following rolls to Dec. 1780, with remarks "Appointed corporal Dec. 1, 1778." N. Y. State Rev. Archives state he was made ensign Sept. 13, 1775, of 4th Co. 2d Bat. Suff. Co.,

ALFRED 6, son of Benjamin 5, b. Oct. 12, 1789, d. Feb. 5, 1874, m. Eliza Cockburn; one of their ch. was Roscoe Conkling, U. S. Senator.

DANIEL 6, of Rensselaerville, b. at East-Hampton July 19, 1765, d. Rensselaerville Jan. 27, 1833, m. Feb. 16, 1796, Isabella Lusk, dau. of Thos. Lusk, of Stockbridge, b. Feb. 19, 1771, d. April 18, 1846, and had ch. Juliana 7, b. May 6, 1792, m. April 30, 1815, Henry Stone, and d. Aug. 24, 1863; Daniel 7, b. Jan. 9, 1794, d. Jan. 15, 1871, m. Harriet Hubbel, of Bennington; Thomas L. 7, b. Oct. 9, 1796, d. June 1, 1852, m. Frances M. Hackley; George 7 d. young; Herod 7, b. April 28, 1800, d. March 18, 1847, m. Wealthy Hubbs; George C. 7 d. young; Gurdon 7, b. Sept. 1, 1803, d. May 8, 1874, m. Caroline Tremaine; David 7, b. Jan. 7, 1806, d. Dec. 26, 1881, m. 1st Almira A. Watson, 2d Caroline A. Clark; Albert 7, b. Jan. 11, 1808, d. Dec. 3, 1878, m. 1st Harriet Hills, 2d Amelia Mills, 3d Sarah Ann Palmer; Isabella 7, b. July 9, 1809, d. April 11, 1874, m. John S. Huyck; Abigail 7, b. March 25, 1811, d. July 13, 1876, m. William F. Bulkley; Elizabeth 7, b. Nov. 11, 1812, d. June 21, 1833; Margaret 7 d. young.

JOSEPH 6 of Rensselaerville, b. 1770, d. May 8, 1835, m. Patty —, and had ch. Judson 7, who m. Almyra Moore; Mary 7 and Marcus 7.

HENRY 6, of Johnstown, N. Y., had w. — Dayton or Hutchinson, and ch. Edwin 7, Cornelia 7, Maria 7, Harriet 7.

JOHN T. 6, of Renssellaerville, b. at East-Hampton April 2, 1792, d. at Renssellaerville Oct. 10, 1875, m. 1820 Tirza Stone, b. 1800, d. July 18, 1893, and had ch. Samuel H. 7, b. 1823; C. Amanda 7, b. 1825, m. D. S. Miller; Clifford A. 7, b. 1826; Theoren 7, b. 1830; Elizabeth S. 7, b. 1832 m. William Felter.

DAYTON FAMILY.

The genealogy of this family has been compiled largely from material in Howell's History of Southampton, with additions by Edward Dayton 8 and his son Josiah 9, of East-Hampton. The family has generally a good record for intelligence, industry, purity and worth. Many have achieved eminence. The famous Dayton family of New Jersey is said to be from this East-Hampton stock. Howell has named no coat of arms of the family. But the name of Capt. John Dayton, of Revolutionary days, is a symbol of living power before whose grandeur a coat of arms, bought or unbought, is but an idle toy. (See ante, pp. 35, 6, 7.)

RALPH 1, b. 1588, d. 1658, had ch. Robert 2, Samuel 3.

ROBERT 2, b. 1628, d. April 16, 1712, had ch. Elizabeth 3, w. of — Leek; Samuel 3, b. 1665; Beriah 3, b. 1674.

SAMUEL 3, d. Jan. 30, 1746, had w. Dorothy and ch. Robert 4, b. 1692; Daniel 4; Joana 4, w. of — Serle; Nathan 4, b. 1699; Jonathan 4, bap. 1701; Samuel 4, bap. 1707; Elizabeth 4, w. of William Osborne.

ROBERT 4, d. Sept. 28, 1722, had ch. Hannah 5, bap. 1701; Mary 5, bap. 1701; John 5, bap. 1702.

DANIEL 4, d. 1763, m. 1st Deborah Brown Jan. 8, 1717, she d. Nov. 6, 1717, leaving son Henry, bap. Oct. 19, 1718, and he m. 2d Mary Parsons, Nov. 9, 1720, and had ch. Deborah 5; Hannah 5; Daniel 5, bap. 1723; Samuel 5; Jonathan 5, bap. 1727; Mary 5, bap. 1733, w. of — Mulford who had ch. Mary, Jonathan and Nathan Mulford.

HENRY 5, m. Dec. 4, 1738, Hannah Parsons and had ch. Deborah 6, bap. 1739; Hannah 6, bap. 1743; Samuel 6, and Henry 6, bap. Jan. 1747, name unrecorded.

There was a James b. in 1769 on Long Island who wrote of his father and grandfather there as being named Henry. The first Henry 5, son of Daniel 4 must have been his grandfather and the second Henry 6, son of Henry 5, his father, and the line runs thus:

HENRY 5, Henry 6, bap. Jan. 1747.

JAMES 7, b. in 1769, had w. Lucinda Morey in Oxford, Grafton Co., N. H. and d. in 1854 æ 85, and had 9 ch. Daniel 8 one of them b. in 1806, removed to South Bend, Ind., and d. there in 1889 æ 83.

DANIEL 8, b. in 1806, d. in 1889, had son J. H. 9, now of South Bend, Ind.

DEACON DANIEL 5, bap. 1723, m. Rachel Miller and had ch. Jonathan 6 bap. 1764; Miller 6, bap. 1766.

JONATHAN 6, d. 1842, had son Daniel 7.

DANIEL 7 had son Dr. Charles B. 8 who m. Mary Jessup and d. s. p. Aug. 17, 1886.

MILLER 6 d. 1847, had son Ralph 7, and Mary 7, m. — Rockwell, who d. s. p.

SAMUEL 5 had dau. Mary 6 w. of Jonathan Stratton.

NATHAN 4 b. 1699, d. 1764, m. Amy Stratton, Nov. 11, 1725, and had ch. Samuel 5, bap. 1726; Nathan 5, bap. 1728; Amy 5, bap. 1730; Elizabeth 5; Abraham 5, bap. 1735; Joanna 5, bap. 1737; Abraham 5, bap. 1740; Jonathan 5, bap. 1747.

NATHAN 5 d. 1764, m. Phebe Mulford, June 27, 1751, and had ch. Nathan 6, bap. 1754; Jonathan 6, Samuel 6. Elizabeth 6; Mary 6 bap. 1763; Abraham 6, bap. 1766; Elias M. 6, bap. 1769; Joanna 6.

NATHAN 6 had ch. Hannah 7, bap. 1779; Phebe 7, bap. 1783; Samuel H. 7, bap. 1790; Lewis Mulford 7 (of Rensselaerville, N. Y. and d. in Jersey City at residence of his son, May 8, 1876, æ 83.)

SAMUEL H. 7 had son Jesse C. 8 of Troy, N. Y. who was State Senator in 1875.

ABRAHAM 6 d. Nov. 1825 at Middle Granville, N. Y., m. Desire Delight Vail, and had ch. Mulford 7, b. 1795; May 7, b. 1797, d. 1815; Desire 7, b. 1800, d. 1822; Hiram 7, b. 1800; Maxilla 7, b. 1804, d. 1847, w. of A. Alford.

MULFORD 7 d. Feb. 14, 1836, m. Roxanna Hitchcock, Feb. 14, 1817, had ch. Mary Helen 8, b. March 31, 1820; Jane E. 8, b. Feb. 24, 1824, (w. of Rev. David B. Hall); James Mulford 8, b. Nov. 9, 1826 and d. Oct. 9, 1863; Sarah Maria 8, b. Feb. 9, 1833, w. of Silas Hall of Granville, N. Y.

HIRAM 7 of Madrid, N. Y. d. May 1, 1849, m. Maria Underwood, and had ch. Edwin A. 8, b. 1825, d. 1873; Col. Lewis Mulford 8, of Cincinnati Ohio; Desire Delight 8; Harriet 8, w. of — Henry; and Henry 8, of Richmond, Va.

ELIAS M. 6, of Middle Granville, N. Y. removed to Lockport, N. Y. d. Nov. 9, 1839, m. Ruth Higgins, of Haddam, Ct. and had ch. Jonathan 7, b. 1791, d. 1857; Elias 7, b. 1793; Nathan 7, b. Aug. 10, 1794; Abraham 7 b. 1796; Cornelia M. 7, b. 1800, w. of J. L. Woods; Russell A. 7, b. 1804; Minerva M. 7, b. 1810.

ELIAS 7, d. at Lockport, m. 1820, Sarah Wright, and had ch. Ursula Webb 8, b. 1826, d. 1859, w. of Allen C. Wright; Russell Mulford 8, b. 1830; Cornelia M. 8, b. 1835, w. of Joseph Christy.

JUDGE NATHAN 7, of Lockport, d. April 26, 1859, m. 1st 1823, Sarah T. Boise; 2d her sister Hannah E. and had ch. Harriet M. 8, b. 1826; Sarah J. 8, b. 1830; Nathan 8, b. and d. 1833; Chas. N. 8, b. 1845, d. 1880; Francis M. 8, b. and d. 1848.

ABRAHAM 7 m. Harriet B. Taylor and had ch. Chas. H. 8; Rollin W. 8, Jane M. 8, Lydia A. 8, Julia 8, Nathan 8.

RUSSELL A. 7, d. 1840, m. Julia T. Burrows and had son Edwin A. 8, of Chicago, Ill.

JONATHAN 4, bap. 1701, had d. Joana 5, w. of — Mulford.

BERIAH 3, of Pantigo, E. H. b. 1674, d. April 30, 1746, had w. Jane and ch. Rachel 4, b. 1700; John 4, bap. 1709; Martha 4, bap. 1702, wife of — Brown; Mary 4, (or Maria) w. of Cornelius Conkling; Beriah 4, bap. 1709; Esther 4, w. of — Brown; Jeremiah 4, bap. 1716; Jane 4, bap. 1720; Mary 4, bap. 1722.

JOHN 4, b. 1700, d. 1776, m. 1st Joana Parsons, March 2, 1721; 2d Abigail Parsons, June 8, 1754, and had ch. Joana 5, bap. 1722, w. of Seth Parsons; Elizabeth 5, bap. 1725; Phebe 5, bap. 1727; John 5, bap. 1727, and Martha 5, bap. 1734.

CAPT. JOHN 5, b. 1728, d. Feb. 19, 1825, m. Sept. 1754, Mary Mulford, and had ch. John 6, David 6, and Josiah 6, b. 1766.

JOHN 6 had ch. John 7, bap. March 1787; Samuel Stratton 7, bap. Jan. 6, 1789.

SAMUEL S. 7 had ch. David 8, John H. 8 and Elizabeth 8.

JOSIAH 6, b. 1766, d. 1839, had ch. John Thomas 7, b. 1795 and Josiah 7 b. 1797.

JOHN T. 7 m. Cynthia Hand, of Durham, Greene C., N. Y., and had ch. Edward 8, b. 1822, and John 8, b. 1823.

EDWARD 8 m. Elizabeth, b. 1824, dau. of Stephen Hedges, and has ch.

Rosalie 9, b. 1846; Edward H. 9 b. 1855; Nathan H. 9, b. 1858; Josiah 9, b. 1860; Nellie C. 9, b. 1865. Rosalie 9 m. David Sherrill.

EDWARD 9 m. Hattie, dau. of Henry L. VanScoy, and has ch. Frederick V. S. 10, b. 1881, and Alice M. 10.

NATHAN H. 9 m. Nellie, dau. of David Hallock of Bridge-Hampton, and has ch. John H. 10, b. 1880, and Laura A. 10, b. 1883.

JOSIAH 9 m. Mary E. dau. Jeremiah Huntting, and has ch. Ralph H. 10 b. 1883; Edward T. 10, b. 1885; Amy E. 10, b. 1887; Joanna H. 10, b. 1889; Robert J. 10, b. 1892; Rosalie 10, b. 1896.

NELLIE C. 9, m. Ulysses Payne, and has ch. Bessie D. 10, b. 1883; Edward M. 10, b. 1885; Nathan Elias 10, b. 1886.

JOHN 8 m. Elizabeth d. of Nathaniel Huntting and had ch. Elizabeth H. 9, b. 1851, and Mary H. 9, b. 1852.

JOSIAH 7 b. 1797, d. 1859, m. Abbie d. of Abraham Hand, and had ch. Charles R. 8, b. 1829; Jane 8, b. 1833; Kate H. 8, b. 1837; Julia C. 8, b. 1839.

CHARLES R. 8 b. 1829 m. Sarah d. of Hiram Sherrill and has s. Charles S. 9, b. 1859.

CHARLES S. 9 m. Minnie E. Averil, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and has dau. Grace Platt 10, b. 1888.

JEREMIAH 4 b. 1716, m. Mary dau. of Cornelius Conkling, Dec. 29, 1742 and had ch. Jeremiah 5, bap. 1745; Mary 5, bap. 1746, and Elizabeth 5, bap. 1752.

JEREMIAH 5 had ch. Hervey 6, bap. 1786; Jeremiah 6, Polly 6, Phebe 6, Jane 6, Mary 6, (Phebe m. Eli Parsons of North West and had ch.) the other three daus. d. s. p.

JEREMIAH 6 had ch. Henry 7, b. 1810; Jeremiah 7, b. 1817; Phebe 7, b. 1813; and Abraham 7, b. 1820.

JEREMIAH 7 has dau. Mary 8, w. of Lyman Babcock.

ABRAHAM 7 m. Rebecca dau. Ellis Parsons and had ch. Abraham 8, Ellis Parsons 8, and Phebe 8.

ABRAHAM 8 had son Alexander.

BERIAH 4, bap. 1719, had ch. David 5, bap. 1731; Jesse 5, bap. 1735; Mary bap. 1741.

JESSE 5 had w. Hannah and ch. Susanna 6, Jacob 6, David 6; Jane 6, bap. 1764; Martha 6, bap. 1768; Hannah 6, 1761, and Jasper 6.

This completes the record, so far as I have it, of the descendants of Robert 2, the oldest son of first settler Ralph 1.

His second son Samuel 2 remained in Southampton for a while, residing at North Sea, then removed to Brookhaven, L. I., where he died in 1690. He had w. Wilhelmina and ch. Ralph 3; Jacob 3, b. about 1657, and removed to New Jersey; Caleb 3, b. about 1659, and d. in Southampton 1688, and Isaac 3.

ISAAC 3 removed to Setauket, afterwards to New Haven, where he m. Rebecca Tuttle, Sept. 10, 1664, and d. betwaen 1715 and 1722. He had ch Isaac 4, Hezekiah 4, b. 1710; Jonathan 4, b. about 1715; Mary 4, Charity 4, and Sarah 4.

ISAAC 4 m. Elizabeth dau. of Michael Todd and had ch. Elizabeth 5, b. Sept. 25, 1711; Rebecca 5, b. April 12, 1713; Israel 5, b. March 12, 1715; Sarah 5, b. July 27, 1716; Hannah 5, b. Aug. 4, 1718; Isaac 5, b. Aug. 30, 1720; Michael 5, b. June 4, 1722; Deborah 5, b. Aug. 8, 1724; Jonathan 5, b. Jan. 31, 1727; Charity 5, b. Sept. 29, 1730, and Giles 5, b. Feb. 20, 1731-2.

ISRAEL 5 m. Dinah Bishop and had ch. Jehial 6, b. Dec. 22, 1737, Israel 6, b. March 30, 1744, Dinah 6, b. 1746, and Samuel b. Dec. 19, 1750.

ISRAEL 6 had ch. James Z. 7 and Sherman 7, twins, b. 1791, & Giles 7.

SAMUEL 6 had son Samuel 7, b. 1777.

ISAAC 5, of Newport, R. I. had w. Mary and ch. Isaac 6, b. 1753; Benedict 6, Henry 6, Hezekiah 6, Samuel 6, of Salisbury, N. C. and Elizabeth 6.

ISAAC 6, m. 1774, Sarah Irish, of Hudson, N. Y. m. 2d 1783, Matilda Gardiner and had ch. Isaac 7; John 7, b. May 25, 1777; Charles 7, b. May 10, 1779; Giles 7, of Hudson, b. 1780; Samuel 7, b. June 2, 1784; Sarah 7, b. 1787; Benjamin 7, b. Feb. 17, 1791; Edward 7, b. Feb. 17, 1793; Henry 7, b. Aug. 8, 1795, of Chautauqua, N. Y.; Matilda 7 and Gilbert 7.

CHARLES 7, d. 1809, m. Harriet Jackson and had ch. Harriet 8, Caroline 8, and Charles 8, b. July 8, 1808.

CHARLES 8 had ch. Joseph D. 9, b. Oct. 12, 1832, of Brooklyn: Charles A. 9 and Mary E. 9, b. April 13, 1837.

SAMUEL 7 had son William 8.

WILLIAM 8 m. Caroline, sister of the poet Alfred B. Street and had dau. Ida 9, w. of Prof. Wm. G. Peck of N. Y. City.

EDWARD 7 m. Julia A. Parker and had ch. Isaac 8 and Miln P. 8, b. 1821

ISAAC 8 of New-York had w. Emeline and ch. Robert A. B. 9, Julia 9 and Edward H. G. 9.

MILN P. 8, of New-York, m. Sarah F. Townsend, and had ch. Frank 9, b. Aug. 13, 1851: Albert E. 9, b. Jan. 17, 1854, and Euretta C. 9, b. June 1856.

MICHAEL 5 had ch. Charles 6, b. Nov. 3, 1747: David 6, b. July 23, 1749: Miriam 6 b. Jan. 6, 1751: Michael 6 b. Sept. 11, 1752: Justus 6 b. June 30, 1754: Mehetabel 6 b. 1756: Loty 6 b. 1758: Elizabeth 6 b. 1759: Isaac 6, of Harpersfield, N. Y. b. 1761: Samuel 6, b. 1762: Lyman 6 b. Aug. 17, 1764, and Olive 6.

CHARLES 6 of Harpersfield, N. Y. m. Jan. 29, 1746: Mehetabel Doolittle and had ch. Phrymes I. 7 b. Oct. 17, 1774: Charles 7 b. Sept. 17, 1776: Mary 7 b. Nov. 11, 1778: Roxana 7 b. Nov. 17, 1781: Chauncey 7 b. March 1783: Matthew 7, John G. 7, and Asenath 7.

PHRYMEST 7 m. Sarah Bryan and had ch. Harriet 8, b. 1798; Bryan 7, b. 1800: Bennett S. 8, b. May 2, 1809: Edmund O. 8, Sarah A. 8, Harriet C. 8, Shaler H. 8, Norman S. 8, James S. 8, Zachariah W. 8, Hiram S. 8, Stephen F. 8, and Adeline J. 8.

CHARLES 7, of Harpersfield, N. Y. m. Mary Smith and had ch. Dr. Charles E. 8, of Berne: George A. 8: Chauncey 8, of Albany: Mary A. 8, Maxamilla 8, Hezekiah 8, Emily 8.

CHAUNCEY 7 had ch. Chauncey L. 8, b. Feb. 19, 1815, and Mary 8.

JUSTUS 6 m. Hannah Titus, 1777, and ch. Spencer 7, b. Oct. 21, 1778: Russell 7, b. 1780: Rhoda 7, b. 1782: Josiah 7, b. July 31, 1783: Henry 7, Justus 7, Chester 7, Archibald 7, Elizabeth 7.

RUSSELL 7 had son Chester 8.

JONAH 7 m. Mary Flint and had ch. Arvid 8, b. 1814 and Marcus 8.

Henry 7 had ch. Spencer 8, of West Virginia, b. 1820, and Lewis 8.

CHESTER 7 had son William 8.

LYMAN 6 had ch. Isaac 7 and Samuel 7.

JONATHAN 5 d. July 31, 1804, m. Mary Yale, 1751, and had ch. Thankful 6, b. Dec. 6, 1753: Jonathan 6, b. March 10, 1756: Nathaniel 6: Cornelius 6, b. Feb. 25, 1763: Mary 6: Bezaleel 6, b. March 15, 1768: Sarah 6, Miriam 6, Bedotha 6 and Darling 6.

JONATHAN 6 had ch. Enos B. 7 and Lois 7.

NATHANIEL 6 had ch. Jude 7, Joshua 7, Sarah 7, Margaret 7, Pierpont 7, b. 1795, Harriet 7 and Mabel 7.

CORNELIUS 6 m. Mary Bacheler and had ch. Susan 7, Lydia 7, Mary 7, Sarah 7, Lewis 7, Jeremiah 7, and Cornelius 7.

BEZALEEL 6 d. Sept. 20, 1850, m. Sophia Johnson and had s. Jonathan H. 7 and three daus.

HEZEKIAH 4, of Setauket, b. 1710, had ch. William 5, b. abt. 1734; Rebecca 5, b. 1736; Hezekiah 5, b. 1738; Spencer 5, b. 1740; Mary 5, b. 1743 and Ami 5, b. 1745.

SPENCER 5, of St. George's Manor, L. I., had ch. William 6, b. 1768; Phebe 6, b. 1774 and Robert 6, b. 1784.

WILLIAM 6, of Middletown Point, Monmouth Co., N. J. m. Elizabeth Herbert and had ch. Spencer 7, b. March 4, 1795; Hannah 7, Obadiah 7, Eliza H. 7, John Herbert 7, William 7.

SPENCER 7 had ch. Adelia 8, Sarah 8, Herbert 8, b. March 21, 1829; Hannah 8, and William Spencer 8, b. Jan. 10, 1832, of Greenport, who m. Sarah Brown.

OBADIAH 7, of Wading River, L. I. had ch. Sereno 8, b. Dec. 1, 1845, who m. Hattie Floyd; Sarah W. 8 and Kate 8.

JOHN HERBERT 7 had s. John J. 8 b. 1836, who m. Mary Seward.

ROBERT 6, of Speonk, d. April 24, 1826, m. Hannah Phillips and had ch. Noah 7, Orrin 7, b. 1808, Celinda 7 and Marietta J. 7.

ORRIN 7 had w. Mehetabel and ch. Elizabeth 8, b. 1833; George W. 8, b. 1836 and John R. 8, b. 1842.

NATHANIEL 4, b. abt 1715, of Setauket, had s. Tuttle 5.

TUTTLE 5 m. Elizabeth Turner and had ch. Tryphena 6, Isaac 6, Nathaniel 6 b. 1770, and Samuel 6 b. 1772.

NATHANIEL 6, of Riverhead, d. 1809, had ch. Miriam 7, w. of John Edwards, Nathaniel 7, of Manor, William 7, Ruth 7, Eleazer 7, Tuttle 7.

NATHANIEL 7 had ch. Richard 8, William 8, Elizabeth 8, Jemima 8, and Mary 8.

WILLIAM 7 had ch. David 8, Andrew 8, George 8 of Port Jefferson.

SAMUEL 6 d. in Port Jefferson March 25, 1853, m. Mary Goodwin, and had ch. Tuttle 7, b. Aug. 20 1796; Joseph 7, b. Jan. 1798; Mary 7, Robert W. 7, Samuel 7, Louisa 7, Charles 7, Tryphena 7, Elizabeth 7, and Orange Webb 7.

TUTTLE 7 d. June 24, 1861, m. Ruth Tucker and had ch. Tuttle Orrin 8 Charles Edwin 8, George M. 8 b. Jan. 10, 1831, Erastus Gardiner 8, Joshua N. 8, Mary C. 8, Eliza M. 8, Ruth A. 8, Hannah M. 8.

TUTTLE ORRIN 8, of Pt. Jefferson, m. Mary Jones and had ch. Charles E. 9, who m. Mary Lee; Mary E. 9, Margaret L. 9, Georgiana M. 9, Mary T. 9, Ruth I. 9, Tuttle O. 9.

CHARLES EDWIN 8 m. Amy S. Roe and had ch. Ruth E. 9, Amy T. 9, Charles E. 9, Erastus G. 9, William Roe 9.

GEORGE M. 8 had ch. George Tuttle 9, b. June 22, 1856, and d's who d. young.

ERASTUS G. 8, of Athens, N. Y. m. Sarah M. Slater and had s. Orrin S. 9.

JOSEPH 7, of Moriches, m. Jemima Robinson and had ch. Jemima 8, w. of Thos. Tuttle, Joseph 8 and David 8.

JOSEPH 8 m. Catharine Tuttle and had s. Joseph 9.

DAVID 8 m. Cynthia Holliday and had ch. Isanna 9, Robert W. 9, b. April 22, 1803, m. Hannah Dewick and had s. Samuel G. 10, of City Island, N. Y. who m. Lousa Ales.

SAMUEL 7 d. 1866, had s. Dallas 8, of Delta, Mich., who d. 1868.

ORANGE WEBB 7 had ch. Mary 8, Elizabeth M. 8, and Geo. Warren 8, of New-York, b. Jan. 9, 1836.

Burke's Gen. Armory mentions a Dayton family of Bedfordshire and one family of Deighton also as using a coat of arms.

DOMINY FAMILY.

At a very early day, and long before 1700, the Dominy family came to East-Hampton. The first ancestor is reported to have died young. Their origin was Irish. Their character has been positive, their genius inventive. Their line runs thus: Nathaniel 1, Nathaniel 2, Nathaniel 3, Nathaniel 4, Nathaniel 5, Felix 6, Nathaniel 7, Nathaniel, Jr. 8. The last two are now living.

NATHANIEL 7 had w. Sybil Mulford and ch. in the following order: Nathaniel, Jr. 8, Henry 8, Harriet 8 who married — Kellog, Felix 8, Jeremiah Miller 8, Washington Tyson 8, Mary 8, Chas. Mulford 8.

EDWARDS FAMILY.

David M. Edwards, of Sayville, N. Y., has prepared the following genealogy of the ancient family whose name he bears.

WILLIAM EDWARDS 1 settled in East-Hampton before the year 1651, probably in 1650, passing through Lynn and Taunton, Mass. There are good reasons for believing that he his wife Ann and one child, came from Maidstone, county of Kent, England. He seems to have been a man of mind, heart and means, fully up to the average of his fellow townsman.

1 WILLIAM 1 d. 1685 m. Ann — r. East-Hampton, ch. 2 John 2, 3 Thomas 2, 4 Ephraim 2, probably d. y. and um. 5 Sarah 2, 6 Annie 2, 7 Elizabeth 2, 8 Hannah 2.

2 JOHN 2 d. 1693, md. Mary Stansborough, r. East-Hampton, ch. 10 Thomas 3, 11 Josiah 3, 12 John 3, 13 William 3 and Sarah 3 who md. James Stansborough 1703, Margaret 3 who md. Isaac Stretton 1703 and — who md. Samuel Daniels. A copy of his will dated Aug. 25, 1685, is in the possession of the writer of this.

3 THOMAS 2 d. April 16, 1698, md. Abigail — r. East-Hampton, ch. 14 Ephraim 3, 15 Thomas 3, 16 Daniel 3, 17 William 3, he moved to Cape May, N. J. 18 Alice 3, 19 Abigail 3, 20 Jane 3, 21 Elizabeth 3, 22 Esther 3. He left a will dated 1698 in E. H. town records.

5 Sarah 2 md. 1st Nathaniel Dominy, 2d Robert More, r. East-Hampton

6 Annie 2 md. John Squires, r. East-Hampton.

7 Elizabeth 2 md. — Baker, r. East-Hampton.

8 Hannah 2 md. William Bundle, r. East-Hampton.

10 THOMAS 3 b. 1668, d. 1736, md. Mary — r. East-Hampton, ch. 25 John 4, 26 James 4, 27 Thomas 4 d. y. 28 Sarah 4, bab. 1702, 29 David 4, 30 Mary 4, 31 Jeremiah 4, d. y. 32 Elizabeth 4 d. y. 33 Daniel 4, 34 Hannah 4, 35 Rachel 4. He left a will recorded in New-York city, dated 1736.

11 JOSIAH 3 d. 1713, md. Mary Churchill of Wethersfield, Ct., r. East-Hampton, ch. 36 Josiah 4, 37 Churchill 4, 38 David 4, 39 Jonathan 4, 40 Mercy 4, 41 Nathaniel 4, 42 Mary 4, 43 Joseph 4, 44 William 4, d. y. 1725, 45 Martha 4 who md. William Barnes 1732 and lived in East-Hampton. He left a will dated 1712 recorded in New-York. Feb. 11 a child of Josiah's died; Feb. 13 the wife and mother died and on the 14th, Josiah himself died. After this the children went to Wethersfield and found homes among their mother's people. Mrs. A. E. Stocking, of Cromwell, Ct., has a record of descendants of Josiah.

12 JOHN 3 d. 1727, md. Anna — r. East-Hampton, ch. 46 John 4, bap. 1701, d. 1727; 47 Annie 4, 48 Elishaba 4, 49 Frances 4, d. 1722, 50 Phebe 4, b. 1718, d. 1738, 51 Esther 4, 52 Jerusha 4, 53 Elizabeth 4, b. 1726 d. 1737, 54 Timothy 4, 55 Henry 4, 56 John 4. He left a will dated 1728, recorded in New-York city. His occupation was that of cordwinder.

13 WILLIAM 3 md. Alice Dayton; ch. 57 Abigail 4, 58 William 4, d. y. 59 William 4 b. 1705, 60 Ebenezer 4.

14 EPHRAIM 3 md. Sarah —; ch. 65 Elizabeth 4, bap. 1699, 66 Ephraim 4, bap. 1701. About 1701 he moved to Cape May, N. J. After some years his name occurs several times in the town records, but trace of his family is lost.

15 THOMAS 3 d. 1739, aged 67; um.

16 DANIEL 3 md. Mrs. Jane Brown, 1711, and had son Daniel 4, bap. 1715. He confessed to church covenant 1735.

25 JOHN 4 b. about 1699, d. after 1760, md. Mary Dibble 1716, r. Amagansett; ch. 90 Thomas 5, 91 Joseph 5, 92 Jacob 5 bap. 1720, 93 Eunice 5, 94 Lewis 5, 95 Elizabeth 5 d. j. 96 Jeremiah 5, 97 Mehetable 5, 98 Hannah 5, 99 Jane 5 bap. 1737, 100 John 5, 101 Stephen 5, 102 Mary 5, 103 Phebe 5 bap. 1746, 104 Elizabeth 5. He made a will in 1757, mentioning thirteen children by name. In 1760 he made another changing some of the bequests. Both of these wills are in the possession of the heirs of David A. Edwards, of Wainscott.

26 JAMES 4 b. 1701, d. 1739, md. Abigail Johnson 1723; ch. 106 Joseph 5, 107 Abigail 5 bap. 1731, 108 Phebe 5.

29 DAVID 4 d. probably 1781, md. 1st Alice Leek, d. 1742, md. 2d widow Elizabeth Bailly; ch. 110 Abraham 5, 111 Richard 5, bap. 1744, 112 Alice 5, 113 Mercy 5, all by 1st wife. He confessed to church covenant, 1732.

28 Sarah 4 md. James Hodgekins, r. Guilford, Ct.

33 DANIEL 4 bap. 1701, md. Rachel Conklin, she d. 1790; ch. 114 Daniel 5, 115 Temperance 5, bap. 1737, 116 Elizabeth 5 bap. 1748.

34 Hannah 4 md. Josiah Glover, r. Oyster Bay, L. I.

54 TIMOTHY 4 md. Ruth — ch. 151 John 5, 152 Henry 5, 153 David 5, 154 Jonathan 5, 155 Timothy 5. He was a weaver by occupation, and moved to Dutchess Co., N. Y. Letters of adms. of the estate of Timothy Edwards were granted 1785 and recorded in New-York city.

56 JOHN 4 b. 1727 d. 1798. See division No. 2, below.

60 EBENEZER 4 b. 1708, d. 1771, or thereabouts, r. Southampton; ch. 168 Ebenezer 5 d. y. 169 Hannah 5, bap. 1734, 170 Timothy 5, 171 Ebenezer 5, 172 Alice 5, 173 William 5, 174 Phebe 5, 175 Daniel 5, 176 David 5, 177 Abigail 5. He confessed to church covenant 1732. In 1747 he sold his farm at East-Hampton for 350£ and settled in Southampton. He left a will recorded in New-York city.

61 DANIEL 4 bap. 1715 md. — ch. 130 Joseph 5, b. — d. 1775.

90 THOMAS 5, see division No. 3 below.

96 JEREMIAH 5 bap. 1728, r. Amagansett. He md. ——— and ——— His wife and daughter both d. 1744. He probably md. again as he is mentioned in his father's will as having heirs in 1757.

100 JOHN 5, see division No. 4 below.

101 STEPHEN 5, see division No. 5 below.

106 JOSEPH 5, see division No. 6 below.

110 ABRAHAM 5, see division No. 7 below.

93 EUNICE 5 b. 1722, md. Stephen Cooper.

97 MEHETABLE 5 b. 1732, md. ——— King, 1759.

171 EBENEZER 5 b. about 1736. In 1780 he was in Farmington, Ct., a refugee. In later years he lived in N. Y. City, unmd. He was known as "Major Ben."

176 DAVID 5 b. about 1744, md. Lucretia Payne, of Bridge-Hampton, and had son William 6, b. 1765. Before his son William 6 was born he went away from home and never returned. Very soon after William was born the mother died. About 1790 William came from N. Y. City

where he had been living with his uncle "Major Ben," married Elizabeth Liscomb, of Sayville, bought property at Speonk and settled there and became noted as a large land owner. They had ch. Olive 7, Silas 7. Elizabeth 7, Nancy 7, William 7, Maltby 7, Charra 7. Of these Oliver 7 md. Elizabeth Turner, and had ch. Louisa 8, Jesse 8, Oliver 8, Augusta 8, Jane 8, Phebe 8 and Fannie 8. Silas 7 md. Mary Rogers and had ch. Smith 8, Moses 8, Parmelia 8, Mary 8, Maltby 8, Charrie 8, Gilbert H. 8 and Mildred L. 8.

Elizabeth 7 md. Robert Gordon, r. Moriches.

Nancy 7 md. John Laraby, r. Moriches.

WILLIAM 7 md. Rachel Clark, r. Greenport, and had ch. William 8, James 8 and Charles 8.

MALTBY 7 b. 1800, d. 1875, md. Hannah Bishop, r. Moriches, and had ch. William F. 8, Hannah M. 8, Maltby G. 8, Elizabeth 8 and Mary 8.

Charra 7 md. Jonathan Hallock.

DIVISION No. 2.

56 JOHN 4 b. 1727, d. 1797, md. Mehetable Russell, r. Southampton; ch. 1 John, 2 Silas, 3 Ann, 4 Phebe, 5 Lucretia, 6 Jemima. He left a will dated March 15, 1794, recorded in Riverhead.

1 JOHN 5 b. 1749, d. 1829, md. Mercy VanScoy, ch. 7 Russell, 8 Isaac, 9 John, 10 Abraham, 11 Patience, 12 Matsie. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and drew a soldier's pension in later years.

2 SILAS 5 had ch. 13 Sally, 14 Betsey, 15 Esther, 16 Phebe, 17 Abby, 18 Henry, 19 Silas, 19½ Thomas.

3 Ann 5 md. Henry Edwards, son of 106 Joseph, see division No. 6.

4 Phebe 5 md. Braddock Corey.

5 Lucretia 5 md. Aaron Drake.

6 Jemima 5 md. Samuel Crook.

7 RUSSELL 6 b. 1779, d. 1836, md. Temperance Howell 1801; ch. 20 Jeremiah, 21 Elizabeth H., 22 John R., 23 Joshua B., 24 Lydia, 25 Charles P. 26 Sarah W., 27 Matsee, 28 Lewis R., 29 Phebe.

8 ISAAC 6 d. 1846, m. Betsy VanBushkirk, r. Sag-Harbor, ch. 30 Woodruff, 31 Lawrence, 32 Henry, 33 David O., 34 Elizabeth, 34½ Mary, 35 Eugenia, 36 Andrew, who went to Cal.

9 JOHN 6 d. 1858, md. Deborah Penny, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. 37 Joseph A., 38 Lodowick H., 39 John P., 40 Deborah C., 41 Mary J., 42 Frances, 43 Hannah, 44 Charlotte, 45 Henrietta. He was in the war of 1812.

10 ABRAHAM 6 b. 1795, d. 1856, md. 1st Lydia Foster and 2d Lucy Downs, ch. 46 Catherine, 47 Sidney, d. y. 48 Anna, 49 Lydia, 50 Austin, 51 Orlando. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and drew the soldier's pension, and lived in Good Ground.

11 Patience 6 md. Gilbert Budd, r. Noyac.

12 Matsie 6 md. Thomas Smith, r. Sag-Harbor.

13 Sally 6 md. Samuel Bennett, r. Amagansett.

14 Betsy 6 md. Peleg Sherman, r. Sag-Harbor.

15 Esther 6 md. ——— Babcock, r. Sag-Harbor.

16 Phebe 6 md. Daniel Payne, r. Noyac.

17 Abby 6 md. Henry Bennett, r. Three Mile Harbor.

18 HENRY 6 ch. 52 Henry, 53 Cornelia, 54 Ablis. They reside in Ct.

20 JEREMIAH 7 b. 1802, d. 1865, md. Catherine Ackerman, r. N. Y. city. ch. 55 Charles, 56 John, 57 Catherine, 58 Esther, 59 Celia d. y., 60 Saphine, 61 George W. d. y., 62 Jeremiah.

21 Elizabeth 7 b. 1804, d. 1860, md. Henry Edwards. See 33 Henry, division No. 6.

22 JOHN 7 b. 1805, d. 1823, unmd.

- 23 JOSHUA 7 b. 1807, d. 1876, md. Lucinda Clark 1832, r. N. Y. city; ch. 63 Charles A., 64 Emily J. d. y., 65 Emilie J.
- 24 Lydia 7 b. 1820, md. William R. Gandy, r. in Cal.
- 25 CHARLES 7 b. 1812, d. 1882, md. Alice May, r. N. Y. city; ch. 66 Harriet, 67 Charles H. d. y.
- 26 Sarah 7 b. 1809, d. 1875, md. Watson Edwards. See 40 Watson, division No. 5.
- 27 Matsey 7 b. 1817, d. 1852, md. Alfred Ranger, r. Northwest, L. I.
- 28 LEWIS R. 7 b. 1814, d. 1896, md. Polly Crook, 1837, r. Noyac; ch 68 Mary E., 69 Adelia C., 70 Emily C., 71 Oscar B., 72 Charles M., 73 Frank L., 74 Lewis R.
- 29 Phebe A. 7 b. 1822, d. 1885, md. Albert Williamson, r. Good Ground.
- 30 WOODRUF 7 b. 1846, md. 1st Phebe Brown and 2d Catherine Gardiner; ch. none; was lost at sea; r. Sag-Harbor.
- 31 LAWRENCE 7 b. 1814, d. 1878, md. 1st Susan J. Rogers and had 100 Henry, 101 Joseph C., 102 Anna R. and 103 Susan J. Md. 2d wife in Lynn, Mass. and went to Cal. and died there.
- 32 HENRY 7 md. Mary J. Green, r. Sag-Harbor; died at sea; ch. 75 Manetta, 76 Belle, 77 Carrie, 78 Henry.
- 33 DAVID O. 7 b. 1817, d. 1893, md. Ida Beebe, r. Sag-Harbor, ch. 104 Alletta, 105 Anna d. y. 106 Elbert.
- 34 Elizabeth 7 md. Stewart Hand, and went to Cal.
- 35 Eugenia 7 b. 1827, md. Henry Stewart, r. Brooklyn.
- 37 JOSEPH A. 7 b. 1819, md. 1st Caroline Snook, 2d Lydia Frazer, r. Hays City, Kansas; ch. 79 Mary, 80 Helen, 81 John, 82 Eliza, 83 Henry, 84 Eva, 85 Byron; the two last by 2d wife.
- 38 LODWICK 7 b. 1824, d. 1858, md. Lucy Avery, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 86 Maria, 87 Deborah, 88 Oscar.
- 39 JOHN P. 7 b. 1830, md. Sarah Hayes, r. Colorado; ch. Minnie and Oscar.
- 40 Deborah 7 b. 1814, md. Henry Snook, 1835, r. South Glastenbury, Ct.
- 41 Mary Jane 7, b. 1819, d. 1894, md. Henry B. Tuthill, 1838, r. East-Hampton.
- 42 Frances 7 b. 1823, md. Atwater Hale, r. Glastenbury, Ct.
- 43 Hannah 7 b. 1825, md. William White, r. Sag-Harbor.
- 44 Charlotte 7 b. 1827, md. Samuel Polley, r. Sag-Harbor.
- 45 Henrietta 7 b. 1833, md. Charles Douglass, r. Glastenbury, Ct.
- 46 Catherine 7 b. 1819, md. Benjamin Wells, r. Southold.
- 47 Sidney 7 d. y.
- 48 Anna 7 b. 1842, md. Jarvis Skidmore, r. Islip, L. I.
- 49 Lydia 7, b. 1853, d. 1879, md. Egbert Raynor, r. Good Ground.
- 50 AUSTIN 7 b. 1849, md. Helen J. Anderson, 1880, r. Southampton; ch. 91 Georgiana, 92 Louisa, 93 Emma J.
- 51 ORLANDO 7 b. 1844, d. 1863, unmd. He was a private soldier in the 127th Regt. N. Y. S. volunteers, Col. Wm. Gurney. His death resulted from fatigue and exposure at the battle of Bull Run.
- 55 Charles H. 8 b. 1826, d. 1848, unmd.
- 56 JOHN L. 8 b. 1828, d. 1857, md. Mary A. Walker, r. N. Y. city; ch. 94 William, living in Nebraska, 95 Ida L., 96 John H. d. y. 97 Mary L.
- 57 Catherine 8, md. Henry Wright.
- 58 Esther 8, md. Charles S. Smith.
- 59 Seraphine 8, md. E. W. Streeper.
- 62 JEREMIAH 8 b. 1839, md. Julia L. Hand, r. Brooklyn; ch. 98 Lewis R. d. y. 99 Mary R.
- 65 Emilie J. 8, md. James B. D. McNab, 1872, r. N. Y. city.

- 66 Harriet 8 b. 1839, md. 1st Richard Riker, 2d W. H. Schermerhorn, r. N. Y. city.
 68 Mary E. 8 b. 1838. md. 1st James Neal, 2d William Squires, r. Mecox
 69 Adelia 8 md. William Squires, r. Mecox.
 70 Emily C. 8 b. 1845. d. 1877, md. George Hedges, r. Noyac.
 71 OSCAR B. 8 b. 1847. md. Annie E. Sampson, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. Oscar W., Fred, Rutherford, Fannie M., Emma, Margaret O., Georgiana, Annie, Russell and Miriam.
 72 Charles H. 8, b. 1850, md. Mary Warren, r. Brooklyn; ch. Clara and Anna.
 73 Frank L. 8 b. 1854, md. Mattie Terrell, r. New Haven, Ct.; ch. Holland, Ethel, Leslie.
 74 Lewis R. 8 b. 1856, md. Nettie Havens, r. Noyac; ch. Maud.
 75 Manette 8, md. — Barnes, r. N. Y. city.
 76 Belle 8, md. — Havens, r. N. Y. city.
 86 Maria 8, md. William Conklin, r. East-Hampton.
 87 Deborah 8, md. John Goodrich, r. Glastenbury, Ct.
 88 Oscar 8, md. Hattie Perkins, r. Noank, Ct.
 100 Henry L. 8, he enlisted in the 2d N. Y. State Cavalry, under Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and was killed in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, aged 24; unm.
 101 Joseph 8, md. Emma Jerome, r. Cal., ch. Manetta.
 102 Anna R. 8, md. William M. Pierson, lawyer, r. Cal.
 103 Susan 8, md. William A. Jennings, r. Cal.
 104 Aletta B. 8, md. Robert Cochrane, and has daughter Carrie.
 106 Elbert 8, md. — r. N. Y. ch. a son.
 This division ends with 8th generation.

DIVISION NO. 3.

- 90 THOMAS 5 b. 1717, d. 1784, md. Anna Barnes, r. Amagansett; ch. 1 Jonathan, 2 Thomas, 3 Elizabeth, 4 Phebe, 5 Isaac, 6 Esther. 7 Anna, 8 Temperance, 9 Mehetable.
 1 JONATHAN 6 b. 1747, d. 1829, md. 1st Hannah Miller, 2d Lucretia Lester, r. Amagansett; ch. 10 Isaac B., 11 Jonathan, 12 Daniel, 13 Hannah, 14 Josiah, 15 Thomas, 16 Mary. 17 Hezekiah, 18 Temperance, 19 Henry.
 2 THOMAS 6 b. 1753, d. 1835, md. 1st Mary Gardiner, 2d Mary White, 3d Hannah Conklin, r. Amagansett; ch. 20 Samuel by 1st wife, 21 Polly by 2d wife.
 5 ISAAC 6 b. 1760, d. 1825, md. Ruth Homan, r. Springs; ch. 22 Lewis, 23 Sylvanus, 24 Isaac, 25 Annie, 26 Phebe. 27 Mary A.
 4 Phebe 6 md. David Talmadge; 3 Elizabeth 6 d. unm.
 6 Esther 6 md. 1st — Hedges, 2d — Sanford.
 7 Anna 6 md. Ezekiel Payne.
 8 Temperance 6 md. Benjamin Miller.
 9 Mehitabel 6 md. — Talmadge.
 10 ISAAC B. 7 b. 1776, d. 1856, md. Phebe Barnes, r. Amagansett; ch. 30 Nathaniel, 31 Polly, 32 Isaac B., 33 Phebe T., 34 Fanny, 35 Jonathan.
 11 JONATHAN 7 b. 1777, d. 1859, md. Lydia Sanford, r. Franklin, N. Y.; ch. 37 Sherald d. y., 38 Esther, 39 Harriet, 40 Julia, 41 Elishaba, 42 Daniel d. y., 43 Austin.
 12 DANIEL 7 b. 1778, d. 1859, md. Mehetable Sanford, r. Amagansett; ch. 44 Hannah, 49 Daniel, 50 Mary.
 14 JOSIAH 7 b. 1781, d. 1859, md. Mary Davis, 1813, r. Franklyn, N. Y.; ch. 51 Henry, 52 Temperance, 53 Mary, 54 Lucretia, 55 William d. y.
 15 THOMAS 7 b. 1772, d. 1859, md. Vashti Shirrell, r. Amagansett; ch.

56 Mary C., 57 Irena, d. y. 58 Thomas M., 59 Lydia, 60 Sophronia, d. y. 61 Eliza, 62 Ely H., 63 Edwin H., 64 Nathaniel H.

17 HEZEKIAH 7 b. 1790, d. 1864, md. 1st Lucretia Lester, 2d Clarisa J. Hulse, r. Amagansett; ch. 65 Hannah by 1st wife, 66 Hezekiah b. 1863, d. 1889, unmd.

19 HENRY 7 b. 1795, d. 1881, md. Clarisa Kent, r. Franklyn, N. Y. ch. none.

13 Hannáh 7 b. 1780, d. 1862, md. Jonathan Barnes, r. Amagansett.

16 Mary 7 b. 1785, d. 1835, md. Moses Clark, r. Moriches.

18 Temperance 7 b. 1791, d. 1863, md. Knowles Smith, r. Sag-Harbor.

20 SAMUEL 7 b. 1778, d. 1873, md. Rebecca Haynes, r. Amagansett; ch. 67 Thomas, 68 Mary G. md. Charles Parsons, 69 Nancy md. George Stratton.

22 LEWIS 7 b. 1784, d. 1865, md. 1st Mary Miller, 2d Phebe Howell, r. Springs; ch. 70 Sylvanus, 71 Sine is M., 72 Mary E.

23 SYLVANUS 7 b. 1790, d. 1860, md. Sarah Brown, r. Orient; ch. 73 Lewis A., 74 David B., 75 Isaac S., 76 John B., 77 James S., 78 Sarah A. 79 Mary H., 80 Phebe C., 81 Amelia d. y. 81½ Henry d. y.

24 ISAAC 7 b. 1803, d. 1888, md. Hannah Edwards, 1825, see 44 Hannah below, r. Springs; ch. 82 Annie, 83 Henry L., 84 Sophronia, 85 Isaac S., 86 Harriet, 87 Hannahett, 88 George.

25 Annie 7 b. 1786, d. 1844, md. Asa Miller, r. Springs.

26 Phebe 7 b. 1799, d. 1885, md. Smith S. Miller, r.

30 NATHANIEL 8 b. 1806, d. 1885, md. Irena Bennett, r. Amagansett, ch. 100 Albert B., 101 Joshua B., 102 Charles B., 103 Jesse B., 104 Frances, 105 Gabriel, 106 William H

32 ISAAC B. 8 b. 1809, d. 1859, md. Thankful Miller, 1834, r. Amagansett; ch. 107 Mary C., 108 Nancy, 109 Eliza, 110 Jenette H., 111 Althea, 112 Joseph.

35 JONATHAN 8 b. 1826, md. 1st Emeline Shepard, 2d Phebe Edwards, see 131 Phebe below, r. Amagansett; ch. 113 John S., 114 Elmer W., 115 Florence, 116 Hannah, 117 Isaac B., 118 Belinda A., 119 Mary E., all by 1st wife.

31 Polly 8 b. 1806, d. 1851, md. Caleb Duval, r. North Haven, L. I.

33 Phebe 8 b. 1819, md. Samuel Mulford, r. Amagansett ch. Dr. Edgar

34 Fanny 8 b. 1822, d. 1880, md. Albert Bennett, r. Amagansett.

38 Esther 8 md. 1st — Tracy, 2d — Canfield.

39 Harriet 9 md. Morris Vail.

40 Julia B. 8 md. Ransom Sheppard.

41 Elizabeth B. 8 md. David Dewey.

43 AUSTIN 8 b. 1817, d. 1864, md. Ann Fairling, 1837, r. Franklyn, N. Y.; ch. 120 Sherald, 121 Bliss A., 122 Austin, 123 Jonathan, 124 Vashti, 125 Mary Ann, 126 Julia, 127 Esther, 128 Elishaba. 129 Kate, 130 Thomas M

45 HENRY S. 8 b. 1806, d. 1870, md. Rachel Miller. r. Amagansett; ch. 131 Phebe A., md. 1st Albert Edwards. see 100 Albert below; md. 2d Jonathan Edwards, see 35 Jonathan above; 132 Helen M. who md. Dr. — Robinson, 1835, and r. in Brooklyn, and 133 Sarah who md. H. H. Benjamin, 1858, r. Riverhead.

44 Hannah 8 md. Isaac Edwards, see 24 Isaac above, r. Springs.

46 Charlotte 8 b. 1812, d. 1874, md. William White.

47 Sophronia 8 b. 1815, d. 1805, md. Abraham Leek, r. Amagansett.

48 Harriet 8 b. 1820, md. John Vail.

50 Mary 8 b. 1829, md. 1st Amzi Lester, 2d Gardiner B. Topping, r. Sagaponack, L. I.

51 HENRY 8 b. 1805, md. Laura Bardsley, 1839, r. Franklyn, N. Y., ch. none.

- 52 Temperance 8 b. 1818, md. Sherman Barnes, 1844, r. Franklyn.
 53 Mary 8 md. George Jackson, 1849, r. Cold Water, Mich.
 54 Lucretia 8 md. David Bardsley, 1847, r. Franklyn.
 56 Mary C. 8 b. 1810, d. 1862, md. Stephen B. Bennett.
 58 THOMAS M. 8 b. 1814, md. Catherine M. Barnes, r. Amagansett; ch.
 147 Nathaniel d. y., 149 Kate M. b. 1851, md. Benjamin H. Terry.
 59 Lydia H. 8 b. 1816, md. Jeremiah Conklin.
 61 Eliza 8 b. 1820, md. William H. Babcock.
 62 Ely H. 8 b. 1822, d. 1851, md. Eliza T. Wheeler, r. Sag-Harbor, ch. none.
 63 EDWIN H. 8 b. 1824, md. Mary Loper, 1850, r. New Haven, Ct.; ch. 150 Elizabeth, 151 Thomas M., 152 Arthur G., 153 Harriet M., 154 George H., 155 Edgar B., 156 Phebe, 157 Nellie H., 158 Herbert W.
 64 NATHANIEL H. 8 b. 1826, d. 1890, md. Betsy Schellinger, 1861, r. Amagansett; ch. 159 Antoinette md. George S. Baker, 160 Josephine md. E. B. Leek, r. Amagansett, 161 Ferdinand C. d. y.
 65 Hannah 8 md. Jonathan Miller, r. Springs.
 67 THOMAS 8 b. 1812, d. 1887, md. Frances M. Conklin, r. Amagansett; ch. 162 Maria F. md. Charles T. Hand, 163 Julia A. md. J. T. Parsons.
 70 SYLVANUS G. 8 b. 1810, d. 1864, md. Marietta Terry, 1832, r. Springs ch. 164 Eliza M. md. Timothy L. Miller, 1889, 165 Amanda md. Jeremiah Baker.
 71 SINNEUS M. 8 b. 1812, md. Clarisa M. Lester, 1845, r. Springs; ch. Phebe d. unmd.
 72 Mary E. 8 b. 1827, md. Daniel Edwards; see 22 Daniel, div. No. 6.
 73 LEWIS A. 8 b. 1811, d. 1879, md. 1st Mary Smith, 2d Mary J. Livingston, 3d Emma Beers, r. Orient; ch. 167 James L., 168 Gilbert S, both d. y.
 74 DAVID B. 8 b. 1818, md. 1st Teresa J. Case, 2d Hattie L. King, r. Orient; ch. 169 Arabelle J. d. y., 170 Lewis A., 171 Rudolph M. d. y., 172 Thaddeus S., 173 Della.
 75 ISAAC S. 8 b. 1821, d. 1880, md. Eliza Tuthill, r. Orient; ch. 174 Emma G., 175 Nathaniel O., 176 Annie, 177 Mary L., 178 Elizabeth d. y., 179 George L., 180 Edward S., 181 Sarah W.
 76 JOHN B. 8 b. 1823, d. 1876 of yellow fever in S. A. md. 1st Jane A. Winters, 2d Sarah McCarty, r. Orient; ch. 182 Phebe, 180 Jane d. y.
 77 JAMES S. 8 b. 1837, d. 1861, md. Mary L. Thomas, r. Orient; ch. 184 Mary E. d. y., 185 Kate L., b. 1862, md. William E. Genung.
 78 Sarah A. 8 b. 1813, d. 1852, md. Capt. James Davis, 2d Jas. Terhune
 79 Mary H. 8 b. 1816, d. 1855, md. Seth Tabor.
 80 Phebe O. 8 b. 1825, md. George K. Rackett.
 82 Annie 8 b. 1829, md. Solomon Bailey.
 83 Henry L. 8 b. 1831, md. Alma Bourne, r. Amagansett, ch. none.
 84 Sophronia 8, b. 1833, d. 1856, md. George Bucher.
 85 ISAAC S. 8 b. 1835, md. Alice Lain, r. Springs; ch. 186 Morton H. 187 Emma L. md. Hiram Miller, 188 William L., 188½ Essie B., 189 Ervin L.
 86 Harriet 8 b. 1838, md. Barney Smith.
 87 Hannah E. 8 b. 1840, md. C. M. Griffing.
 88 GEORGE B. 8 1844, md. Martha Tuthill, r. Springs, ch. Bertha, b. 1872.
 Here ends the 8th generation.
- 100 ALBERT B. 9 d. 1873, md. Phebe Edwards, see 131 Phebe, division No. 3, r. Amagansett; ch Alice I. b. 1850, md. John Vail, r. East Marion. Albert E. b. 1863, md. Edith Smith, r. Southampton; Charles S. o. 1865, md. Edith Leek, r. Amagansett; Nellie R. b. 1867, md. Frank A. Rackett, r. East Marion.

- 101 JOSHUA B. 9 b. 1830, md. Delia Conklin, 1868, r. Amagansett; ch. Herbert, Everett J., Rose B., David and Samuel.
- 103 JESSE B. 9 b. 1835, md. Maria E. Havens, r. Amagansett; ch. Ella T. B. 1865, Clinton H. who md. Mary Ward 1895, Carrie B., Lena M.
- 104 Frances 9 b. 1841, md. James Conklin, r. Nangatuck, Ct.
- 105 GABRIEL 9 b. 1846, md. Ella Manwarring, 1871, r. Amagansett; ch. Edith md. Everett Babcock, Belle, Nathaniel, Irene.
- 106 WILLIAM 9, md. Emma Oakley, r. Amagansett.
- 107 Mary G. b. 1836, md. Frank Lawrence, r. Amagansett.
- 108 Nancy 9 b. 1839, md. John B. Lawrence, r. East-Hampton.
- 109 Eliza 9 b. 1841 md. Henry Tillinghast, r. East-Hampton.
- 110 Jenette 9 b. 1843, md. Samuel Sherman, 1873, r. Amagansett.
- 111 Althea 9 b. 1845, md. William T. Baker, r. Amagansett.
- 112 Joseph M. 9 b. 1847, m. Jennie Preston, r. Amagansett,
- 113 JOHN S. 9 b. 1850, d. 1881, md 1st Emma Clark, ch. Annie b. 1887; md. 2 Genevieve Manwarring, ch. Pauline, May M., Frank H.
- 114 ELMER W. 9 b. 1854, md. 1st Clara J. Dennis. ch. Clara J. who md. Robert Griffing; md. 2d Nancy Loper, ch. Emeline, Nancy, Elmer W.
- 115 Florence 9 b. 1857, md. Samuel Fields, r. East-Hampton.
- 116 Hannah 9 b. 1859, md. Pulaski Bennett, r. Amagansett.
- 117 ISAAC B. 9 b. 1860, md. Lizzie Gardiner, r. East Marion; ch. Leroy G., Irene E., Edna G. Lizzie E.
- 118 Belinda A. 9 b. 1865, md. Wm. Potter, r. Virginia.
- 170 LEWIS A. 9 b. 1848, d. 1887, unmd. r. Orient.
- 172 THADDEUS S. 9 b. 1853, d. 1884, md. Mary E. Topping, r. Sagaponack; ch. William and Floyd.
- 173 Della 9 b. 1858, d. 1886 unmd.
- 174 Emma G. 9, md. William H. Holmes.
- 175 NATHANIEL 9 b. 1852, md. Mary L. Gilbert, r. Brooklyn; ch. Grace H., Marguerite d. y., Charles G., Natalie.
- 176 Anna S. 9, md. Fred H. Anthony.
- 177 Mary L. 9, md. John T. Morris.
- 179 GEORGE 9, md. Addie J. Brown, r. Orient; ch. Mildred, Irma D.
- 180 EDWARD S. 9, md. Mary A. Terry, r. Orient; ch. Isaac T. Rachel D.
- 181 Sarah W. 9, md. Charles N. Bellows.
- 182 Phebe A. 9 b. 1844, md. 1st N. W. Hansom, 2d Frank Taylor.

DIVISION NO. 4.

100 JOHN 5 b. 1738, in Amagansett, d. 1826 in Sayville, md. Sarah — r. Sayville; ch. 1 Sarah, 2 Matthew, 3 Stephen, 4 Catherine, 5 John, 5½ Mary. He was in the French and Indian war in the northern part of N. Y. 1758 and 59. At the close of the war he came back to L. I., married and settled in Sayville in 1761.

1 Sarah 6 b. 1762. She md. and at the close of the Revolutionary war moved away, and trace of them has been lost.

2 MATTHEW 6 b. 1764, d. 1838, md. 1st Elizabeth Morris, 2d Mrs. Jemima Smith, r. Sayville; ch. 6 Jeremiah, 7 Reuben, 8 Elizabeth, 9 Charity, 10 Martha, 11 Jemima, 12 Matthew d. y., 13 Mary, 14 James M., all by first wife.

3 STEPHEN 6 b. 1766, d. 1842, md. Amy Smith, r. Freeport, L. I.; ch. 15 James S. d. y., 16 Sarah, 17 Abigail. 18 John, 19 Silas C., 20 Phebe, 21 Thomas, 22 Catherine, 23 A. Bedell, 24 Michael, 25 William d. y., 26 Samuel d. y.

4 Catherine 6 b. 1775, d. 1866, md. Isaac Willetts, r. Sayville.

5 JOHN 6 b. 1776, d. 1810, md. Jemima Morris, r. Sayville, L. I.; ch. 27 Jacob, 28 John, d. unmd. 29 Moses.

- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mary 6 b. 1772, md. Thomas Smith, r. Sayville.
 6 JEREMIAH 7 b. 1787, d. 1815, md. Abigail Smith, r. Sayville; ch. 30 Alfred who md. Phebe Hawkins and had no children.
 7 REUBEN 7 b. 1788, d. 1863, md. Phebe Howell, r. Sayville; ch. 31 Elizabeth, 32 Anna, 33 Reuben, 34 Phebe.
 8 Elizabeth 7 b. 1790, d. 1824, md. John Vail, r. Riverhead, L. I.
 9 Charity 7 b. 1792, d. 1867, md. Smith Hammond, r. Patchogue, L. I.
 10 Martha 7 b. 1794, md. David Young, r. Sayville.
 11 Jemima 7 b. 1800, d. 1864, md. Elias Howell, r. Sayville.
 13 Mary 7 b. 1805, d. 1861, md. Silas C. Seaman, r. Sayville.
 14 JAMES M. 7 b. 1808, d. 1894, md. Deborah A. Green, r. Sayville; ch.
 35 David M., 36 Jeremiah M., 37 Caleb M., 38 Charity E., 39 Rachel A.,
 40 John S., 41 D. Sophia.
 16 Sarah 7 md. 1st D. G. Pearsall, 2d Cornelius VanClief, r. N. Y. city.
 17 Abigail b. 1796 d. 1855, md. David Seaman, r. Port Washington, L. I.
 18 JOHN 7 b. 1799, d. 1869, md. Amy Raynor, r. Freeport, L. I.; ch 42 Phebe d. unmd, 43 Amy Ann, 44 John.
 19 SILAS C. 7 b. 1802, d. 1860, md. Deborah Seaman, r. Sayville; ch.
 45 John D. d. in S. A. unmd. 46 Edward, 47 Amelia, 48 Lucinda.
 20 Phebe 7 b. 1804, d. 1889, md. 1st James Smith, 2d James Henry, r. N. Y. city.
 21 THOMAS 7 b. 1806, d. 1869, md. Rachel A. Carman, r. Freeport; ch.
 49 William, 50 Caroline, 51 Lydia Ann, 52 Thomas, 53 Susan, 54 Bedell.
 22 Catherine 7 b. 1808, d. 1868, md. Raynor Pine, r. Freeport.
 23 BEDELL 7 b. 1810, d. 1855, md. Ann Scull, r. Brooklyn; ch. 55 Thompson d. y., 56 Henry.
 24 MICHAEL 7 b. 1816, d. 1866, md. Julia Fish, r. Brooklyn, ch. 57 Melvin, 58 Samuel b. 1840, d. 1864, unmd, 59 George b. 1842, d. 1872 unmd.
 27 JACOB 7 md. Dorothy Young, r. Sayville; 60 Jemima, 61 Henry, 62 Catherine d. y. Burned to death.
 29 MOSES 7 b. 1805, d. 1856, md. Esther Blackman, r. N. Y. city; ch.
 63 Mary B., 64 Katie E., 65 John C. d. y., 66 Lottie A., 67 Edward M.
 31 Elizabeth 8 b. 1817, md. Jacob Smith, r. Sayville.
 32 Anna 8 b. 1821, md. Edmund Brown, r. Bayport, L. I.
 33 REUBEN 8 b. 1825, md. 1st Henrietta Newins, 2d Belinda Hawkins, and had ch. 75 Jennie, md. 3d Emma Loper, r. Sayville.
 34 Phebe 8 b. 1829, md. Charles Z. Gillette, r. Sayville.
 35 DAVID M. 8 b. 1836, md. Sarietta Corwin, r. Sayville; ch. 76 James M., 77 Grace.
 36 JEREMIAH M. 8 b. 1839, d. 1879, md. Susan Vail, r. Riverhead; ch.
 78 E. Blanche. 79 George V. Prof. of Latin in Union College, 80 J. Irving,
 81 Jane V. d. y.
 37 CALEB M. 8 b. 1842, d. 1872, md. Clarisa Petty, r. Sayville; ch. 82 Charles O., 83 William P.
 38 Charity E. 8 b. 1845, md. Jacob O. Hopping, r. Wainscott.
 39 Rachel A. 8 b. 1848, unmd.
 40 JOHN S. 8 b. 1852, md. Annie S. Liscomb, r. Sayville; ch. 84 Alfred C., 85 Belinda L., 86 Laura S. d. y., 87 Hannah E.
 41 D. Sophia 8 b. 1855, md. Thomas B. Skidmore, r. Southold, L. I.
 43 Amy Ann 8 md. Walter N. Weeks, r. Hempstead, L. I.
 44 JOHN 8 b. 1838, md. ——— r. Freeport.
 46 EDWARD 8 b. 1828, md. Arzelia Dimmick, r. Sayville, ch. 88 Ada M.
 89 Ambrosia M. d. y., 90 Edward D.
 47 Amelia 8 b. 1834, md. Wm. Osborne, r. South Haven, L. I.
 48 Lucinda 8 b. 1836, md. Charles H. Smith, r. Sayville.
 49 William 8 b. 1832, md. Annie ———, ch. none.

- 50 Caroline 8 b. 1833, md. Thomas E. Weeks, r. Hempstead.
 51 Lydia Ann 8 b. 1835, md. Nelson H. Duryea, r. Hempstead.
 52 THOMAS 8 b. 1837, d. 1880, md. 1st Lavina Smith, 2d Laura Strong,
 by whom he had ch. 92 Bertrell, 93 Estelle.
 53 Susan 8 md. 1st Abraham Duryea, 2d Smith Pine, r. Freeport.
 54 BEDELL 8 md. Sarah Gillen, r. Brooklyn, ch. 94 Alice, 95 Lizzie.
 56 HENRY 8 b. 1838, md. Hannah G. Price, r. Brooklyn, ch. 96 Bertha.
 57 MELVIN 8 b. 1844, md. Frances VanAlste, r. Brooklyn, ch. 97 Fred S.
 98 Adelaide, 99 Julia M., 100 Robert C., 101 M. Lester, 102 Fanny A.
 103 Georgiana.
 60 Jemima 8 md. Alonzo M. Woodhull, r. Wading River, L. I.
 61 HENRY 8 b. 1868, md. Puah Overton, r. Brookhaven, ch. 104 John
 E. d. y., 105 Henry O.
 63 Mary B. 8 b. 1839, d. 1859, md. C. M. Hulse, r. Port Jefferson, L. I.
 64 Katie E. 8 b. 1840, d. 1870, md. Brewster Jayne, r. Port Jefferson.
 66 Lottie A. 8 b. 1847, md. James E. Hulse, r. East Setauket, L. I.
 67 EDWARD M. 8 b. 1852, md. Julia M. Roseman, r. Bridgeport, Ct.
 ch. 106 Lottie B., 107 Ella G., 108 Ira R.
 Here ends the 8th generation.

- 76 JAMES M. 9 b. 1862 md. Charlotte E. Raynor, r. Brooklyn, ch. James
 M., Violette d. y., Lois, Marion, Grace S.
 80 J. IRVING 9 b. 1870, md. Lillie M. Vail, r. Riverhead, ch. Jane V.
 82 CHARLES O. 9 b. 1864, md. Ella Lafferandere, r. Sayville, ch. Clar-
 issa D.
 83 WILLIAM P. 9 b. 1866, md. Ruth L. Raynor, r. Sayville, ch. Caleb
 M., Sarah L.
 90 EDWARD D. 9 b. 1861, md. Barbari Reitzell, r. Sayville.
 89 Ada M. 9, b. 1855, md. Nelson Strong, r. Sayville.

DIVISION No. 5.

- 101 STEPHEN 5 b. 1741, D. 1801, md. Lucretia Miller, r. Wainscott; ch.
 1 Bethuel, 2 James, 3 John, 4 Elihu, 5 Frederick, 6 Miller, 7 Stephen,
 7½ Mary. Stephen left a will proved 1801, recorded at Riverhead.
 1 BETHUEL 6 b. 1776, d. 1857, md. 1st Mehetable Topping and had ch.
 8 Mehetable d. y., 9 Alfred d. y., 10 Josiah, drowned in L. I Sound unm.,
 11 Esther, md. 2d Matsey Strong and had ch. 12 Mary, 13 Sophia,
 14 David A.
 2 JAMES 6 b. 1776, d. 1841, md. Abby Hedges, r. Wainscott; ch. 15
 Harriet, 16 Jane, 17 Phebe.
 3 JOHN 6 b. 1789, d. 1841, md. Mary White, r. Wainscott; ch. 18 Cath-
 erine, 19 Frances, 20 Harriet, 21 Hannah d. y., 22 Marcus D. unmd.,
 23 William D. unmd.
 4 ELIHU 6 d. 1820, md. Betsy Payne, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 28 Charles,
 29 Alfred, 30 Harriet, 31 Mary moved to Plattsburg, N. Y., 32 Betsy,
 33 Samuel d. y., 34 Anna. He left a will dated and proved 1820; re-
 corded in Riverhead.
 5 FREDERICK 6 b. 1769, d. 1846, md. Esther Cone; ch. 23½ Temperance,
 24 Deroxy, 25 Huldah, 26 Johnson d. y., 27 Perry, r. Sag-Harbor.
 6 MILLER 6 d. 1858, md. Betsy Payne (not the same as the wife of Eli-
 hu) ch. 35 Reuben lost at sea, 36 Lewis, 37 Henry, 38 John, unm. 39 Mary.
 Letters of adms. of his estate were granted 1858, at Riverhead.
 7 STEPHEN 6 d. 1868, md. Betsy Halsey, r. Sag-Harbor, ch. 40 Watson.
 7½ Mary 6 b. 1783, d. 1831, md. Elisha Osborn, r. Wainscott.
 11 Esther 7 md. George W. Given, r. State of Maine.
 12 Mary 7 b. 1783, d. 1831, md. Elisha H. Conklin.

- 13 Sophia 7 b. 1813, d. 1835, md. David Smith, r. Southampton.
 14 DAVID A. 7 b. 1815, d. 1894, md. Margaret Cooper, r. Wainscott;
 ch. 51 Sophia, 52 Margaret.
 15 Jane 7, b. 1809, d. 1889, md. Joseph Crowell, r. Sag-Harbor.
 16 Harriet 7 b. 1815, d. 1859, md. James H. Topping, r. Bridge-Hampton
 17 Phebe 7 b. 1818 md. David H. Huntting, r. East-Hampton.
 18 Catherine 7, md. John Armstrong, r. Sag-Harbor.
 19 Frances 7 md. — r. Sag-Harbor.
 20 Harriet 7 md. William Rickford, r. Sag-Harbor.
 23¹/₂ Temperance 7 md. 1st Jeremiah Gardiner, 2d Jomes Boyd, r. Sag-Harbor.
 24 Deroxy 7 md. Henry Merriweather. r. Sag-Harbor.
 25 Huldah 7 md. David Smith, (the above David Smith) r. Southampton
 28 CHARLES 7 md. Caroline Hildreth, r. Greenport; ch. 53 Elihu.
 29 ALFRED 7 md. Harriet Miller; ch. 54 Thomas, Sarah who md. Henry Havens, and Mary. He went to Cal. leaving his family in Sag-Harbor, came back, and with his wife and Mary went to Plattsburg, and died there.
 33 Betsy 7 md. — Hallock, r. Stony Brook, L. I. She died and he then md.
 34 Anna 7 and continued to live in Stony Brook.
 36 LEWIS 7 d. 1860, md. Emeline Pierson, 1831, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. 51 Reuben, 56 William, 57 Mary b. 1842 unmd., 58 Emily, 59 Lewis M. d. y. 60 Elizabeth.
 37 HENRY 7 b. 1811, d. 1894, md. Lucretia Gann, r. Southampton; ch. 61 Juniatta d. y., 62 James D. unmd., 63 George unmd., 63¹/₂ Rose md. and died leaving two children.
 39 Mary 7 md. Almeron Leek, r. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
 40 WATSON-7 b. 1808, d. 1889, md. Sally W. Edwards (see 26 Sarah, Division No. 2) r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 64 Stephen H., 65 Roger, 66 Caldwell, 67 Betsy, 68 Lois, 69 Horace.
 51 Sophia 8 b. 1846, md. 1st James Hopping, r. Wainscott; md. 2d V. L. Bates, r. Sag-Harbor.
 52 Margaret C. 8 b. 1851, md. Elmer E. Halsey, r. Bridge-Hampton.
 53 ELIHU 8 md. and had children, r. Greenport.
 55 REUBEN 8 b. 1833, md. Hannah Corwin, 1854, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. 90 Evelyn, 91 Isabel M., 92 Harriet, 93 Walter M., 94 Daniel N., 95 Annie J., 96 Lewis M., 97 Elizabeth, 98 Gertrude.
 56 WILLIAM 8 b. 1834, d. 1869, md. Abbie G. Glazer, r Wainscott; ch. 99 George B., 100 Nora Alice who md. Elmer Wright.
 58 Emily A. 8 b. 1844, md. James M. Hedges, r. Bridge-Hampton.
 60 Elizabeth 8 b. 1849, md. Charles Talmage, r. Bridge-Hampton.
 64 STEPHEN H. 8 b. 1838, md. Mary Matilda Jessup, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 101 Gilbert W., 102 Sarah J., 103 Irving W., 104 Henry J., 105 Arthur C.
 65 ROGER 8 b. 1839, md. Mary S. Coalbroth, r. Anaconda, Montana; ch. none.
 66 CALDWELL 8 unmd. r. Montana.
 68 Lois 8 md. Henry Parker, r. Brooklyn, ch. two sons.
 69 HORACE 8 md. Emma Atkins, r. Montana, ch. none.
 Here ends the 8th generation.
 90 Evelyn 9 b. 1856, md. Frank E. Benedict, r. Bridge-Hampton.
 92 Harriet 9 b. 1859, md. James G. Sandford, 1878, r. Bridge-Hampton.
 93 WALTER H. 9 b. 1861, md. Flora Tuttle, r. West-Hampton; ch. Hedges L.

94 DANIEL N. 9 b. 1863, md. Carrie H. Field, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. Daniel R., Willis S., Ethel M., Isabel M., Elsie L.

96 LEWIS M. 9 b. 1866, md. Carrie E. Johnson, r. Sayville; ch. Helen, Madaline.

95 Annie J. 9 b. 1865, md. Orlando Seabury. 1885, r. Bridge-Hampton.

97 Elizabeth 9 b. 1869, md. Frank Howell, r. Bridge-Hampton.

98 Gertrude 9 b. 1869, unmd.

99 GEORGE B. 9 unmd. He is an engineer, and the last known of him he was in Syracuse, N. Y.

101 GILBERT W. 9 b. 1865, md. Mary Cahill, r. West Phila., Pa.

DIVISION No. 6.

106 JOSEPH 5 b. 1730, d. 1775, md. Elizabeth Edwards; this was probably 104 Elizabeth, Division No. 1; r. Amagansett, ch. 1 John, 2 Henry, 3 Daniel d. y., 4 Elizabeth.

1 JOHN 6 b. about 1750, d. 1806, md. Elsie VanScoy, r. Springs; ch. 5 Nancy, 6 Joseph, 7 Rebecca, 8 John D. b. 1800, d. 1831, unmd. He left a will dated 1806, recorded at Riverhead.

2 HENRY 6 b. 1757, md. Ann Edwards, daughter of John Edwards of Ligonee, (see 56 John 5 division No. 2) r. Brickkiln (near Sag-Harbor); ch. 9 Ann, 10 Polly, 11 Daniel, 12 Joseph, 13 Hetty.

4 Elizabeth 6, md. Jacob Schellinger, r. Amagansett.

5 Nancy 7, md. John Parsons, r. Amagansett.

6 JOSEPH 7 b. 1787, d. 1839, md. Rebecca Hicks, r. Springs, ch. 20 Hannah d. y., 21 Mercy Amanda b. 1818, d. 1853, unmd., 22 Daniel, 23 Phebe d. y., 24 Samuel, 25 John D., 26 Rebecca.

7 Rebecca 7 md. Jeremiah Wilcox.

9 Ann 7 md. Rufus Payne.

10 Polly 7 md. Jeremiah Payne.

11 DANIEL 7 md. Sarah Sherman, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 27 Esther d. y., 28 Samuel, 29 Daniel, 30 Elizabeth, 31 Thomas, 32 Joseph, 33 Henry, 34 George, 35 Maltby who died 1811, 36 Charles d. y., 37 Silas died at sea, 38 Sarah.

12 JOSEPH 7 md. Mary Thompson, ch. 39 Nathaniel, 40 Lewis, 41 Jehial, 42 William, 43 James, 44 Arnold, 45 Jemima, 46 Mercy Ann, 47 Elizabeth, 48 Henry, 49 Joseph, 50 Martha.

13 Hetty 7 md. Sylvanus Squires.

22 DANIEL 8 b. 1820, d. 1865, md. Mary E. Edwards (see 72 Mary E., division No. 3) r. East-Hampton, ch. 100 Hannah, 101 Mary A., 102 Phebe S. dead, 103 Angeline d. y.

24 Samuel 8 b. 1822, unmd.

25 JOHN D. 8 b. 1833, md. Alice M. Edwards (see 112 Alice M. division No. 6) r. Springs; ch. 104 Mary R., 105 Daniel R., 106 Phebe A., 107 John S., 108 Carrie H.

26 Rebecca 8 b. 1836, is unmd, and lives with her brother 24 Samuel, and their niece 104 Mary lives with them.

28 Samuel 8 b. 1798, d. 1884, unmd. r. Wainscott.

29 DANIEL 8 md. Elnora Hamilton, r. North Haven; ch. 109 Charles W., 110 Winfield, 111 Lawrence; all three live in North Haven unmd.

30 Elizabeth 8 md. Jeremiah Bone, r. Sag-Harbor.

31 THOMAS 8 b. 1817 md. Mary Squires, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. 112 Alice M., 113 Samuel, 114 William, 115 Gilbert, 116 Mary, 117 Melvin, 118 Sylvanus.

32 JOSEPH 8 b. 1812, d. 1893, md. 1st Salome Downs, 2d Elizabeth O'Neil, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. 119 Joseph d. y., 120 George W., 121

Silas E., 122 Nathan W., 123 Augustus, 124 Emma J., 125 Ella L., 126 Florence, 127 Bertha, 127½ William.

33 HENRY 8 b. 1802, d. 1869, md. 1st Elizabeth Edwards (see 31 Elizabeth, division No. 2), 2d Catherine Osborn, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. 128 Esther, 129 Jesse, 130 Sarah, 131 Charles B. d. y., 132 William d. y., 133 Phebe, all by 1st wife.

34 GEORGE 8 b. 1808, d. 1850, md. Tabitha Howell, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 134 A. Smith, 135 Charles, 136 Mary E., 137 Sarah J., 138 George, 139 Theodore d. y. and Daniel d. y.

38 Sarah 8 md. Albert Squires, r. Bridge-Hampton.

39 NATHANIEL 8 b. 1799, d. 1862, md. Polly Eldridge, r. Sag-Harbor, ch. 140 Eliza Jane, 141 Mary Lucy.

40 LEWIS 8 b. 1806, d. 1888, md. Catherine V. Smith, r. Amityville, L. I., ch. 147 Sarah Frances, 148 Joseph S., 149 Phebe J., 150 Mary Alice, 151 Thomas H. d. y., 155 Kate V. b. 1852, d. 1889 unmd., 156 Franklin.

41 JEHIAL 8 b. 1821, d. 1888, md. 1st Elizabeth Smith, 2d Nancy Seaman, r. Moriches, L. I., ch. 182 Frank, 183 John D., 184 E. Gertrude, 185 Jarvis, 186 Joseph d. y.

42 WILLIAM 8 d. about 1883, md. 1st Nancy Gould, 2d Rebecca Williamson, r. Moriches; ch. 170 Alanson, 171 Wm. Henry, 172 Betsy, 173 Hannah, 174 Mary d. y.

43 JAMES 8 b. 1811, d. 1882, r. Bridge-Hampton, md. Eliza Thompson; ch. 162 James Lewis, 163 Charles N., 164 Arietta, 165 Edmund, who lives in Texas, 166 Lucy Jane d. unmd., 167 John, 168 Mary Alice, 169 Anna.

44 ARNOLD 8 b. 1815, d. 1867, md. 1st Martha Thompson, 2d Maria Miller; ch. 175 Elbert P., 176 Charles N., 177 Louisa H., 178 Olin M., 179 Mary, 180 Otis.

45 Jemima 8 md. 1st William Dix, 2d John Latham.

46 Mary Ann 8 md. — Rogers, r. Sag-Harbor.

47 Elizabeth 8 md. — Payne, r. Sag-Harbor.

48 HENRY 8 md. Ann Webb, r. Moriches, ch. 157 Silas, 158 Caroline, 159 William, 160 Elizabeth, 161 Adelaide.

49 JOSEPH 8 b. 1804, d. 1850, md. Maria Baker, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. 142 Joseph, 143 Mary Jane d. unmd., 144 Agnes, 145 Jerusha d. unmd., 146 James L. d. unmd.

50 Martha 8 b. 1800, d. 1861, r. Manorville, L. I., md. 1st William Gordon, 2d Oliver Raynor.

This ends the 8th generation.

100 Hannah 9 md. E. B. Leek, r. Amagansett.

101 Mary 9 md. Dr. E. Mulford, r. Bridge-Hampton, see 33 Phebe, division No. 3.

105 Daniel R. 9 b. 1871, unmd. r. Springs.

106 Phebe A. 9 b. 1873, md. Isaac Lawrence, r. East-Hampton.

107 John S. 9 b. 1880, unmd. r. Springs.

108 Carrie H. 9 b. 1875, md. Theodore Hand, r. Amagansett.

112 Alice M. 9 md. John D. Edwards, (see 25 John D. division No. 6.)

113 SAMUEL 9 b. 1848, md. Emma Swain, r. Bridge-Hampton.

114 WILLIAM 9 b. 1850, md. Emma Jennings, r. Patchogue, L. I. ch. Catherine W. she md. E. J. Carberry, Ellen J., Wickham J., William T., Lawrence J. and Hannah E.

115 GILBERT 9 b. 1855, md. Ada Bennett, r. Sag-Harbor.

116 Mary 9 md. Albert Jennings, r. Southampton.

117 MELVIN 9 md. Addie Latham, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. Melvin T., Ida M., Benson J., Eunice P., Alice M.

119 Joseph 9 d. y.

120 GEORGE 9 b. 1858, md. Hannah W. Foster, r. Southampton; ch. Flora and Susan.

121 SILAS E. 9 b. 1860, md. Maggie L. Kay, r. Southampton; ch. Mabel A. and Ardie P.

122 NATHAN 9 b. 1862, md. Minnie Wilts, r. Southampton; ch. Florence

123 AUGUSTUS 9 b. 1863, unmd. r. Southampton.

124 Emma J. 9 b. 1863, md. Robert A. Babcock, r. New Haven, Ct.

125 Ella L. 9 b. 1870, md. Alvin E. Squires, r. Southampton.

126 Florence 9 b. 1873, md. Edward E. Weeks, r. Babylon, L. I.

127 Bertha 9 b. 1873, md. Franklin N. Burns, r. Southampton.

127½ William 9, unmd. r. Southampton.

128 Esther 9 b. 1830, md. John Chatfield, r. Bridge-Hampton.

129 Jessie 9 b. 1832, d. 1864, md. Cornelius Bennett, r. Bridge-Hampton; ch. William, Jesse and Jerusha.

130 Sarah 9 b. 1835, md. Oscar Brown, r. Bridge-Hampton.

133 Phebe 9 b. 1845, md. Asahel A. King, r. Hope Valley, R. I.

134 SMITH 9 b. 1838, md. Sarah A. Jagger, r. Southampton; ch. Mary, b. 1863, md. Edward Bowden, r. Brooklyn, George, Charles b. 1865 md. Louisa Keeler, Catherine b. 1868, md. Burdett Raynor, Nellie, Ernest, Sara E., Anna E., Harry, Frederick, Herbert, Maud H.

136 Mary Emily, md. John Strong, r. Wainscott.

137 Sarah J. md. Henry L. Osborn, r. Meriden, Ct.

138 George 9 b. 1841, d. 1863.

140 Eliza Jane 9 b. 1829, md. 1st J. E. Glover, 2d Austin B. Booth, r. Southold.

141 Mary Lucy 9 b. 1832, md. Charles Sherman, r. Vineland, N. J.

142 JOSEPH 9 b. 1830, d. 1855, md. Mary Bennett; ch. James L., Mary d. y. Josephine d. y.

144 Agnes 9 b. 1824, md. Hiram Bishop, r. Greenport.

147 Sarah F. 9 b. 1832, md. Nathl. P. Williams, r. Amityville.

148 JOSEPH S. 9 b. 1837, md. Hannah Ketcham, r. Amityville.

149 Phebe J. 9 b. 1839, md. Robert P. Morris, r. Brooklyn.

150 Mary A. 9 b. 1841, unmd.

152 CHARLES L. 9 b. 1845, md. Mary Cornelius, r. Amityville, ch. none.

153 JULIUS A. 9 b. 1847, md. Annie Wanser, r. Baldwin, L. I. ch. Ida G.

156 Franklin 9 b. 1854, r. Brooklyn.

157 SILAS 9 md. Kate Carter, r. Moriches; ch. Arthur, Warren, Fred and Addie.

158 Caroline 9 md. Henry VanLew.

159 William 9 md. Sarah Penny, r. Moriches.

160 Elizabeth 9 md. William Howell, r. Bridge-Hampton.

161 Adelaide 9 md. Emmet Cooper, r. Mecox.

162 JAMES LEWIS 9 b. 1836, d. 1895, md. 1st — Jessup, ch. Herbert, lives in Texas, Wm. dead, Ella; md. 2d Sarah Edwards, ch. a son living in Texas.

163 CHARLES N. 9, md. Anna Cornelius, r. Amityville, ch. Lucy.

164 Arietta 9 md. William Halsey, Water Mill, L. I.

167 JOHN 9 b. 1848, d. 1889, md. Lizzie Friend, r. California; ch. James W., Irena A., Arietta L.

168 Mary Alice 9, md. Daniel Bellows, r. Southampton.

169 Anna 9 md. Fred Fanning, r. Southampton.

170 ALANSON 9 md. 1st Sarah Robinson, 2d Frances Pelton, r. Moriches; ch. William.

171 WILLIAM H. 9 md. Sarah Bishop, r. Moriches; ch. George, Lucy and Kate.

172 Betsy 9 md. 1st Buel Hulse, 2d Edward Woodhull, r. Sayville.

- 173 Hannah 9 md. Jeremiah Jones, r. Patchogue.
 175 ELBERT 9 b. 1843, d. 1874, md. Abby Tuthill, r. East-Hampton;
 ch. Charles, Jennie.
 176 CHARLES N. 9 1845, md. Martha Howell, r. Reed's Landing, Minn.;
 ch. Elbert P., Maud, Ethel, Susan M.
 177 Louisa H. 9 b. 1851, md. John M. Osborn, r. Wainscott.
 178 OLIN M. 9 b. 1857, md. Jennie Scheidell, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. Paul-
 ine Revere, Cortland, Maud.
 179 Mary B. 9 b. 1860, md. Hannibal Norris, r. Sag-Harbor.
 180 OTIS A. 9 b. 1860, md. Alberta Hull, r. Sag-Harbor; ch. Otis A.,
 Harold G., Carrie W., Florence M., Ermina H., Mary S.
 182 FRANK S. 9 md. Mary L. Oakley, r. East-Hampton; ch. Nancy md.
 Norman Barnes.
 185 JARVIS 9 md. 1st Jenny Baker; ch. Grace; md. 2d Lucinda Varny,
 ch. Mary G.
 183 JOHN D. 9 unmnd, r. Sayville.
 184 Gertrude 9 unmnd, r. Sayville.

DIVISION NO. 7.

- 110 ABRAHAM 5 b. 1739, d. 1813, md. Elizabeth — 1769, r. East-Hamp-
 ton; 1 David, 2 Mary D. unmnd., 3 Betsy, 4 Elsie unmnd., 5 Daniel.
 1 DAVID 6 b. 1781, d. 1831, md. Esther Barnes, r. East-Hampton; ch.
 6 Abraham d. y., 7 Isaac, 8 Betsy, 9 Mary, 10 Esther, 11 Hannab.
 3 Betsy 6 md. Enoch Fithian, r. East-Hampton.
 5 DANIEL 6 bap. 1796, md. — r. East-Hampton; ch. Mary who md.
 Orrin Terry, and Lucy who md. Samuel Davis.
 7 ISAAC B. 7 b. 1822, d. 1866, md. 1st Harriet Payne, 2d Helen Payne;
 r. East-Hampton; ch. 20 Charles W., 21 Harriet A., 22 David d. y., all
 by 1st wife.
 8 Betsy 7 md. S. Hedges Miller, who after death of 1st wife married
 her sister.
 11 Hannah 7 md. S. Hedges Miller, r. East-Hampton.
 9 Mary 7 md. Albert Hedges, r. East-Hampton.
 10 Esther 7 unmnd.
 20 CHARLES W. 7 b. 1852, md. Melvina Downs, r. East-Hampton; ch.
 Leroy O. 8, Grace M. d. y., Maud S. 8.

FILER FAMILY.

"Samuel Fyler," then so spelled, was in East-Hampton as early as 1677-8, and from him the line runs down to the present day. Many of this stock have removed from East-Hampton to localities far distant, of whom Zephaniah (brother of Thomas the tailor) removed to Troy, N. Y. nearly or quite one hundred years ago, where his descendants now live. The family has been industrious and aspired to mental culture.

Thomas the tailor had ch. Theron, and Charles of Sag-Harbor, who both left descendants.

THERON had ch. born in this order: Samuel F., Mary H., Thomas A., George E. and Henry C.

CHARLES had ch. born in this order: Nancy L., Charles H., Herbert, Ozem, Emmett, T. Alvah, Ada, Harriet.

THE DIMON FAMILY.

Contributed by Teunis D. Huntting, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and inadvertently printed out of its alphabetical order.

In the early records of the town, the name of this family is found spelled in various ways, as Diamant, Dyament and Dimond. The last few generations have used still another form, viz: Dimon, which is now universally the one used by the descendants of the early settler at East-Hampton.

THOMAS 1, who came there from Lynn, Mass., in the year 1660. He died in 1683 and his wife in 1706. They had

1 2 I James, b. 1646;

II Thomas, who died in 1754.

III John, who died young.

JAMES (Thomas 1) b. 1646, d. Dec. 13, 1721. md. 1st Hannah daughter of Rev. Thomas James, 1677, she died Sept. 20, 1706; 2d Elizabeth Dayton, Sept. 25, 1707, who died May 17, 1726. All of his children were by his first wife.

2 3 I Thomas b. 1680.

4 II John b. 1696.

5 III Nathaniel b. —,

IV Mary md. Matthias Hopping, Aug. 20, 1699.

V Elizabeth md. John Fithian, Aug. 29, 1699.

VI Ruth b. 1688, d. Oct. 4, 1706.

THOMAS (James 2, Thomas 1) b. 1680, d. April 18, 1754, md. Hannah Finney, Jan. 14, 1707.

3 I John, bap. Oct. 26, 1707.

II Rebecca, bap. March 6, 1709.

III Jonathan, bap. May 11, 1712.

In 1712 this branch left East-Hampton and settled in Bristol, R. I., where there were five other children born to them.

JOHN (James 2, Thomas 1) b. 1696, d. May 31, 1765, md. 1st Deborah Hedges, Dec. 17, 1718, who died Feb. 18, 1722; 2d Eliza Davis, Dec. 25, 1722, who died Sept. 12, 1729; 3d Rachel Dayton, April 23, 1730, who died Aug. 7, 1762.

4 I Deborah, bap. Feb. 23, 1724, m. Stephen Conklin Sept. 3, 1747.

II Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 6, 1726, d. April 4, 1727.

III John, bap. Sept. 3, 1727.

IV Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 25, 1731.

V Rachel, bap. March 31, 1733.

6 VI Abraham, bap. May 25, 1736.

7 VII Isaac, bap. May 25, 1736.

VIII Mary, bap. April 25, 1742.

IX Eliza H.

NATHANIEL (James 2, Thomas 1.) md. Lois Hedges, Sept. 13, 1721.

5 I Jonathan, bap. June 18, 1723.

II Jane, bap. May 2, 1725.

III Lois, bap. July 9, 1727.

This family left East-Hampton in 1727 and located in Vermont.

ABRAHAM (John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) b. 1735, d. 1819, m. Hannah dau. of Joseph Foster, 1760.

6 I Abraham. m. Abigail Baker, rem. to Tompkins Co. N. Y. 1796.

8 II John, b. May 1767.

III Hannah, unmd.

IV Polly, unmd.

Also a number of others who died young.

- ISAAC (John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) bap. May 25, 1736, d. Feb. 16, 1808, m. Eunice Foster, sister of his brother Abraham's wife. She d. Aug. 4, 1809.
- 7 9 I Joseph, b. Dec. 6, 1767.
 II Isaac L.
 III David F., no children.
 IV Rachel, bap. Nov. 3, 1784, m. Hedges Parsons.
- JOHN (Abraham 6, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1,) b. May 1767, d. Jan. 13, 1831; m. 1st Esther dau. of Thomas Filer, 1792, who died July 24, 1824; 2d Betsey Hicks, who after his death married Capt. Henry Nickerson, and died July 26, 1874.
- 8 I Betsey, b. 1794, md. Jacob Hedges, she died Jan. 22, 1844.
 10 II John, b. May 29, 1797.
- JOSEPH (Isaac 7, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) b. Dec. 6, 1767, d. April 3, 1840; East-Hampton, N. Y. Md. 1st Mary Hedges, Dec. 24, 1799, who died May 14, 1820; 2d Hannah Hedges, Sept. 16, 1820.
- 9 11 I Joseph Hudson, b. June 23, 1800.
 II David Foster, b. May 9, 1803, d. Feb. 15, 1825. Killed while assisting in building his father's barn.
 12 III Charles, b. Dec. 29, 1805.
 IV Nathan Hedges, b. May 15, 1822; left East-Hampton in 1848.
 V Hannah Elizabeth b. May 13, 1829; m. Aug. 30, 1846; d. Nov. 10, 1849.
- JOHN (John 8, Abraham 6, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1,) b. May 29, 1797, d. Jan. 31, 1862; m. 1st Hannah dau. of Zachariah Hicks, June 20, 1819; she was a sister of his father's second wife; she died Aug. 2, 1826; 2d Margaret dau. of Judge Teunis Joraleman, May 23, 1827, who died July 16, 1882.
- 10 I Mary E. b. Oct. 22, 1820, m. J. Madison Huntting Aug. 12, 1846
 II Esther A. b. Nov. 20, 1822, d. Sept. 16, 1825.
 III Jane J. b. March 1, 1828, d. May 21, 1895, m. A. B. Davenport.
 IV John, b. Dec. 9, 1830, m. Harriet Church Nov. 1, 1865; moved to Hammondsport, N. Y.
 V Elizabeth S. b. Jan. 17, 1834, d. Dec. 15, 1837.
 VI Hannah, b. Feb. 24, 1837, d. Aug. 17, 1837.
 VII Margaret, b. Oct. 30, 1838, m. C. E. M. Edwards, of Plattsburgh, N. Y.
- 13 VIII Theodore D. b. March 24, 1841.
 IX Teunis J. b. July 20, 1844, d. Feb. 18, 1846.
- JOSEPH H. (Joseph 9, Isaac 7, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) b. June 23, 1800, d. Aug. 22, 1829; m. Mary A. Hopping. After the death of her husband she married Asa Miller.
- 11 14 I Joseph H., b. 1828.
- CHARLES (Joseph 9, Isaac 7, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) b. Dec. 29, 1805 d. July 9, 1878; m. Phebe Smith Lester, May 8, 1827. Removed from East-Hampton in 1855.
- 12 I Mariette Hedges, b. Aug. 14, 1828, unmd.
 15 II David Foster, b. July 23, 1835.
- THEODORE D. (John 10-8, Abraham 6, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) b. March 24, 1841; md. 1st Hannah dau. of Capt. Maltby Cartwright, 1861; 2d Mrs. Harriet F. Oxenham, Oct. 21, 1890.
- 13 I John Nichol, b. June 16, 1862, m. May K. Washburn, June 16, 1887; a physician at New London, Conn.
 II Nanie C. b. May 17, 1874, d. Nov. 9, 1875.

JOSEPH H. (Joseph H. 11, Joseph 9, Isaac 7, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1. b. March 19, 1828. d. April 17, 1890; m. Mary Theresa Strong, Nov. 12, 1856; East-Hampton, N. Y.

14 I Agnes, b. Oct. 13, 1857, d. March 2, 1869.

II J. Herbert, b. April 17, 1862, d. April 27, 1880.

DAVID F. (Charles 12, Joseph 9, Isaac 7, John 4, James 2, Thomas 1) b. July 23, 1835; m. 1st Amelia Graham Gunn, July 10, 1867; 2d Susan M. Isaacs, May 8, 1875. Now living in Philadelphia, Pa.

15 I Charles Alexander. b. June 13, 1868.

II John Gunn, b. Jan. 30, 1871, d. July 14, 1871.

III Howard Payne, b. Dec. 9, 1879.

THE FITHIAN FAMILY.

This genealogy of the Fithian family is taken, with little change, from Howell's History of Southampton.

WILLIAM 1, by tradition the first settler of East-Hampton, was a native of Wales, a soldier in Cromwell's army, present at the execution of Charles First, proscribed as a regicide, and obliged to flee his country on the restoration of Charles 2d. He came to Boston, then to Lynn, then to New Haven and to East-Hampton, where he lived and died.

WILLIAM 1 had w. Margaret, and d. 1678, and had ch. Martha 2 d. in 1678, Enoch 2 b. 1646, Sarah 2, Hannah 2, Samuel 2.

LIEUT. ENOCH 2 d. Feb. 20, 1726-7, had w. Marian Burnett, m. June 25, 1675; she was b. 1656 and d. April 1, 1717; they had ch. William 3, (d. before 1700) John 3, David 3, Aaron 3, Esther 3 bap. 1701, Sarah 3, Jonathan 3 of Philadelphia.

DAVID 3 had. ch. Eunice 4 bap. 1709, w. of — Howell, Phebe 4 bap. 1711, Sarah 4 bap. 1713, John 4 bap. 1715 and d. s. p.

AARON 3 b. 1684, d. May 1, 1750, m. Bethiah Gardiner Sept. 22, 1714, and had ch. Mary 4 w. — Talmage, Esther 4 bap. 1701, w. — Johnes David 4 b. 1728.

CAPT. DAVID 4 d. Sept. 1805, m. Esther Conkling, 1747, who d. Nov. 24, 1800, æ 71; they had ch. Esther 5, bap. 1748, David 5, Aaron 5, bap. 1752, Jonathan 5, bap. 1763 and d. young, Jonathan 5, bap. 1768, Elisha 5 b. 1774, and Lucretia 5.

AARON 5 d. Feb. 2, 1779 and had s. Enoch 6 bap. 1779.

ENOCH 6 had ch. Abraham 7, David 7 of N. York and dau. Eliza B. 7, b. 1808, d. 1892, w. of John N. Hedges.

ABRAHAM 7 b. 1813, had w. Elenora and ch. Isabella 8 b. 1842, w. of Stafford Tillinghast, Jerusha H. b. 1848, Ella G. 8 b. 1854 and Clara A. 8 b. 1859.

CAPT. JONATHAN 5 bap. 1768, had ch. Mary 6, bap. 1795, w. of Harvey Osborn; Elizabeth 6 bap. 1795, w. Alfred Pierson; Jerusha 6 w. Patrick Gould; Jonathan 6 b. 1796; Aaron 6.

JONATHAN 6 was teacher in Southampton, assisting in the Academy, and long time Justice and Supervisor of the town. He m. Abbie, d. of Thomas Sayre, b. 1801, and had ch. Elizabeth 7, w. of Rev. Samuel H. Jaggar; Harriet 7 w. Capt. David R. Drake; Louisa 7, b. 1830; Mary 7, b. 1832, 2d w. of Wm. R. Post, Esq.; Margaret 7 b. 1836. w. of Chas. N. Woolley, M. D., of Newburgh.

AARON 6 had w. Mary A. b. 1808, and ch. Mary A. 7, b. 1833; Jonathan 7, b. 1837; William 7, b. 1840; Jerusha 7, b. 1843.

ELISHA 5, b. 1774, d. March 7, 1816, m. Zilpah Miller, 1795, and had s. Samuel 6 of Southold.

SAMUEL 6 had s. William Y. 7, b. 1828.

WILLIAM Y. 7 m. Sept. 25, 1851, Sarah A. Brown, b. 1830, and ch. Herbert N. 8, b. 1854, and Annie H. 8 b. 1860.

SAMUEL 2 b. in E. H. rem. Cohanzie, Cumberland Co., N. J. abt. 1698, d. 1702, m. March 6, 1679, Priscilla, dau. of Thos. and Mary Barnes, of E. H. and had ch. Josiah 3, b. May 6, 1685; Samuel 3, b. April 17, 1688; and two or three other sons and one dau. probably eldest ch.

JOSIAH 3 d. April 3, 1741, m. Nov. 7. 1706, Sarah dau. of Ephraim Seeley; they had ch. Samuel 4, b. Oct. 12, 1715; Joseph 4, and it may be Lot 4 b. March 4, 1728, (but Lot 4 may be son of Samuel 2.)

SAMUEL 4 d. Nov. 2, 1777, m. Sept. 3, 1741, Phebe dau. of Ephraim Seeley, who d. March 12, 1764, they had ch. Hannah 5 b. Aug. 4, 1742, who m. Nathan Leake of Deerfield, and d. Nov. 8, 1842; Rachel 5 b. July 7, 1744, and m. Daniel Clarke of Hopewell, and d. Oct. 22, 1822; Amy 5 b. July 16, 1746, m. Joseph Moore of Deerfield, and d. Nov. 20, 1824; Joel 5 b. Sept. 29, 1748; Elizabeth 5 b. Dec. 13, 1750, m. Ephraim Seeley and d. Feb. 6, 1788; Mary 5 b. April 1, 1752, m. Joshua Brick of Brickborough, and d. Nov. 1793; Sarah 5 b. March 3, 1754, m. Thos. Brown of Hopewell, and d. Nov. 23, 1779; Ruth 5 b. May 25, 1756, m. David Bowen, and d. Dec. 3, 1846, and Seeley 5 b. Oct. 15, 1758.

JOEL 5 d. Nov. 9, 1821, m. 1st w. Sept. 3, 1771, Rachel, dau. of Jonathan and Anna Holmes, and had 1 ch.; m. 2d March 4, 1780, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Charles Beatty, and wid. of Rev. Philip V. Fithian, had ch. Josiah 6 of Bridgeton, N. J. b. Sept. 30, 1776, d. July 14, 1842, by 1st w. by 2d w. had Charles B. 6 b. Dec. 18, 1782, d. Nov. 21, 1858; Samuel 6 b. Feb. 26, 1785, d. Sept. 28, 1806; Phillip 6 b. Jan. 20, 1787, d. Jan. 16, 1868; Erskuries B. 6 b. Aug. 14, 1789, d. May 26, 1816, and Enoch 6 M. D. of Greenwich, N. J. b. May 10, 1792.

SEELEY 5 d. March 14, 1819, m. 1st w. Ruth dau. of John and Elizabeth Burgin, who d. Oct. 24, 1793; had 2d w. Esther dau. of Bartholomew and Margaret Hunt, who d. March 29, 1830, had ch. by 1st w. John Burgin 6 b. Oct. 1793, and by 2d w. Ruth 6 b. April 7, 1798; Reuben 6. b. Jan. 20, 1800; Joel 6 b. Oct. 20, 1802; Robert 6 b. Jan. 6, 1805, d. Sept. 27, 1871.

JOSEPH 4 d. Feb. 7, 1772, m. Hannah Vickers and had ch. Rev. Phillip Vickers 5, Amos 5, Enoch 5 who d. s. p., Thomas 5 who d. s. p., Phillip 5 and Jonathan 5.

REV. PHILLIP V. 5 d. s. p. Oct. 8, 1776, m. Elizabeth dau. of Rev. Chas. Beatty; he was a grad. of Princeton College, licensed to preach Dec. 6, 1774, and chaplain in the Revolutionary war.

AMOS 5 of Cedarville, N. J. had ch. Joseph M. D. 6 of Woodbury, N. J. b. 1795, and Joel 6 of Oxford, Ohio.

JOSEPH 6 M. D. m. Hetty G. Cattell and had one dau.

LOT 4, probably s. of Josiah 3, b. March 4, 1728, d. March 29, 1765, had w. Judith b. Feb. 14, 1728 and had ch. Glover 5 b. Sept. 20, 1753; Israel 5 b. Aug. 13, 1755, d. July 1807; Isaac 5 b. July 20, 1757, d. Jan. 16, 1834; Ellis 5 b. March 20, 1761, and Elizabeth 5 b. March 18, 1764.

GLOVER 5 d. May 9, 1809, had ch. Israel 6, of Illinois, who had family, David 6, Samuel 6, Rebecca 6, Benjamin 6, and Elizabeth 6.

DAVID 6 d. 1865, had s. Edwin 7 C. E. U. S. N.

BENJAMIN 6 m. Mary Judd and had ch. Freeman J. 7 of New-York, Isaac 7 of Buffalo and Maria 7.

THE GARDINER FAMILY.

Winthrop's Journal of Boston, under date of Nov. 28, 1635, recites: "Here arrived a small Norsey bark of twenty-five tons, sent by Lords Say, &c. with one Gardiner, expert engineer or work base, and provisions of all sorts, to begin a fort at the mouth of Connecticut. She came through many great tempests, yet, through the Lord's great providence her passengers, twelve men and two women and goods, all safe." This is an entry at the time, of the arrival of Lion Gardiner in Boston in a "Norsey bark," which is the short for "a North Sea Boat." Historically the record is valuable, to show the small size of vessels then navigating the ocean, compared with those of the present day. It clearly shows the designs of the Lords, engaged in founding the Colony of Connecticut, and it establishes the reputation of Lion Gardiner as an "expert engineer," and fixes the date of his coming this side of the Atlantic. With him came from Woerden, a town in Holland, his wife Mary, daughter of Derike Willemson, whose aunt "was the wife of Wonter Leonardson old burgomaster." With him she went to the fort at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and thence in 1639 to Gardiner's Island, where he established the first English settlement in the state of New-York, and thence in 1653 to East-Hampton.

Curtiss C. Gardiner, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri, has with great learning and deep research, compiled his discoveries regarding the life and career of Lion Gardiner, from whom he descended, and has gathered a full genealogy of the Gardiner family, which has been published. I compile this sketch of the family largely from his book, and make it the more brief because his record has rescued from oblivion interesting knowledge which was perishable. The character and career of Lion Gardiner as a large hearted, humane, devout, Christian puritan, patriot, warrior and statesman, seeing far in advance of his age, inspired with wider conceptions of the teachings of the Great Master, whose large benevolence, whose tender sympathy, whose chivalrous friendship, whose undaunted courage extorted the admiration and confidence of the savage, are forever inscribed on the enduring pages of history. It has adorned his memory with the garland of immortality.

"The greater proportion of the family traced in this volume, have moved in the middle walks of life. Generally they have been respected citizens. Great honors and large wealth have not been the common heritage. On the whole, the family possesses an honorable record of both character and achievement." Thus Curtiss C. Gardiner, Esq., modestly closes his book entitled "Lion Gardiner and his Descendants." He could in justice to the family claim nothing less, and might fairly have claimed more. The strong sense of justice, the chivalrous regard for honor, the wide, far-seeing view, the generous heart, the adventurous enterprise, the good practical judgment, the patriotic impulse, that characterized the founder of the family in his Island home, very largely were transmitted to his descendants. The voice of detraction has sometimes been aimed at the Col. Abraham Gardiner of Revolutionary days, who was commissioned and acted under orders from British authority, to take from the inhabitants of his own and an adjoining town, the oath of allegiance. But he acted in so serving, and they acted in so taking the oath, under a compulsion in law and morals, avoiding all contracts and all obligations. As a fact those taking the oath were most devoted patriots, and so deemed and so honored by their fellow countrymen thereafter. I find no reason to believe Col. Gardiner less patriotic than they were, or less so than his own son Na-

thaniel, the surgeon of the Revolution. The world has condemned Eastern Long Island unjustly, for yielding to compulsion. When the condemning world has suffered, as our forefathers suffered, and exhibited a loftier patriotism, or more devoted love of country, we will credit the world as it would then merit. Unintentionally, in vindicating the good name of Col. Gardiner, I have stated the ground on which, to impartial minds, his cotemporaries of right should be exonerated. The memories of my boyhood and the associations of my manhood plead for mention of an old and time honored friend. Samuel B. Gardiner, dec'd, was a schoolmate in Clinton Academy. As a boy I knew him—high souled, sympathetic, social, generous, friendly, by far the most effective declaimer of all his cotemporaries. With majestic presence, with swelling volume of voice, with impressive emphasis, with harmonious action, with graceful attitude, he recited selections from the great masters of poetry and eloquence, of ancient and modern times. His declamation was at once the admiration and despair of his schoolmates. In manhood he developed more decidedly the noble qualities promised in his youth. He was the trusted adviser of his townsmen; honored with official position whenever he would consent to accept it; twice elected to represent Suffolk County in the Assembly of the Empire State. Inheriting the activities of his father, and the nobility of nature that signalized his mother, he was one of nature's noblemen. Friend of my youth and maturer years: I can not withhold this poor tribute to thy name and memory.

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, March 4th, 1897.

H. P. HEDGES.

LION 1 b. 1599, in England, d. in E. H. 1663; first proprietor of Gardiner's Island, had w. Mary Willemson and ch. David 2 b. 29 April 1636, Mary 2 b. 30 Aug. 1638; Elizabeth 2 b. 14 Sept. 1641. It has been claimed that David 2 was the first child of English parents born in the Colony of Connecticut, and that Elizabeth 2 was the first child of English parents born in the Colony of New-York.

DAVID 2 b. 29 April, 1636, d. at Hartford, Ct. 10 July 1689, was the 2d proprietor of the Island, excepting that his mother took it from his father, and at her death in 1665, devised the same to her son David, who had w. Mary Leringham widow, of the "Parish of St. Margaret, in the city of Westminster, England." They had ch. John 3 b. 19 April, 1661, David 3, Lion 3, Elizabeth 3.

JOHN 3 b. 19 April, 1661, d. at Groton, Ct., June 2. 1738, buried at New London, Ct., was third Proprietor, had four wives: 1st Mary dau. of Samuel King of Southold, b. 1670, d. July 1707, æ 37; 2d w. Sarah Coit, dau. of John Chandler and wid. of Wm. Coit, who was b. 19 Nov. 1696, and d. 3 July, 1711; 3d w. was Elizabeth Allyn, b. Dec. 1, 1669, dau. of John Allyn, of Hartford, Ct. and wid. of Alexander Allyn, of Windsor, Ct. who d. on Gardiner's Island. He m. 4th w. Oct. 4, 1733, Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen Hedges, and wid. of Daniel Osborn, who d. May 19, 1747, æ 64; ch. by 1st w. Mary, David 4 b. Jan. 3, 1691; John 4 b. 1693, grad. at Yale 1711; Samuel 4 b. 1695; Joseph 4 b. April 22, 1697; Hannah 4 b. Dec. 11, 1699; Mary 4 b. Sept. 1, 1702; Elizabeth 4 w. of Thos. Greene. Ch. by 2d w. Sarah, Jonathan 4 b. 1709; Sarah 4 b. 1710, w. of Charles Treat. There were no ch. by 3d and 4th wives.

DAVID 4, s. of John 3, b. Jan. 3, 1691, d. July 4, 1751, buried on Gardiner's Island, 4th proprietor, had 1st wife Rachel, dau. of Abraham and Joana (Hedges) Schellenger, she d. Dec. 16, 1744; had 2d w. Mehet-

abel Burrows, widow, of Saybrook, Ct.; ch. of 1st w. John 5 b. June 9, 1714; Mary 5 b. Feb. 13, 1716-7; David 5 b. June 3, 1718; Abraham 5 b. Feb. 19, 1721-22; Abigail 5 b. May 1, 1724; Hannah 5 b. Dec. 30, 1730.

JOHN 5 b. June 9, 1714, d. May 19, 1764, 5th Proprietor, m. 1st Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth (Chatfield) Mulford, b. Aug. 22, 1714, d. Oct. 21, 1754, m. 2d Deborah Avery, dau. of Saml. and Deborah Lathrop, of Norwich, Ct. and wid. of Rev. Ephraim Avery, of Pomfret, Ct.; she m. 3d husband June 3, 1767, Gen. Israel Putnam, was his 2d wife; she d. 15 Oct. 1777: ch. of John 5 and Elizabeth, David 6 b. Oct. 8, 1738; Mary 6 b. July 19, 1740; John 6 b. June 6, 1745, d. April 22, 1747; John 6 b. May 19, 1747, who settled at Eaton's Neck; Elizabeth 6 b. June 24, 1749; Jerusha 6 b. Sept. 10, 1751, m. Lewis Osborn; ch. of John 5 and w. Deborah, Hannah 6 b. Dec. 31, 1757, m. Saml. Williams of Brooklyn, Ct. and d. s. p.; Septimus 6 b. Dec. 28, 1759 and d. s. p. June 1, 1777.

DAVID 6 b. Oct. 8, 1378, d. Sept. 8, 1774, 6th Proprietor, grad. of Yale, m. Jerusha dau. of Rev. Samuel Buel, b. Nov. 5, 1749, d. Feb. 24, 1782, they had ch. John Lyon 7 b. Nov. 8, 1770 and David 7 b. Feb. 29, 1772; Jerusha, wid. of David 7 m. 2d Isaac Conkling, and they had son Isaac 7.

JOHN LYON 7 b. Nov. 8, 1770, d. Nov. 22, 1816, 7th Proprietor, grad. of Nassau Hall, m. March 4, 1803, Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah D. Griswold, of Lyme, Ct., she d. Feb. 10, 1863, they had ch. David J. 8 b. Aug. 16, 1804, grad. at Yale 1824; Sarah Diodate 8 b. Nov. 1, 1807; Mary Brainard 8 b. Dec. 4, 1809, d. s. p. Feb. 22, 1833; John Griswold 8 b. Sept. 9, 1812, d. s. p. June 7, 1861; Samuel Buell 8 b. April 6, 1815, d. Jan. 5, 1882.

DAVID JOHNSON 8 b. Aug. 16, 1804, d. s. p. Dec. 18, 1829, was the 8th Proprietor.

JOHN GRISWOLD 8 b. Sept. 9, 1812, d. s. p. June 7, 1861, was the 9th Proprietor.

SAMUEL BUEL 8 b. April 6, 1815, d. Jan. 5, 1882, was the 10th Proprietor; he m. Mary G. dau. of Jonathan Thompson of N. Y. who d. Aug. 5, 1887; they had ch. Mary Thompson 9 who m. Wm. R. Sands of N. Y.; David Johnson 9 who became the 11th Proprietor; John Lyon 9 who became by purchase the 12th Proprietor and now owner of Gardiner's Island; Sarah Griswold 9 who m. John A. Tyler and left ch.; and Jonathan Thompson 9.

JOHN LYON 9 m. Coralie L. Jones of N. Y.; they have ch. Coralie Livingston 10, Adele Griswold 10, Lyon 10, John 10, Winthrop 10.

MARY 2 dau. of Lyon 1 b. Aug. 30, 1638, m. Jeremiah Conkling, of East Hampton, who d. March 14, 1712-13, æ 78; she d. June 15, 1727, æ 89; they had ch. Jeremiah 3 who was drowned Feb. 24, 1719-20; Cornelius 3 who d. Oct. 30, 1748, æ 84; Mary 3 m. Thomas Mulford, she d. June 15, 1743, æ 85; David 3, Lewis 3 and Ananias 3.

ELIZABETH 2 dau. of Lyon 1 b. Sept. 14, 1641, m. Arthur Howell and d. Feb. 1657, leaving infant dau. Elizabeth 3, who m. 1674, James Loper and they had ch.

ELIZABETH 3 dau. of David 2 m. James Parshall of Southold, and they had ch. Israel 4 who m. Bethiah —, David 4 who m. Mary dau. of David 3 of Southold.

DAVID 3 s. of David 2 m. Martha, dau. of Capt. Thomas Youngs, of Southold; he d. May 1, 1733; they had ch. David 4 d. March 2, 1748, æ 43; Mary Parshal 4 w. of David Parshall; Bethiah 4 w. of Samuel Wells, Patience 4.

LYON 3 s. of David 2 had w. (name not given) who d. Sept. 20, 1733, æ about 65. He was accidentally shot Sept. 23, 1723, near Three Mile

Harbor, by Samuel Bennett, while hunting deer. They had ch. Lyon 4 b. 1688, d. 1781, æ 93; Giles 4 d. s. p.; Mary 4 d. May 14, 1714, æ 20, of measles; a child 4 d. 1700-1 abt. 2 days old.

JOHN 4 s. of John 3 b. 1693, grad. at Yale 1711, m. May 6, 1716, Sarah, dau. of Gov. Saltonstall, and resided as a merchant in New London, and d. Jan. 15, 1724-5, and had ch. Elizabeth 5 m. John Allen of Enfield, Ct.; Jerusha 5, and another dau. and s. both of whom d. y.

SAMUEL 4 son of John 3 b. 1695, d. May 21, 1729, m. Elizabeth Coit, dau. of John and Mehetabel Coit, of New London, b. March 22, 1704, d. Oct. 1, 1725; Samuel 4 is called Capt.; they had ch. Elizabeth W. 5, w. of David Gardiner 5, s. of David 4, fourth Proprietor, and Samuel 5 merchant in New London, with his cousin David 5, d. March 10, 1776, æ 53, had w. Abigail dau. of David Gardiner 4th Proprietor, and they had several ch. one Samuel 6 b. Oct. 10, 1758 d. s. p. Feb. 1, 1787.

JOSEPH 4 s. of John 3 b. April 22, 1697, d. May 15, 1752, æ 55; he m. Sarah Grant of Windsor, Ct. b. Jan. 8, 1699-1700 and d. Sept. 17, 1754; he settled in Groton, Ct.; they had ch. Mary 5 b. Aug. 30, 1730, m. May 18, 1749, Joseph Gallup of Stonington, Ct., he d. Feb. 18, 1778, æ 55, she d. July 12, 1802; they had ch. Joseph 6, Sarah 6, Joseph 6, Mary 6, John 6, Lucretia 6, Phebe 6, Gardiner 6, Jonathan 6, Esther 6, Gurden 6. John 5 b. 25 Sept. 1732; Joseph 5 d. Aug. 31, 1732, an infant, Jonathan 5, Sarah 5 d. Feb. 1739, æ 24 days, William 5 b. 5 Sept., 1741.

HANNAH 4 b. Dec. 11, 1699, dau of John 3, d. Jan. 5. 1738-9, in Worcester, Mass. m. John Chandler, b. Oct. 18, 1693, of Worcester, Mass; they were m. Oct. 23, 1716, by John Mulford, Esquire, and had ch. Mary 5, b. Sept. 9, 1717, m. Feb. 7, 1736-7 Benjamin Green, of Boston, Mass. and had ch. Benjamin 6, Hannah 6, John 6, Mary 6, Lucretia 6, Sarah 6 and Gardiner 6, who was b. Sept. 23, 1753, and m. 1st Nancy Reading, 2d Elizabeth Hubbard, 3d Elizabeth C. Copley, dau. of John Singleton Copley, the artist, and sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst, of England.

ESTHER 5 b. May 23, 1719.

JOHN 5 b. Feb. 26, 1720-1, m. 1st March 4, 1740-1, Dorothy Payne, of Worcester, Mass.; he m. 2d June 11, 1746, Mary Church, of Bristol, R. I; his dau. Lucretia 6 by 2d w. b. June 9, 1765, m. Rev. Aaron Bancroft, b. Nov. 10, 1755, of Worcester, Mass. and their dau. Eliza 7 m. John Davis of Worcester, Mass., Gov. of Mass., &c. and their son George 8 b. Oct. 3d, 1800, historian of the United States.

GARDINER 5 b. Sept. 18, 1723; Sarah 5 b. Jan. 11 1725-6, Hannnah 5 b. Feb. 21, 1727-8; Lucretia 5 b. July 18, 1730; Katharine 5 b. March 28, 1735; Elizabeth 5 b. Jan. 5. 1732.

MARY 4 dau. of John 3, b. Sept. 1, 1702, m. June 28, 1720, Dr. Ebenezer Gray, b. Oct. 31, 1697, of Boston, Mass. They settled in Lebanon. Ct.; she d. July 27, 1726, and they had ch. Samuel 5, John 5, and Mary 5.

ELIZABETH 4, dau. of John 3, m. Thos. Green of Boston, and they had one ch. Mary 5 b. May 1, 1734, who m. Daniel Hubbard, of New London, and their dau. Elizabeth 6 m. Nov. 25, 1786, Gardiner Green, b. Sept. 23, 1753, for his 2d w.

JONATHAN 4 son of John 3 and Sarah his w. b. 1709, d. 1753, m. Mary, only dau. of Rev. Eliphalet Adams, b. March 5, 1713-14, he settled in New London, practiced medicine, and left only child John Gardiner 5, b. Oct. 7, 1734, m. Jan. 5, 1766, Sarah dau. of Edward and Sarah Palms, settled in New London, and d. there March 1, 1776; his wid. d. April 6, 1830; they had ch. Sarah 6 b. March 10, 1767, m. Dec. 10, 1783, Jeremiah G. Brainard, and they had several ch. one of them John G. C. Brainard, b. Oct. 21, 1796, d. s. p. Oct. 26, 1828, called Connecticut's poet; Lucretia 6 d. s. p. March 15, 1842; Mary G. 6 d. s. p. Dec. 31, 1858.

SARAH 4 dau. of John 3 and Sarah his w. m. Oct. 12, 1727, Chas. Treat and they had ch. Sarah 5 b. Feb. 24, 1728-9; Dorothy 5 b. April 15, 1731; Jonathan 5 b. Nov. 12, 1732; Abigail 5 b. Nov. 25, 1739; Rachel 5 b. Sept. 25, 1743.

MARY 5, dau. of David 4 and Rachel his w. b. Feb. 13, 1716-17, m. Samuel, son of Rev. Nathl. Hunting, of E. Hampton: he was a merchant in Southampton; she d. s. p. May 28, 1745.

DAVID 5, s. of David 4 and Rachel his w. b. June 3, 1718, d. Jan. 17, 1779, m. Elizabeth, only dau. of Samuel Gardiner of E. Hampton; she d. Oct. 13, 1772; both buried at New London, Ct.; David grad. at Yale, 1736; they had ch. David 6 b. 1742, d. s. p.; Mary 6 b. 1744, m. Dr. Thos. Coit, of New London, Ct., for his 2d w., they had 9 chil.; Elizabeth 6 m. — Ledyard, of Groton, Ct.; Lucretia 6 d. s. p.

ABRAHAM 5, s. of David 4 and Rachel, 4th Proprietor, was b. Feb. 19, 1721-2, m. June 12, 1745, Mary, dau. of Nathl. and Phebe Smith, descendant of Richard of Smithtown; he was Col. before the Revolution, and so called, and a zealous supporter of the measures of the Continental Congress; they had ch. Mary 6 b. Oct. 6, 1746; Rachel 6 b. Jan. 22, 1750-1 m. 1st Major David Mulford, s. of Col. David Mulford of E. H. who d. Jan. 8, 1799; they had ch. David 7, Richard 7, Henry 7, and — 7 w. of Col. Samuel Miller: Phebe 6 b. Jan. 5, 1756, d. s. p. Sept. 18, 1775; Nathaniel 6 b. Jan. 11, 1759, d. March 25, 1804; he was surgeon in the Revolution, &c. m. Elizabeth Dering of Shelter Island, who d. March 18, 1801, æ 40; they had ch. Maria S. 7 b. 1784, d. Nov. 9, 1804; Robert Smith 7 b. Sept. 10, 1786, grad at Yale 1807, d. s. p. Jan. 19, 1824; Elizabeth Packer 6 b. June 4, 1788, m. Reuben Bromley of N. Y., he d. Aug. 3, 1860, æ 81, she d. Aug. 7, 1863, æ 75, both d. s. p.; Abraham 6 b. 25th Jan. 1763.

ABIGAIL 5, dau. David 4, 4th Proprietor, b. May 1, 1724, m. her cousin Samuel 5 s. of Samuel 4.

HANNAH 5, dau. of David 4, 4th Proprietor, b. Dec. 30, 1730, m. May 21, 1748, Dr. Joshua Lathrop, of Norwich, Ct., she d. s. p. July 24, 1750.

MARY 6 b. July 19, 1740, dau. of John 5, 5th Proprietor, m. 1st Rev. Elijah Blague. and 2d, Dec. 1, 1762, Rev. Stephen Johnson, of Lyme, Ct. for his 2d w. and they had ch. one s. and one dau. she d. Dec. 10, 1772

DAVID 7 b. Feb. 29, 1772, s. of David 6, grad. of Nassau Hall, 6th Proprietor, m. 1st July 7, 1796, Julia dau. of James Havens, of Shelter Island, b. May 30, 1771, d. July 3, 1806, he d. April 6, 1815; he m. 2d. 1808, Lydia Dann, b. Feb. 12, 1785, of Stamford, Ct; she m. 2d Charles W. VanRanst, and d. Dec. 14, 1886, æ 101 yrs. 2 mos. 2 dys: David 7 and 1st w. Julia had ch. Charles 8 b. May 7, 1797, rem. to Chester, Ohio. and m. Aug. 29, 1821, Lucy, dau. of Levi Stedman, of Stedman's Mills, Ohio; they had ch. all of whom d. in infancy; he d. at Chester, Ohio, March 12, 1827; David 8 b. Jan. 1, 1799; John Lyon 8 b. June 27, 1801. d. s. p. Sept. 3, 1824.

DAVID 8 s. of David 7 and Julia his w. b. Jan. 1, 1799, m. Feb. 20, 1820 Marietta, dau. of Abel Huntington, M. D. of E. H. b. Oct. 9, 1800; he was an M. D. and employed in the Custom House in N. Y. 26 years, and early in life a teacher in Clinton Academy; always scholarly and studious; he d. Feb. 25, 1880; his wid d. Feb. 1, 1882; both buried at Bridge-Hampton; they had ch. Frances Lee 9 b. May 30, 1821, m. Oct. 15, 1856, Rev. Carlton P. Maples, who d. Jan. 19, 1879, his wid. d. s. p. March 21, 1890; John Lyon 9 b. May 6, 1823, m. 1st July 19, 1848, Mary E. Osborne, b. Oct. 8, 1825, she d. May 11, 1865, he m. 2d Nov. 12, 1867, Mary E. Jackson, b. March 19, 1847; practising physician now residing at Bridge-Hampton; Charles Huntington 9 b. June 10, 1826, m. Sept. 26, 1865, An-

na E. dau. of John Lennon, of Cairo, N. Y. b. Oct. 30, 1834; he is an Episcopal clergyman and Rector of St. Luke's church at East-Hampton, but resides in B. Hampton; they had son David 10 b. March 11, 1869, d. Oct. 10, 1869.

JOHN 6 b. May 19, 1747, of Eaton's Neck, m. 1st Sept. 9, 1771, Joana Conkling, b. Dec. 8, 1745, she d. Sept. 30, 1809; he m. 2d Rachel, dau. of Col. Abraham Gardiner 5 and wid. of Major David Mulford; she d. Feb. 25, 1811; he m. 3d Hannah (— Havens) wid. who d. May 26, 1813, æ 51; he d. May 29, 1813 æ 66; in 1792 he purchased Eaton's Neck, had ch. by 1st w. only Matthew 7 b. March 27, 1772, Jonathan 7 b. Aug. 13, 1773, Elizabeth 7 b. July 18, 1775; John H. 7 b. Sept. 7, 1777, m. Dec. 12, 1804, Abigail Skidmore, b. May 23, 1781, she d. March 2, 1861, he d. June 9, 1854, he was farmer and later light house keeper of Eaton's Neck and had ch. Joana C. 8 b. Jan. 3, 1806, Mary A. 8 b. Aug. 8, 1807, Benjamin T. 8 b. Feb. 1, 1810; Sarah A. 8 b. Jan. 19, 1816; Caroline P. 8 b. May 17, 1813; Jeanette 8 b. May 1, 1818; Phebe 7 b. June 8, 1779; Mary 7 b. June 6, 1784, d. Feb. 16, 1860, m. 1st Gordon King; m. 2d Henry C. Mather; Jerusha 7 b. May 3, 1786, m. Azel Lewis; Phebe 7 b. July 10, 1789, d. Oct. 20, 1780; Abigail 7 b. May 18, 1782, d. July 13, 1793, m. Feb. 6, 1817, Henry C. Mather b. July 2, 1791, of Brookhaven; she d. Aug. 1, 1830; they had ch. Henry 8, b. Aug. 1, 1818; Mary 8, b. April 18, 1821; Joanna 8, b. Jan. 27, 1823; John G. 8, b. Nov. 29, 1824; Phebe 8, b. April 18, 1830; Henry C. Mather m. 2d Jan. 1, 1831, Mary, sister of his 1st w. and wid. of Gordon King.

MATTHEW 7, of Eaton's Neck, b. March 27, 1772, m. March 12, 1796, Phebe Bunce; he d. Aug. 3, 1831; she d. May 9, 1838; they had ch. Orlando Hallam 8, b. Nov. 20, 1798, d. April 11, 1876, m. Nov. 7, 1822, Hannah Bryant, had ch. Edmund Bryant 9 b. Aug. 27, 1823; Louisa Augusta 9 b. Sept. 1, 1825, m. Jacob P. Carl for his 2d w.; Joel Bunce 8 b. July 10, 1800, m. April 27, 1820, Frances E. dau. of Alexander Smith; he d. Feb. 1, 1849; they had ch. Geo. A. 9, Cornelia E. 9, Alexander S. 9, Charles 9, Francis 9 and John M. 9. Mathew Hariman 8 b. May 9, 1802, m. March 7, 1825, Martha A. Lewis; he d. Sept. 17, 1840; ch. Julia 9, Martha A. 9 m. James Smith, of N. Y.; Abigail Conkling 8 b. Sept. 4, 1804, m. Jan. 30, 1828, Solomon C. Lewis; she d. Dec. 1, 1883; they had ch. Egbert G. 9, Gloriana C. 9, Mary J. 9. David Mulford 8 b. Nov. 25, 1805, d. unm. May 27, 1827; Ebenezer Bryant 8 b. Oct. 19, 1807, d. unm. April 26, 1842; Jane Hicks 8 b. June 10, 1809, m. Jan. 19, 1831, Joel S. Bryant; she d. Dec. 19, 1840; they had ch. Ebenezer 9. David G. 9. Jerusha Amanda 8 b. April 27, 1811, d. unm. Feb. 3, 1829; Martha A. 8, b. Nov. 2, 1812, d. unm. Feb. 3, 1830; Mary E. 8 b. Jan. 12, 1814, d. unm. Nov. 23, 1835; Phebe C. 8 b. Feb. 13, 1816, m. Edward H. Brush; John L. 8 b. May 13, 1817, m. Adelia Whitmore; Nancy S. 8 b. Dec. 2, 1819, m. Platt Lewis; Sarah F. 8 b. May 1, 1820, d. unm. March 7, 1839.

JONATHAN 7 of Eaton's Neck, b. Aug. 13, 1773, d. March 7, 1833, grad. at Yale 1795, had. w. 1st Sally dau. of John and Phebe Gelston, who d. Sept. 10, 1803; he m. 2d May 1, 1813, Fanny (Rysam) Peck, wid. of Dr. Peck, she d. April 12, 1849, æ 57; he had ch. by 1st w. Albert Gelston 8, b. Aug. 6, 1803, d. unm. Dec. 22, 1842, and by 2d w. had ch. Eliza Grace 8 b. Oct. 13, 1815, m. July 12, 1834, Chas. H. Jones of Cold Spring; they had 4 ch; she d. Sept. 27, 1871; Fanny Peck 8 b. Sept. 9, 1817, m. John D. Shelton, of Jamaica, he d. Dec. 10, 1862, they had 5 ch; Geo. Conklin 8 b. June 21, 1819, m. Jan. 5, 1843, Mary C. Bryant, she d. May 21, 1888, æ 65 y. 1 m. 20 d., had one ch; Fanny Rysam 9 who m. Henry Rrush; Wm. Grace 8 b. March 29, 1821, m. Aug. 30, 1846, Mary Scudder who d. Feb. 13, 1885, æ 59 y. 10 m. 8 ds., ch. Nannie V. N. 9 m. Joseph H.

Raymond, M. D. of Brooklyn, they had one dau. Nannie G. 10 b. Oct. 8, 1876; Mary E. 9 m. June 20, 1872, James B. Bach, of Brooklyn, ch. Mary G. 10 b. Jan. 26, 1874, James B. 10 b. Nov. 17, 1879. Louise C. 10 m. D. Willis James, of Brooklyn; Nancy R. 8 b. March 6, 1823, m. Sept. 6, 1842, John J. VanNostrand and reside in Brooklyn, ch. John 9 m, Louise Leonard of Brooklyn, he d. leaving wid. and son John J. VanNostrand 10; Sarah M. 9 m. George H. Marvin, M. D. of Brooklyn, have 3 ch; Gardiner 9 m. Anna B. Stanton, have 2 ch., reside at Newburg, N. Y.; Sally Gelston 8 b. Jan. 9, 1827.

ELIZABETH 7 dau. of John 6 of Eaton's Neck, b. July 18, 1775, m. March 23, 1800, Saml. Fleet, b. Aug. 12, 1768, of L. I., she d. Sept. 3, 1813, he d. Nov. 22, 1823, ch. Jonathan Gardiner 8 b. May 7, 1801, m. March 5, 1831, Lydia Seaman, he d. March 15, 1887, was resident of N. Y. city, ch. Sarah Cornelia 9 b. Jan. 17, 1832, m. June 1, 1852, John W. Underhill, ch. Gardiner F. 10 b. March 22, 1854, Tracy 10 b. Nov. 26, 1855, Harriet S. 10 b. Jan. 26, 1861, Stanton W. 10 b. May 5, 1863; Harriet Rebecca 9 b. Nov. 4, 1833, m. June 23, 1855, Edward Strong of N. Y.: Maria Bonney 9 b. Aug. 8, 1836, m. Oct. 19, 1859, Edward M. Banks of N. Y. who d. June 30, 1868; they had ch. Lydia S. 10 b. Aug. 13, 1860, Emily E. 10 b. Dec. 10, 1862, Theodore H. 10 b. Dec. 23, 1866, Jane Louise 9 b. June 27, 1838, m. April 8, 1858, David B. Keeler of New York, ch. Annie Haven 10 b. Aug. 29, 1861, Edward Banks 10 b. Feb. 7, 1866, Elizabeth C. 10 b. Oct. 10, 1871. William Harriman 8 b. Dec. 27, 1804, d. May 5, 1854, Joanna Maria 8 b. Nov. 6, 1809, d. Aug. 25, 1813.

ABRAHAM 6 s. of Col. Abraham 5 b. Jan. 25, 1763, m. May 31, 1781 Phebe Dayton and d. Oct. 12, 1796; called Capt. Abraham; they had ch. Abraham 7 b. April 6, 1782, David 7 b. May 2, 1784, Mary 7 b. Nov. 3, 1786 Samuel Smith 7 b. May 5, 1789. Nathaniel 7 b. Feb. 23, 1792, m. Elizabeth Stensin, he d. Sept. 8, 1856, æ 64, she d. June 14, 1842, æ 49: he was merchant in N. Y. had ch. John Bray 8 b. Sept. 9, 1821, grad. at Yale 1840, d. Sept. 11, 1881; Wm. Henry 8 b. Dec. 28, 1822, grad. at N. Y. University, M. D. in Brooklyn, d. Jan. 7, 1879, Mary Frances 8, Elizabeth 8, Harriet H. 8, Mary Frances 8.

ABRAHAM 7 s. of Capt. Abraham 6 b. April 6, 1782, m. Oct. 25, 1809, Abby b. July 11, 1786, dau. of Elisha Lee, of Lyme, Ct., was farmer in E. Hampton, rem. in 1820 to what is now called New Hartford, Oneida Co. N. Y., he d. there Feb. 27, 1827, his wid. d. there March 23, 1877, they had ch. James L. 8 b. Dec. 5, 1810, Samuel S. 8 b. Nov. 10, 1812, m. Nov. 1, 1837, Elizabeth Nicoll of Shelter Island and d. in New Hartford, N. Y. March 21, 1873, leaving a wid. and 3 sons and 3 daus; Mary F. 8 b. Dec. 23, 1814, m. Nov. 1, 1833, R. Hazard of New Hartford, and they have 2 daus; Gertrude M. 8 b. June 25, 1817, m. March 15, 1870, J. A. Sherrill of New Hartford, she d. Oct. 16, 1878; Harriet L. 8 b. Dec. 10, 1819, d. Feb. 17, 1841. Abraham S. 8 b. Nov. 15, 1822, d. æ 11 weeks, Juliette L. 8 b. Oct. 8, 1824.

DAVID 7 s. of Capt. Abraham 6 b. May 2, 1784, grad. at Yale 1804, lawyer, m. 1816 Julianna dau. of Michael McLachlan of N. Y. he was State Senator and author of the "Chronicles of East-Hampton," and d. by the explosion of a gun on the U. S. steam Frigate Princeton, on the Potomac, Feb. 28, 1844; his wid. d. Oct. 4, 1864, on Staten Island; her will contested is reported in 35 N. Y. R. p. 559; they had ch. David Lyon 8 m. Sarah dau. of David Thompson of N. Y. and have 3 ch.; Alexander 8 d. unm. 1851; Juliana 8 m. June 26, 1844, John Tyler, President of the U. S., his 2d w., he d. Jan. 18, 1862, in Richmond, Va., she d. July 10, 1889, in Richmond, Va.; they had ch. David G. 9, John A. 9, Julia 9, Lach-

lan 9, Lyon G. 9, Robert Fitz Walter 9, Pearl 9; Margaret 8 m. John H. Beekman of N. Y. and d. leaving an infant s. Harry 9.

MARY SMITH 7 dau. of Capt. Abraham 6 b. Nov. 3, 1786, m. Sept. 27, 1811. Phillip Gilbert Van Wyck, of Sing Sing, N. Y. she d. July 30, 1858, he d. Aug. 1, 1870; they had ch. Joanna 8, Catherine 8, Phillip Courtland 8, Eliza 8, Gardiner 8, Ann VanRensaeller 8, Pierre Courtland 8, David 8, of whom Catherine, Eliza and Ann only left descendants.

SAMUEL SMITH 7 s. of Capt. Abraham 6 b. May 5, 1789, d. at Shelter Island March 21, 1859, he m. 1st Mary Catherine dau. of Ezra L'Hommedieu of Shelter Island, she d. Jan. 28, 1838, æ 51; he m. 2d Feb. 28, 1844, Susan Mott, wid. of N. Y.; he was lawyer and one of the secretaries of the N. Y. State Constitutional Convention of 1821; he had ch. by 1st w. only, Mary L'Hommedieu 8 b. Sept. 2, 1824, Phebe 8 b. Aug. 13, 1826, both of whom became the 1st and 2d wives of Prof. Eben N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., who left by them descendants; Francis Eliza 8 b. Aug. 31, 1832, m. 1857 George Martin Lane, of Cambridge, Mass. he d. 1876, they had ch. Gardiner M. 9 b. 1858, Louisa Greenough 9 b. 1860, m. 1880 Bayard VanRensaellaer, Katherine Ward 9 b. 1862.

WILLIAM 5 s. of Joseph 4 b. Sept. 5, 1741, m. April 6, 1761, Esther dau. of Daniel and Esther Dennison, of Stonington, Ct. where he then lived and about 1793 rem. to Chenango Forks, N. Y. and d. there March 31, 1800; he had 9 chil. all of whom left descendants, one of them Daniel Dennison 6 had s. Lyman 7 who had s. Curtiss C. 8 b. in Eaton, N. Y. Dec. 1st, 1822, who is the Author of the book entitled "Lyon Gardiner and his Descendants," to whose industry, ability and research I am indebted for the main facts of this genealogy.

DAVID 2, 2d Proprietor, had s. David 3 who resided in Southold, who had s. David 4, who had s. John 5 M. D. of Southold who had s. James 6, who had sons Capt. Harry 7, Augustus 7, William 7 and Polly 7 w. of Benjamin F. Rogers; Capt. Harry 7 of Quogue had s. Henry, now living there, who has w. and ch.

LYON 3, who was shot hunting deer, as before stated, had s. Lyon 4, b. 1688, d. 1781, æ 93, who m. Hannah dau. of John and Puah Merry, of E. Hampton, had s. John 5 b. 1722, d. 1780, æ 59, who had s. John 6 b. 1750, d. at Moriches July 30, 1799, æ 48, had w. Esther dau. of Abraham and Esther Hedges and wid. of Aaron Fithian, and they had ch. John David 7 b. Jan. 2, 1781; Abraham Hedges 7 b. Dec. 20, 1783; Aaron Fithian 7 b. 1786, m. Martha dau. of Lathrop and Abigail Pope, of Northumberland, N. Y. he was M. D. and settled at Keyville, Essex Co., N. Y. and had ch. Lathrop Pope 8, Wm. Livingston 8, Thomas Jefferson, M. D. 8 and dau. d. young. Esther 7 b. 1790 m. Steven Hedges, of Hillsdale, N. Y. and they have ch. Steven 8, William 8, George 8 and Nathan 8.

REV. JOHN DAVID 7 b. Jan. 2, 1781, m. 1st Frances dau. of Abraham Mulford of E. H. Feb. 18, 1800, she d. March 23d, 1814; he m. 2d Nov. 20, 1814, Mary dau. of Saml. L'Hommedieu and wid. of Nathan Cook; he was educated at Clinton Academy, grad. at Yale 1804, pastor of Presb. church in Sag-Harbor from Oct. 2, 1812 to June 5, 1832, and d. there Sept. 13, 1849, and his wid. d. Nov. 16, 1860; by 1st w. he had ch Charles Fox 8 b. Dec. 10, 1801, m. Sept. 23, 1823, Eliza A. Corey; he was a merchant, d. Jan. 12, 1840; they had ch. Charles Adrian 9 b. July 21, 1824, m. May 25, 1846, Caroline Cooper, had dau. Nettie M. 10 w. of Edgar Wade, s. Wm. C. 10 b. Aug. 29, 1852; Nancy Maria 9 b. July 14, 1827, d. March 9, 1845; James Madison 9, he had w. and they had s. Chas. F. 10 M. D. at Crested Butte, Col. Fanny Mulford 9 b. Sept. 15, 1831, d. unm. Oct. 18, 1856; Henry Havens 9 b. Aug. 1835, resides in California

and left ch. Caroline E. 9 b. Nov. 11, 1837, m. July 6, 1859, Oscar F. Stanton b. July 18, 1834, Admiral in the U. S. Navy, and they have ch. Fanny Gardiner 10 b. Oct. 18, 1867; Elizabeth 10 b. Sept. 3, 1875; Caroline H. 8 b. July 24, 1805, m. March 1, 1832, Capt. Nathan H. Cook and they have ch. James Madison 8 b. Feb. 17, 1810, d. unm. April 3, 1836, ch. by 2d w. Saml. L'H. 8 b. 3 Sept. 1815, d. Sept. 25, 1815, Saml. L'H. 8 b. Aug. 30, 1816, m. Oct. 1, 1842, Annie Shaler; he grad. at Yale 1835, lawyer, d. Aug. 2, 1885, his wid. d. May 3, 1886 and had ch. Geraldine S. 9, William S. 9, Josephine L'H. 9, John C. 9; John D. 8 b. July 23, 1818, had w. Mary Starr, he d. Feb. 14, 1875 and they had 1 s. Charles Starr 9, b. June 2, 1847; Frances M. S. 8 b. June 25, 1820, m. Henry L. Gardiner, her cousin, and they had ch. Marcia Belle 9 and Elizabeth 9; Ezra L'H. 8 b. Sept. 4, 1822, m. Ruth dau. of Elijah Terry, they had ch. Mary L'H. 9, Frank H. 9 b. Sept. 11, 1850, d. Aug. 30, 1851, Frank H. 9 who m. Helen F. dau. of Geo. F. Root and they have ch. Cornelius S. 9; Abraham S. 8 b. July 19, 1824, grad. at N. Y. University, 1847, minister at Greenport, L. I. and elsewhere; Howard C. 8 b. Sept. 17, 1826, had wife and children.

ABRAHAM HEDGES 7, s. of John 6 b. Dec. 20, 1783, m. June 27, 1816, Hannah M. Mulford; he d. Sept. 12, 1861 in Sag-Harbor, was Sheriff of Suff. Co. 1821 to 23, 1829 so 31, and mem. of Assembly of N. Y. in 1828 and 1853, was merchant in Sag-Harbor, had ch. Catherine Esther 8 b. May 4, 1817, m. 1st Silas W. Edwards of Sag-Harbor, Capt. who d. at sea, m. 2d Courtland Starr who d. et New London, Ct.: Henry L. 8 b. July 20, 1819, had w. Frances M. S. Gardiner his cousin, and they had ch. as aforesaid; Mary Elizabeth 8 b. Sept. 18, 1822, m. Jan. 9, 1844 Gilbert H. Cooper and they had ch. Hannah G. 9, Kate W. 9, Gardiner Duane 9, Abraham G. 9; Robert Emmett 8 b. Oct. 29, 1826, d. in California Feb. 2, 1886; Cornelia Ann 8 b. Aug. 29, 1828, m. Dec. 25, 1855 Erastus Rogers, of Sodus, N. Y. and they have ch. Thomas Abraham 8 b. Nov. 9, 1831, d. unm. in California Oct. 1, 1862.

THE HAND FAMILY.

Contributed by Clifford A. Hand of New-York City.

JOHN HAND 1 was a native of Kent County, a land owner in the parishes Punbridge and Ashford, in that County. He signed himself "yeoman," and thus was ranged in that sturdy class, which was the true strength of England and which made her power invincible on many famous battle fields. The first distinct trace of him in America was in March, 1644, when he was enrolled in the 3d ward of Southampton, Long Island. He was one of the little company, who soon took up the land adjoining Southampton on the east, and planted there the new settlement, first called by them Maidstone, and now East-Hampton. He was one of the nine original patentees or grantees of East-Hampton. In 1657 he was one of the delegates to Hartford, Connecticut, for the purpose of bringing East-Hampton under that government, and for the further purpose of having goodwife Garlick tried on charges of witchcraft. Her acquittal was presumably by consent of the delegates, and probably not really objectionable to their fellow townsmen.

JOHN HAND 1 is understood to have died on or about Jan. 24, 1660. His wid. Alice afterward m. Capt. Codnor. The inventory of his estate included 1 great Bible, 2 small Bibles, 1 Psalm book, 1 fowling piece, 1 carbine, 1 pistol and 2 swords. His ch. appear to have been John 2, Stephen 2, Joseph 2, Shamgar 2, Benjamin 2, Thomas 2, James 2 and Mary 2. Mary 2 m. Charles Barnes, the first principal of, or teacher in,

the school at East Hampton. Of the sons above named John 2 rem. from E. Hampton after 1663 and d. before 1687. There is no further trace of him. Joseph 2 another s. in 1662 m. Jane Wright of Guilford, Ct. He settled there and became the ancestor of the New England branch of the family, members of which are scattered through the west, and one of whom, George E. Hand of Detroit, was at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Mich. Three other sons, Shamgar 2 who m. a Pierson of Southampton, Benjamin 2 who m. Elizabeth Whittier of the same place, and Thomas 2, participated in the settlement of the Cape May region of N. J. Their descendants are still found in N. J. and Penn. or through emigration from these states. Josiah 3 s. of Shamgar 2 d. in Southampton in 1739, leaving a will in which he mentioned his sons David 4, Matthew 4 and Thomas 4, and daus. Mary Mulford 4, Johanna Flint 4 and Sarah 4. Stephen 2 and James 2 were thus the only sons of John 1 who remained in E. Hampton, and who carried forward the family name there.

STEPHEN 2 was named in the Indian deed of E. Hampton in 1660. He d. April 15, 1693, leaving a will dated May 17, 1688 and therein named his w. Rebecca and sons Stephen 3, Joseph 3 and Samuel 3 and 5 daus. Stephen 3 d. Nov. 13, 1740, æ 79, and leaving ch. Stephen 4, who m. Elizabeth Dollafer Dec. 21, 1745, and d. leaving ch.

JAMES 2 b. about 1651. m. 1st dau. of Nathaniel Bishop (who d. May 2, 1704) and 2d Elizabeth Dibble. He d. Nov. 13, 1733. He was grantee in deed from Thos. Hand in 1679 and 1697. and in 1712 he granted to his s. Nathaniel 3 12 acres at Wainscott. Among his ch. appear to have been James 3, Nathaniel 3, Elias 3 and Esther 3. Elias 3 b. abt. 1700, m. 1st Esther Osborn, she d. April 25, 1727, he m. 2d Experience Miller. His ch. appear to have been Phebe 4, Lemuel 4 and Elias 4, who was Captain of a company in the French war and participated in the attack upon fort Ticonderoga under Gen. Abercrombie, and in the capture of Crown Point under Gen. Amherst.

JAMES 3 m. twice, 1st wife d. June 17, 1727, and he m. 2d Rebecca, dau. of Lieut. John Wheeler; he d. 1761 and left will dated Oct. 19, 1754 and under which Wm. Hedges and Timothy Mulford were Administrators; ch. by 1st w. James 4, Samuel 4, Ezekiel 4, Desire 4, Mary 4 and Sarah 4; ch. by 2d w. Jeremiah 4, Rebecca 4 and Desire 4. Jeremiah 4 by his father's will took the homestead.

JAMES 4 m. Nov. 13, 1735, Mary Hand and had ch. Jeremiah 5, James 5 and Elizabeth 5; he d. Oct. 1757 leaving will dated Oct. 19, 1757, his widow and Job Pierson executors. Upon his tombstone, at Wainscott, is a poetical effusion testifying to his faith, patience and piety; the will devises to s. James 5 lands in E. Hampton and Southampton and witnessed by Elias Hand and Elias Hand, Jr.

EZEKIEL 4 m. Dec. 14, 1737, Johanna dau. of Hezekiah Miller; they had ch. Samuel 5 b. Jan. 1761, Nehemiah 5 and Experience 5. First dau. Desire 5 d. young, Mary 5 m. a Thorn and Sarah 5 m. John Talmage, Jr.

SAMUEL 4 s. of James 3 d. before Oct. 19, 1754, the date of his father's will, which refers to his deceased s. Samuel's 4 children, not naming them. By tradition his death occurred by drowning, when he was about 40 years of age, and at a place outside of E. Hampton, where he was actively engaged in business. He was bap. with his bro. James 4, Oct. 2, 1709. He is believed to have been the 1st husband of Elizabeth, dau. of Ammi Ruhama Rusco (s. of Nathaniel Rusco and Elizabeth Halsey his w.) Among the issue of this marriage were Nathaniel 5 b. April 7, 1739, Abraham 5 b. abt. 1741, Esther 5 b. May 7, 1743, who m. ———

Edwards, and Nathan 5 b. May 14, 1747, who is reputed to have been a posthumous son. The wid. Elizabeth was left in straitened circumstances by the sudden death of her husband, and is said to have maintained her family by teaching school in the village of E. Hampton, and to have been a woman of energy and intelligence, as well as of piety. She m. for 2d husband David Conklin, by whom she had s. David, who rem. to Dutchess Co. Surviving him she m. Christopher Dibble. Surviving this third husband she returned to E. Hampton and was cared for by her s. Abraham Hand 5 and then by her s. Nathaniel Hand 5, in whose house she d. at an advanced age.

NATHANIEL 5 m. Esther dau. of Samuel Mulford and Zerviah Conklin his w. and d. at E. Hampton March 14, 1820 in his 81st year, and had ch. Esther 6 b. 1764, Elizabeth 6 b. 1766, Mary 6 b. 1769, Mulford 6 b. 1771, Rebecca 6 b. 1774 and Nathaniel 6 b. 1776. Esther 6 m. Benjamin s. of Sineus Conkling and was the mother of Judge Alfred Conkling and grandmother of Senator Roscoe Conkling. Elizabeth 6 m. Nathaniel Bunce of Smithtown; Mary 6 m. John Saxton of same place; Rebecca 6 m. David Conkling of Amagansett.

MULFORD 6 m. Mary dau. of Thos. Baker and had ch. Charles R. 7, Caroline 7 who m. Henry Schellenger, Harriet 7 who m. Talmage Barnes, William C. 7 b. 1805, Augustus 7 of Brooklyn who m. Susan Van Pelt, Alfred 7 of Boston, Mary 7 who m. George N. Stretton, and Jane 7 who m. Jonathan Stretton. Mulford d. at Amagansett Feb. 1855 æ abt. 80.

CHARLES R. 7 son of Mulford 6, of Amagansett, had w. Betsey Sherrill, b. 1797, and ch. Eliza C. 8 b. 1720, w. of ——— Cartwright, Geo. L. 8 b. 1821, Nathaniel 8 b. 1824, Eliza 8 w. of ——— Mulford, Charles 8, Joanna 8 wid. of Jeremiah Huntting, Fanny 8 w. of Benjamin H. Barnes.

CAPT. GEORGE L. 8 son of Charles R. 7 m. Harriet dau. of Thomas J. Mulford and had ch. Clara M. 9, Thomas J. 9, Hannah M. 9; the two former have ch.

NATHANIEL 8 m. Phebe E. dau. of Jeremiah Conkling and had ch. Theodore H. 9, George C. 9, Charles S. 9 and Elizabeth 9.

WILLIAM C. 7 b. 1805 had w. Nancy and dau. Mary 8 born 1833, w. of James S. Havens of B. Hampton, and they have ch.

NATHANIEL 6 b. Jan. 26, 1776, s. of Nathaniel 5, d. 1862, m. 1st Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Baker and had ch. Thomas B. 7 b. March 11, 1803, Juliette 7 w. of Charles H. Miller; had 2d w. ——— Mulford and they had ch. Marcus B. 7 b. Aug. 1824.

CAPT. THOMAS B. 7 of Bridge-Hampton d. July 26, 1873, had w. Harriet R. dau. of Nathaniel and Lucinda Hedges, and ch. Henry C. 8, Maurice 8, Orlando H. 8 b. Nov. 11, 1826, and Elizabeth 8 b. Nov. 29, 1828, w. of Wm. H. Lester, D. D. and they have ch. Rev. Wm. H. Jr., Nathaniel and Essie.

ORLANDO H. 8 has w. Elizabeth dau. of Benjamin F. Howell and ch. Harriet E. 9, Fannie 9, Lucretia 9, Nathaniel H. 9, Florence 9 and Minnie 9. Florence 9 m. Levi D. Halsey, M. D. and they have ch.

NATHANIEL H. 9 has w. Grace, dau. of Thomas Vail.

ABRAHAM 5 s. of Capt. Samuel 4 m. 1st a Miss Hedges and 2d her sister, and had ch. Abraham 6 bap. 1766 and rem. to Ovid, N. Y. and had s. Ovid 6 and Eleazar 3.

ELEAZUR 6 of E. Hampton m. Catherine McGowan and had ch. Capt. George 7 b. 1813 and Catharine 7 who d. unm.

CAPT. GEORGE 7 b. 1813 m. Abigail, dau. of Henry White of Sagg, and had ch. George H. 8 b. 1857 and John White 8 b. 1865.

NATHAN 5 m. Anna dau. of Capt. Isaac Barnes and had ch. Samuel 6, Isaac Barnes 6, Nancy 6, Frances 6, Hannah 6, Augustus 6, Julia 6, Na-

than 6 and Henry 6. His narrow means induced him to emigrate, in 1792, to the town of Shoreham, Vermont, on the eastern shore of lake Champlain, opposite Fort Ticonderoga. This new wheat bearing region had been made familiar to Capt. Barnes by his service in the French war. By reason of infirm health he transferred the burden of his affairs to his eldest son, but was zealous in building up the church of which he was deacon. In the history of Shoreham, by Rev Thos. F. Goodhue, it is recorded of him that "he served his day and generation faithfully, and is held in grateful remembrance by those who are intimately acquainted with him." He d. at Shoreham, May 26, 1811, æ 64, and his wid. d. July 14, 1812, æ 63. Of his ch. Isaac Barnes 6 m. Lucinda dau. of Capt. Danes of Sag-Harbor, and rem. to Albany and d. there in 1810; Nancy 6 m. Capt. Wm. Clark and resided with him in Brooklyn; she d. there June 23, 1850; Hannah 6 m. Abraham Bishop of Ct. and d. March 9, 1813; Augustus 6 m. Sarah Herbert Post and d. at Ferrisburg, Vermont, April 1851. He had a varied career as ship master and merchant and finally as farmer. One of his sons, Augustus 7, was a physician at Morris, Ill. One of the sons of his wife (by her 1st husband) was the celebrated clergyman Dr. Trueman Post, of St. Louis, Missouri. Julia Hand m. Erastus Barnum and d. at Shoreham Feb. 14, 1855; Nathan 6 d. July 4, 1812; Henry 6 d. in childhood.

CAPT. SAMUEL 6 (eldest s. of Dea. Nathan 5) became at an early age mate of the ship, of which his brother-in-law, Capt. Clark, was master and part owner. He was largely instrumental in the change of residence of his father from E. Hampton to Shoreham. In association with Capt. Sherman (who afterward established the 1st line of steamboats on Lake Champlain,) he planned and prepared for an extensive business upon and along the Hudson river, but he abandoned these plans, at the summons of his father, and thereafter devoted himself to the care of the latter and of the Shoreham farm. When the British military and naval forces threatened the valley of Lake Champlain, during the war of 1812, he marched to Plattsburg in command of about 192 men, and his company, a battalion, is said to have included every able bodied male in the town. He married March 4, 1801, Elizabeth dau. of Rev. Richard Sill, of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. and d. at Shoreham Sept. 13, 1845. Their ch. were Richard C. 7, Augustus C. 7, Nancy Augusta 7, Susan Amelia 7, Eliza Ann 7 and Harriet 7.

REV. RICHARD C. 7 b. Jan. 21, 1802 was twice m. but survived wife and ch. and d. at his residence in Brooklyn July 1870 d. s. p. Nancy Augusta 7 b. Dec. 17, 1806, m. Dr. Nelson G. Chipman and d. Aug. 1876, in Cleveland, Ohio. Susan Amelia 7 b. Oct. 31, 1810, d. at the homestead in Shoreham, Dec. 31, 1884. Eliza Ann 7 b. Aug. 20, 1813, d. at the same homestead Feb. 22, 1893. Harriet 7 b. July 15, 1818, m. Louis Doolittle and d. June 3, 1842, at Belvidere, Ill.

AUGUSTUS C. 7 b. Sept. 9, 1803, m. Marcia Salome, dau. of Samuel Northrup and d. March 1878 in his 75th year. Educated under the private tutelage of Professors of Middlebury College and at the law school of Prof. Gould of Litchfield, Ct. he was admitted to the bar at the May term in 1830. He established his office at Crown Point, in Essex Co. on Lake Champlain, but, rem. to Elizabethtown the shire town of that county, on his appointment to the office of Surrogate April 15, 1831. He was elected to Congress in 1838, but shared the general defeat of his party in 1840. In 1844 he was elected to the old Senate of the State when that body (with certain Judges) constituted the Court of Final appeal. As Senator, he was chairman of the judiciary committee which, in 1847, framed the legislation requisite to adopt the adminis-

tration of justice to the new constitution of 1846. Among the labors of his committee was the division of the State into 8 judicial districts, a division which has never since been disturbed. He was one of the Judges first elected to the Supreme Court, as reorganized by this constitution, and served for the term of 8 years, from 1847 to 1855, the last year of such service being as a member of the Court of Appeals. The purity, integrity and ability, and devotion to duty, which characterized his judicial career, were recognized and respected throughout the State but the sudden uprising of what was known as the "know-nothing" party, and the violence of political feeling led to his retirement from the bench. Thereafter until his death, he continued the practice of his profession at Elizabethtown. The ch. of Judge Augustus C. 7 were Clifford 8, Samuel 8, Ellen 8, Marcia 8 and Richard 8. Ellen Salome 8 m. Matthew Hale, now of Albany, and d. Oct. 10, 1867; Marcia Augusta 8 m. Jonas C. Heartt, of Troy, and d. July 12, 1862. The three sons were all grad. from Union College, Schenectady, and all followed the profession of their father. Clifford A. 8 has been for many years and still is a member of the bar of N. Y. city; Richard Lockhart 8 succeeded to his father's office and practice at Elizabethtown, and is one of the most eminent advocates in northern New-York.

SAMUEL 8 b. at Elizabethtown May 1833, rem. to Albany where he became the junior of the law firm of Caggar, Porter & Hand. In Jan. 1865, upon the elevation of Judge Porter to the bench, he began his career as advocate before the Court of Appeals. In the language of Chief Justice Ruger, on the occasion of his death, (as reported 102 N. Y. Reports): "he stood in the front rank of his profession and had attained high honor in both professional and judicial employments. * * His forensic efforts were always distinguished by thoroughness of preparation, perfect and expert knowledge of the case in hand, a close and comprehensive appreciation of the legal questions involved, and of the reason and philosophy of the rules bearing upon them, a logical and felicitous method of arrangement and presentation. His unexpected death, occurring in the prime of life, was deeply felt by the Court, and must universally be regarded as a great loss to the public as well as to the profession which he elevated and advanced." He was reporter of the Court of Appeals from 1869 to 1872. He repeatedly declined important offices, tendered him by Govs. Tilden, Robinson and Cleveland, respectively, but in 1878 he became Judge of the Court of Appeals, by unsolicited appointment of Gov. Robinson. This appointment was welcomed as an ideal one, by the press of both parties, in all parts of the State. The hostility of Tammany Hall to the Governor and his friends was, however, so bitter, that the name of Judge Hand was withdrawn from the nominating convention of his party, and at the end of the year 1878, he left the bench and resumed his position at the bar. He was an accomplished scholar, not only in his profession but in the general field of science and literature. He died at his residence in Albany, May 1886, and was survived by his w. Lydia and two ch. Lydia 9 w. of Dr. Henry Hun, and Billings Learned 9.

JAMES 4 who m. Mary Hand, Nov. 13, 1735, and d. Oct. 1757, resided at Wainscott. See ante.

JAMES 5 of Wainscott, s. of James 4, had w. Rebecca Chase, of Nantucket, and they had ch. Ahira 6, who rem. to Sag-Harbor and left ch. Ruel 6 who d. young and left dau. Maria 7 who m. a Sayre and rem. to N. J.; Zimri 6 who had w. and ch. and James 6 b. Feb. 28, 1765.

JAMES 6 b. Feb. 28, 1765, d. Nov. 25, 1828, æ 63, had w. Chloe dau. of Jonathan Osborne, of Wainscott, she b. Feb. 26, 1767, d. Nov. 3, 1843,

they m. June 1790 and had ch. Sylvester 7 b. June 1791, who had w. Frances Spooner and ch. James 8, Maria 8, Frances 8, Emma 8 and Alden 8; they rem. to Kalamazoo, Mich.; he d. Sept. 22, 1856; Mary C. 7, called Polly, b. June 1792, d. unm. Feb. 13, 1876; James 7 b. Feb. 7, 1794 rem. to Green Bay, Wis.; John 7 b. Dec. 2, 1795, d. at sea unm. July 25, 1826; Ruel 7 b. June 16, 1797, d. Oct. 14, 1835, had w. Prudence Platt and ch. Harriet 8 w. of Hickford Conner, and Ellen 8 who m. Caleb Davis; Matilda 7 b. Jun. 2, 1800, d. unm. March 9, 1847; Fanny 7 b. March 30, 1803, m. Sylvanus Strong and d. Nov. 13, 1861; July 7 b. Aug. 28, 1709, d. unm. Sept. 13, 1833; Miranda 7 b. April 1807, m. Chauncey Osborn and left ch.; Elizabeth 7 b. Jan. 27, 1812, d. Sept. 26, 1856, m. 1st James H. Scott, m. 2d Baldwin Sherman, and they left ch. Albert 7 b. Feb. 19, 1805.

ALBERT 7 b. Feb. 19, 1805, d. Jan. 14, 1867 had w. Charity, dau. of Jared Hedges and w. Ruth (Norris) Hedges, b. May 28, 1818 and d. Feb. 1872; they were m. Jan. 11, 1842 and had ch. John H. 8 b. Feb. 21, 1843; George A. 8 b. April 7, 1846 d. s. p. Oct. 21, 1871; Henry C. 8 b. Dec. 30, 1848, rem. to N. London, had w. and d.: Charles H. 8 b. March 6, 1852, d. s. p. Sept. 25, 1881; James C. 8 b. Jan. 20, 1855, has w. Elizabeth and ch. Lillian 9, Fanny 9, Julia 9, William 9, Clarence 9 and George 9; Jared E. 8 b. June 28, 1861, has w. Lydia Chatfield; Julia A. 8 b. Sept. 15, 1864, m. Frederick J. Miner, of New London, Ct.

JOHN H. 8 b. Feb. 21, 1843 m. Helen A. dau. of James L. Sandford of Bridge-Hampton, and they have ch. James Howard 9 b. Feb. 25, 1871, who has w. Sadie A. Winters, m. Oct. 9, 1893; John Clinton 9 b. June 9, 1878; Helen May 9 b. May 1, 1885.

JOSIAH 3 s. of Shangar 2, s. of John 1, settled in Bridge-Hampton and had s. David 4.

DAVID 4 had s. David 5 and perhaps other ch.

DAVID 5 had ch. Josiah 6, Isaac 6, David 6, Silas 6, Gideon 6, and perhaps others. Of these Josiah 6 was in the army with Washington in the Revolution and resided at the Brick Kilns. Isaac 6 commanded a Privateer which sailed out of Sandy Hook and was never heard from thereafter. He left a dau. w. of Mr. Napier, and her son is Alexander D. Napier, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Capt. David 6, of like Revolutionary days and fame, settled in Sag-Harbor. Silas 6 and Gideon 6, of Bridge-Hampton, left descendants Andrew J. 8 grandson of the latter, Nathan P. 8 of the former.

CAPT. DAVID 6 of Sag-Harbor (the old Revolutionary hero) had sons Capt. Forrest D. 7 and Capt. David 7, and daughters wh. m. James Pier-son, Oliver Slate, Abraham Vail and Capt. Jeremiah Sayie, who all left descendants. One of them, Capt. David P. Vail, grandson of Capt. David 6, verifies the foregoing statements.

THE HEDGES FAMILY.

Savage writes "one William Hedges, of Hampton. L. 1. 1650, may have been freem. of Mass. 1634." This sums up all his knowledge on subject. George R. Howell, the historian, finds his name on no passenger list and intimates that he may have left England without Royal permission. The name is often spelled Hodges, and I think the William Hodges named as one of the Company who belonged to the settlement of Taunton, Mass., in 1643, is the same one named as Hedges, in East-Hampton at an early date. See memoirs of Plymouth Colony, Vol. II, p. 267. In 1675 John Hodges there succeeded to his father's right and Henry Hodges to the rights that was John Gallup's; ib. p. 279.

Steven 2 son of William 1 had son John 3, looking like it. These may be ch. of the first William. As an early settler of East-Hampton, it is probable he was from the same locality in England, with the same political and religious opinions, and like thoughts and aims. Nothing in the records seems otherwise. He was constable in 1663. His will is dated March 17, 1672-3, and witnessed by Thos. James, was approved Nov. 17, 1674. The inventory of his estate amounted to 193£, 12s, 6d. See records of Suffolk Co. p. 40. The will names his wife Rose, his eldest son Steven, his son Isaac, and mentions without naming, his four daughters.

WILLIAM HEDGES 1 d. 1674, w. Rose and ch. Stephen 2 b. Jan. 1634-5, Isaac 2 and 4 daughters.

STEPHEN 2 d. July 7, 1734, ch. John 3 b. 1670, Daniel 3 b. 1677, William 3 b. 1680, d. Nov. 4, 1768, æ 88.

JOHN 3 b. 1670, d. Jan. 9, 1737, æ 67, m. Ruth Stratton. His will dated Jan. 31, 1733-4, names only ch. Stephen 4 and Lemuel 4, but the church records mentions ch. Mary 4 bap. Dec. 17, 1699; John 4 bap. Jan. 18, 1701-2; Stephen 4 bap. June 6, 1702; Sarah 4 bap. Aug. 26, 1705; Lemuel 4 bap. Oct. 5, 1707, d. Oct. 15, 1708; Abigail 4 bap. June 17, 1711; Daniel 4 bap. Oct. 5, 1712; Lemuel 4 bap. Aug. 29, 1714.

JOHN 4 d. March 25, 1786, æ 84, m. Dec. 4. 1723, Elizabeth Talmage, and had ch. John 5 bap. 1724 (who d. s. p. 1742); Josiah 5 bap. March 13, 1726; Elizabeth 5 bap. March 10, 1728; Daniel 5 bap. July 1742; Mary 5 bap. Oct. 11, 1730, w. of — Isaacs, and Ruth 5 bap. Nov. 11, 1733, w. — Howell.

DANIEL 5 had ch. Jerusha 6 bap. Nov. 8, 1767, Stephen 6 who rem., Daniel 6 bap. April 11, 1772, Elizabeth 6 bap. July 7, 1776, John N. 6 b. Feb. 22, 1783, d. 1856, Lucinda 6 bap. July 12, 1778 and Josiah 6 bap. April 1770.

JOHN N. 6 had w. Eliza B. Fithian b. 1808, d. 1892, and ch. Harriet 7 bap. 1832, and John D. 7 b. 1839.

JOHN D. 7 had wife C. Isabella Homan and s. Daniel H. 8 b. 1871, d. 1894.

NOTE.—Deeds in possession of Edward Osborn show that in 1760 a Stephen Hedges resided in Morristown, Morris Co., N. J. 1799 Jonathan Hedges, physician, resided in Newburg. H. P. H.

WILLIAM 3 b. 1680, d. Nov. 4, 1768, m. Abiah Mulford March 2, 1705, (but his will dated Jan. 28, 1765 mentions w. Zerviah) had ch. William 4 bap. March 31, 1706, Hannah 4 bap. May 30, 1708, Mary 4 bap. Oct. 8, 1710, Jeremiah 4 bap. March 1, 1713, David 4 bap. Jan. 9, 1715, Abiah 4 bap. June 30, 1717, Ezekiel 4 (of Patchogue) bap. Oct. 18, 1719, Lewis 4 bap. July 22, 1722, Stephen 4 bap. Nov. 1, 1724.

WILLIAM 4 had ch. William 5 b. Dec. 4, 1737 and Thomas 5.

WILLIAM 5 d. Feb. 16, 1815, m. Mary Chatfield Nov. 4, 1761, had ch. William 6 of Lainsinburg, N. Y. b. Feb. 3, 1776, Col. David 6 b. June 14, 1779, Jane 6 b. Aug. 27, 1782 and John Chatfield 6 b. Dec. 4. 1770, d. Nov. 10, 1798.

COL. DAVID 6 m. 1st Nancy Miller, dau. of Hunting Miller, May 1, 1809, who d. March 19, 1811, æ 27, m. 2d Esther dau. of Jeremiah Osborn Dec. 14, 1815, and had s. Dr. John Chatfield 7 who m. Esther Mulford, dau. of Jerathan B. Mulford; Col. David 6 d. Jan. 1, 1857, æ 77, and w. Esther d. Oct. 25. 1868, æ 81; John Chatfield 7 b. Sept. 2, 1821, d. s. p. Oct. 7, 1877.

JEREMIAH 4 d. Oct. 14, 1738 æ 25 m. Jerusha Mulford, April 13, 1736, she d. May 21, 1742, æ 28; they had ch. David 5 bap. Oct. 30, 1737.

STEVEN 4 m. Jan. 1, 1748-9 Mary Miller and had ch. Jane 5 bap. 1762, Capt. David 5 b. Sept. 8, 1762, Joseph 5 b. Dec. 31, 1767.

CAPT. DAVID 5 b. Sept. 8, 1762, d. 1846, æ 84, had w. Phebe Tillinghast and ch. Stafford 6 b. Sept. 1786, Stephen 6 b. Sept. 21, 1790, and Betsey 6 b. Aug. 1795.

STEPHEN 6 b. 1790, d. 1877 æ 86, had w. Esther Miller, b. 1790. and ch. William H. 7 b. May 3, 1813, Stephen L. 7 b. July 13, 1815, Mary M. 7 b. May 31, 1818, Nathan M. 7 b. Feb. 21, 1822, Betsey 7 b. Dec. 25, 1823, George 7 b. March 19, 1828. William H. 7 and Nathan M. 7 settled in California and have sons; William H. 7 has s. Stephen 8 and Nathan M. 7 has s. Edward D. 8. Mary 7 m. Capt. Jeremiah Mulford, Betsey 7 m. Edward Dayton, and both have ch.

STEPHEN L. 7 m. Minerva Cartwright March 28, 1841. NOTE.—He was the war Supervisor of the town. He was deeply interested in the publication of this book, which he was destined not to see in this life. While it was being printed he died, Jan. 14, 1897.] They had ch. Frances G. 8 b. June 30, 1842, David E. 8 b. Jan. 10, 1844, Stephen L. 8 b. March 31, 1846, Henry D. 8 b. Nov. 14, 1854, William A. 8 b. May 2, 1857, Nellie M. 8 b. June 7, 1859. David E. 8 d. April 22, 1859, Nellie M. 8 d. Sept. 28, 1863. Frances G. 8 m. Albert M. Payne and they had s. John H. 9; Stephen L. 9 m. Julia Bassett, of Derby, Conn. and they had ch. David E. 10, Frances 10, Sarah M. 10. Stephen L. 10 and Harry 10, who all d. in infancy except Stephen L. 10 now 18 years old; Henry D. 8 m. Ellen dau. of Capt. Ezekiel Howes, and they have ch. Fannie P. 9 b. Sept. 14, 1875, Henry H. 9 b. July 28, 1885, Phillip L. 9 b. June 20, 1888 and d. Sept. 1888.

WILLIAM A. 8 b. May 2, 1857, m. Mary Stratton in 1884; no ch.

GEORGE HEDGES 7 b. March 19, 1828, m. 1st Phebe D. dau. of Ezekiel and Fanny Jones, who d. May 19, 1856, æ 24 years; they had ch. Fanny J. 8 b. July 7, 1851 and George J. 8 b. March 30, 1856: m. 2d Adelaide O. Osborn, dau. of Chauncey and Miranda Osborn; ch. of 2d wife are Ada E. 8 b. Oct. 29, 1867, Mary 8 b. Nov. 5, 1870 d. Sept. 25, 1872 and son b. July 31, 1872 d. Aug. 18, 1872.

GEORGE J. 8 b. March 30, 1856, had w. Georgiana J. Corwin, dau. of Joseph S. and Emma Corwin; they have ch. Herbert 9 b. Sept. 24, 1893, Everett F. 9 b. Oct. 21, 1894 and Phebe J. 9 b. Oct. 31, 1895.

JOSEPH 5 b. Dec. 31, 1767, d. in 1849 æ 82 yrs. He removed to Chester, N. Jersey; was a physician of good repute and extensive practice. He had sons Woodhull 6, also a physician, and Henry 6 a farmer residing in the ancestral home. Henry 6 had son James 7 who d. of consumption in California, and a dau. who m. a clergyman named Blauvelt, (Presbyterian.)

COL. DAVID HEDGES, JR. 6 b. June 14, 1779, d. Jan. 1, 1856 æ 77, was a man of unusual intelligence, good judgment and strong common sense. He served the public as a silversmith all his life. His house and shop next south of Clinton Academy were the resort of those seeking counsel or social enjoyment. He had many and strong friends. He represented Suffolk County in the Assembly in the years 1825, 1829, 1833. He held many town offices besides that of Supervisor. Few men have enjoyed more fully the respect and confidence of their fellow men and deservedly so. His son John C. Hedges, M. D. although of sweet, modest retiring manner, was like his father in intellect, judgment and good sense; an omnivorous reader, an untiring antiquarian, an attractive companion. No descendant perpetuates their light. The fragrant memory of their virtues and their friendship yet survive. This tribute to their worth the writer, their kinsman, is impelled to record.

STEPHEN 4 bap. Nov. 1, 1724, d. 1801. æ 77, m. Dec. 21, 1727 Amy Mulford and had ch. Amy 5 bap. Sept. 29, 1728, Stephen 5 bap. Jan. 3, 1731, Timothy 5 bap. March 11, 1733, Matthew 5 bap. June 15, 1735, Nathaniel 5 bap. July 24, 1737, Esther 5 bap. April 13, 1740, John 5 bap. May 1, 1743, Elias 5 bap. June 1, 1746, Ruth 5 bap. Dec. 11, 1748, Mary 5 bap. March 1749 and Elizabeth 5 bap. July 26, 1753.

STEPHEN 5 m. Jan. 1, 1748 Mary Miller, and had ch. Jane 6 bap. 1759, David 6 bap. Sept. 5, 1762, Joseph 6 bap. Jan. 4, 1767.

TIMOTHY 5 had ch. Sarah 6 bap. 1761, Lucretia 6 bap. 1766, and Jeremiah 6.

JEREMIAH W. 6 b. March 19, 1763, d. June 12, 1832, had w. Mary Corey b. April 18, 1769, d. Sept. 1, 1839, they had s. Capt. Jeremiah W. 7 of Sag-Harbor, b. Oct. 30, 1803.

CAPT. JEREMIAH W. 7 b. Oct. 30, 1803, d. Jan. 31, 1880, had w. Mary Bishop, b. Oct. 22, 1810, d. May 4, 1890: they had ch. Samuel P. 8 b. Feb. 10, 1833, d. May 12, 1837, Jeremiah R. 8 b. Feb. 5, 1835, d. March 23, 1837, Jeremiah L. 8 b. Feb. 2, 1839, d. Sept. 6, 1862, Mary R. 8 b. Feb. 9, 1842, Hannah B. 8 b. March 24, 1844, Edward R. 8 b. May 9, 1847, has w. Mary J. Wright Feb. 26, 1884, has no ch. The deceased ch. of Capt. Jeremiah W. 7 all d. s. p.

MATTHEW 5 had ch. Juliana 6 bap. Oct. 18, 1761, Hannah 6 bap. March 2, 1766, Paul 6 of Ohio, Matthew 6 who rem., Esther 6, Stephen 6 of N. Y. city, Timothy 6 bap. Dec. 10, 1780, Sophia 6 bap. 1782, Samuel Booth 6 bap. March 24, 1786 of Washington Co. N. Y., Clarinda 6 bap. Nov. 15, 1789, John W. 6 bap. Dec. 4, 1791, Nathaniel 6 bap. May 27, 1795.

TIMOTHY 6 bap. Dec. 10, 1780, had w. — and ch. Mary McRea Conger 7 w. of Abraham Conger, and Catharine 7. Mary left ch. Catharine d. s. p.

LEMUEL 4 bap. 1714, m. Jan. 8, 1740 Amy Dimon, of Southold, had ch. Amy 5 bap. 1742, Mary 5 bap. 1746, Lydia 5 bap. 1748, Abigail 5 bap. 1750, Sarah 5 bap. 1752.

ISAAC 2, younger son of William 1, the first settler, died in 1676. March 7 of that year Letters of Administration of his estate were granted and his young children are mentioned but not named. He m. Joanna d. of Joshua Barnes, and of his children we only know his son

ISAAC 3 b. about 1664 and died Nov. 22, 1726, had ch. Samuel 4 b. abt. 1685, d. March 9, 1755 æ 70, Abraham 4 b. 1692, d. Jan. 12, 1722-3, Isaac 4 b. abt. 1695, Jacob 4 b. 1698, d. Jan. 16, 1723, Jeremiah 4 bap. April 12, 1702, d. Jan. 4, 1722-3, Johanna 4 bap. April 23, 1704, Mary 4 bap. June 9, 1706, *Gideon 4 bap. Oct. 28, 1711, Henry 4 bap. April 19, 1713, David 4 bap. Oct. 16, 1715, John 4 bap. March 2, 1718.

*Gideon 4 resided in Egypt on the place where the late William L. Barnes, of Illinois, removed from, and both Gideon 4 and Henry 4 with their families removed, the latter to Middletown, Conn. H. P. H.

SAMUEL 4 d. March 9, 1755 æ 70, m. May 8, 1702, Lois Parsons, who d. Dec. 25, 1718 and had ch. Jonathan 5 b. 1706, Samuel 5 b. abt. 1707, and Benjamin 5 of Montauk, b. 1714, and perhaps daughters.

JONATHAN 5 d. Jan. 16, 1763, m. Hannah Conkling Oct. 9, 1729, and had ch. Jonathan 6 bap. Sept. 20, 1730, Lois 6 bap. Aug. 26, 1733, Mehetabel 6 bap. Nov. 27, 1737, Barnaby 6, Abigail 6 bap. Feb. 7, 50-1, Reuben 6 b. 1750.

REUBEN 6 had ch. Dr. George 7 bap. June 1790, Robert L. 7 (the old school master) bap. Nov. 1792, Mehetabel 7 bap. June 10, 1798, Hannah 7, and Mary 7.

SAMUEL 5 d. Aug. 27, 1735, æ about 28 years, m. Experience Talmage

July 6th, 1732 and had ch. Experience 6 bap. July, 1734 and Samuel 6 bap. Feb. 15, 1735-6.

BENJAMIN 5 d. March 21, 1812, æ 98, m. Alethea, d. of Daniel Miller, June 16, 1741, and had ch. Phillip 6 bap. May 2, 1742. Benjamin 6 bap. March 18, 1744, Nathan 6 bap. Feb. 2, 1746, Elihu 6 bap. Sept. 4, 1749, and Christopher 6 bap. probably Jan. 25, 1753.

PHILLIP 6 d. March 3, 1834, æ 92, and had son Benjamin 7 of Amagansett, b. June 10, 1789, d. April 12, 1880.

BENJAMIN 7 had w. Jeanette Barnes b. March 25, 1790, d. Dec. 30, 1859. They had ch. Mary 8 b. Oct. 26, 1817, d. Oct. 26, 1840 d. s. p., William 8 b. Dec. 22, 1819, d. Oct. 28, 1840. William 8 had w. Frances M. d. Feb. 13, 1854 æ 30. They had dau. Mary A. b. Feb. 27, 1840, w. of Charles W. Rackett, and they have ch.

THOMAS 6 had dau. Keziah 7, bap. 1767.

NATHAN 6 had ch. Phebe 7 bap. Dec. 17, 1775, Nathan 7 bap. 1777 and d. young, Temperance 7 bap. Jan. 23, 1780, Nathan 7 bap. May 26, 1783, and Hannah 7 bap. June 11, 1790.

ELIHU 6 d. Aug. 23, 1823, had ch. Mary 7 bap. Jan. 1777, Elihu 7 bap. Aug. 22, 1784, Esther Talmadge 7 bap. Nov. 14, 1788, and Sabara 7 bap. Aug. 1791.

CHRISTOPHER 6 had ch. Lyon G. 7 bap. April 18, 1779, Hannah 7 bap. June 8, 1783, Sylvanus 7 bap. May 28, 1786, Elizabeth 7 bap. Sept. 1788, and Sylvanus 7 bap. Aug. 1797.

ISAAC 4 b. abt. 1695, m. Feb. 6, 1722-3, Phebe Parsons, and had ch. Abraham 5 bap. Dec. 8, 1723, Isaac 5 bap. Sept. 22, 1728, Mary 5 bap. 28 March 1731, Joanna 5 bap. May 26, 1734, and Jacob 5 bap. Sept. 24, 1738.

ABRAHAM 5 m. Oct. 25, 1747, Esther Miller and had ch. Elizabeth 6 bap. Aug. 20, 1748 and Esther 6 bap. July 26, 1753.

DEACON JACOB 5 bap. Sept. 24, 1738, d. May 18, 1822, æ 84, had ch. Abraham 6 bap. May 19, 1777, Isaac 6 bap. Nov. 21, 1778 and Jacob 6 bap. Feb. 22, 1784, d. Sept. 8, 1869, æ 85 years.

JACOB 6 had ch. Albert L. 7 b. 1820, Clarissa E. 7 b. 1827 and Abraham 7.

ALBERT L. 7 b. 1820, d. June 8, 1893, æ 73 yrs. had w. Mary and ch. Abraham E. 8 b. May 26, 1852 and Mary E. 8 b. Jan. 26, 1859, w. DeWitt C. Talmage.

ABRAHAM E. 8 b. May 26, 1852, has w. Mary E. Eldridge and ch. Howard D. 9 b. Nov. 8, 1877, Bessie M. 9 b. Nov. 16, 1879, Clarissa E. b. Dec. 11, 1883.

Between North West Creek and Three Mile Harbor there was a convenient anchoring ground for whaling ships outward bound, called "Hedges' Banks." The farm was owned by Ebenezer Hedges, who had a son Ebenezer born Aug. 17, 1751, and who I think was descended from Isaac 2, son of William 1, but whose line I have not definitely traced. This Ebenezer b. Aug. 17, 1751, d. April 25, 1832, had w. Puah Tillinghast, b. Oct. 7, 1767, d. March 31, 1838, and they had ch. Thomas Tillinghast b. May 3, 1795, d. Feb. 19, 1797, Hannah b. Oct. 14, 1796, d. Feb. 21, 1797, Hannah b. March 13, 1797, J. July 8, 1863, Thos. Tillinghast b. Oct. 19, 1799, d. Nov. 16, 1886, Lucretia b. Sept. 9, 1802, d. July 8, 1804, Sarah Parsons b. June 29, 1804, d. Nov. 5, 1838, Lydia Simons b. March 26, 1806, d. Oct. 8, 1806, Ebenezer Conklin b. Aug. 7, 1807, d. Dec. 20, 1839, Lydia Simons b. March 8, 1810, d. March 31, 1832.

THOMAS T. b. Oct. 9, 1799, had 1st wife Esther Parsons b. March 17, 1809, d. Oct. 7, 1849, and they had ch. Samuel P. b. April 11, 1830, d. July 4, 1851, Joanna A. b. June 26, 1835, m. Wm. L. Polley and d. Aug. 25,

1869, and John T. b. July 25, 1832, all by 1st wife; had 2d w. Nancy Foster and no issue by that marriage.

JOHN T. b. July 12, 1832, now of Bridge-Hampton, had w. Johanna T. Horton b. May 20, 1846, and ch. Esther Puah Johanna b. April 13, 1868, John Ebenezer Samuel b. July 5, 1869, Beulah Elma b. Sept. 14, 1871, d. Nov. 8, 1871, Frances M. b. Aug. 21, 1874, d. Nov. 18, 1874, Harry Daniel b. Nov. 8, 1875, d. Sept. 10, 1876, and Harry Andrew Thomas b. Apr. 1879

SAGG HEDGES.

DANIEL 3 of Sagg b. 1677, d. 1734, m. Sept. 20, 1702, Abigail Baker, d. of Nathl. Baker, had ch. Daniel 4 b. 1708, Jonathan 4 b. 1724, Mary 4.

DANIEL 4 d. April 12, 1766, æ 58, had ch. Daniel 5 b. May 11, 1734, David 5 b. June 15, 1744, Abigail W. 5 w. of — Pierson, Elizabeth 5 w. of — Pierson, Sarah 5, Abraham 5 and Stephen 5.

DANIEL 5 m. 1st Oct. 27, 1756 Sarah Baker b. Aug. 6, 1735 and m. 2d Susanna Pierson (who was mother of his last two ch.) had ch. Sarah 6 b. Aug. 17, 1757, w. of — Premer, Nathan 6 b. June 5, 1759, Daniel 6 b. Nov. 24, 1760, Abigail 6 b. Nov. 13, 1762 w. of — Stevens, Phebe 6 b. March 28, 1765, w. of Theophilus Cook, Caleb 6 b. Sept. 16, 1770, Abraham 6 b. July 7, 1768, Hannah 6 b. Aug. 12, 1772 w. of John Pierson, Nathaniel 6 b. Sept. 12, 1774, of Hartford, Ct., Susanna 6 b. March 22, 1778, Martha 6 and Abraham O. 6, twins b. April 24, 1780.

DANIEL 6 of Brooklyn had s. James S. 7 of Sag-Harbor, James S. 7 of S. Harbor had s. James 8 of S. Harbor, James S. 8 of S. Harbor b. 1827 had w. Hannah b. 1833 and ch. Maurice 9 b. 1856, John H. 9 b. 1858, and Edward M. 9 b. 1865, all d. s. p.

ABRAHAM 6 had s. Nathan 7 of Newark, N. J.

DEACON DAVID 5 b. June 15, 1744, d. Nov. 8, 1817, had 1st w. Charity Howell, 2d Phebe widow of Thos. Sandford, Esq., 3d Esther Mulford; w. Charity died Oct. 25, 1791, w. Phebe d. Jan. 22, 1796, w. Esther d. Sept. 10, 1825; had ch. Zephaniah 6 b. Dec. 6, 1768, David 6 b. Dec. 24, 1769, Jesse 6 b. Sept. 16, 1771, Wilkes 6 b. July 21, 1775, Sarah 6 b. May 6, 1777, Eunice 6 w. of John White b. Aug. 1, 1767, Mary 6 w. of — Arnett b. Oct. 1, 1779, Abigail 6 w. of Hiram Sandford b. Oct. 19, 1782, Charity 6 w. of Jeremiah Huntting b. July 15, 1785, Betsey 6 w. of Nathaniel Topping, M. D.; Betsey 6 was dau. of 3d w. Esther; all other ch. of w. Charity.

ZEPHANIAH 6 b. Dec. 6, 1768, d. Sept. 16, 1847, had w. Phebe P. dau. of Capt. Jeremiah Osborne, and ch. Thos. S. 7 b. Feb. 23, 1810, Edwin 7 b. Dec. 29, 1811, Maria 7 b. Aug. 13, 1815, Henry P. 7 b. Oct. 13, 1817, Jeremiah O. 7 b. Aug. 28, 1819, Phebe 7 b. Aug. 23, 1822; ch. Maria and Phebe died young.

THOMAS S. 7 m. May 1, 1833, Temperance Rogers and had ch. Henry R. 8 who had d. Ella 9 w. of Horace Thacker.

EDWIN 7 m. Nancy K. Topping and had ch. Hervey T. 8 now living, and Marla P. decd. .

HENRY P. 7 m. Gloriana Osborn, dau. of Samuel Osborn and had ch. Samuel O. 8 b. March 5 1845, Edwin 8 b. Feb. 12, 1847, William 8 b. June 21, 1851; Edwin 8 d. May 8, 1881 d. s. p.; Gloriana w. of Henry P. 7 d. Feb. 1, 1891; Henry P. had 2d w. Mary G. Hildreth, m. Feb. 23, 1892; Samuel O. had w. Anna E. dau. of Nymphas Wright; Edwin had w. Emily dau. of Richard Cook; William had w. Harriet dau. of Rev. James Hamlin, who is dec'd; Henry P. 7, Edwin 8 and William 8 were graduates of Yale.

JEREMIAH 7 had w. Eliza, now dec'd, and ch. Harriet B. 8 b. 1844, Susan M. 8 b. 1846, John B. 8 b. 1850 and Marcus Osborn 8 b. 1854.

DAVID 6 b. Dec. 24, 1769, had w. Jemima Topping and ch. Col. Harvey 7 b. 1798, David 7 b. 1804 and Mary 7 w. of Rev. Amzi Francis, and they had dau. Henrietta 8 w. Jas. Talcott. Col. Harvey 7 m. 1st Mary Hand; they had ch. Mary w. of Sherwood Adams b. 1843, m. 2d Laura Topping and they had son Henry T. late of Plum Creek, Nebraska.

DAVID 7 had w. Clarissa dau. of Dea. Silas White and they had ch. Cassander W. 8 b. 1834, now of Norwich, Ct., David Anson 8 M. D. of N. York, b. 1836 and Isabella 8 w. of Roger A. Francis. Cassander W. 8 had w. Flora; they had ch. Isabella 9 and Edward C. 9. David Anson, M. D. 8 had w. Frances Higgins; they had ch. Mabel 9 and LeRoy 9.

JESSE 6 had w. dau. of Reconciliation Sherrill and ch. Albert G. 7 b. 1800, Charles 7 and dau. m. — Hallock.

ALBERT G. 7 had w. Almira Halsey and ch. Frances 8 b. 1827, Harriet 8 b. 1829, Mary 8 b. 1831, Juliette 8 b. 1833, Helen 8 b. 1839, Susan 8 b. 1842, m. Brinley D. Sleight, and George 8.

CHARLES 7 had s. Charles S. 8 of Sag-Harbor, who had w. Anna V. and they had ch. Jennie d. y. and Ada B. b. July 1, 1867.

WILKES 6 had. w. Mary dau. of Huntting Miller and they had ch. Eliza 7 b. 1801, William 7 b. Sept. 29, 1803, Huntting M. 7 b. 1809, Wilkes 7 b. 1811, Mary 7 and James 7; Mary 7 and James 7 died young; Eliza 7 never married; Huntting M. 7 m. Abigail Youngs and both d. s. p.; Wilkes 7 had w. Julia Osborn b. 1809 and ch. John Wilkes 8 b. 1844, Anna E. 8 b. 1846 and Esther M. 8 b. 1848.

CAPT. WILLIAM 7 of East-Hampton b. 1803 had 1st w. Phebe Osborn and ch. James M. 8 b. Aug. 26, 1830, Mary M. 8 (w. of Geo. Carll) b. Sep. 13, 1832; Capt. William 7 had 2d w. Mary G. Osborn and they had ch. William 8 b. March 20, 1839 and Huntting M. 8 who d. young.

JAMES M. 8 had w. Catherine Mulford and they had ch. Phebe E. 9 b. May 21, 1860, now w. of Jeremiah H. Mulford.

WILLIAM 8 b. 1839 had w. Mary E. Baker and they had ch. Mary Buell 9 b. Jan. 29, 1866, William Huntting 9 b. June 5, 1868, Samuel Carll 9 b. Feb. 7, 1870, James Miller 9 b. Sept. 17, 1872 d. April 4, 1873, Ettie Cartwright 9 b. Jan. 23, 1879.

WILLIAM HUNTING 9 b. June 5, 1868, m. Julia P. Sherrill; they have ch. William Sherrill 10 b. Jan. 26, 1890, Kenneth 10 b. Jan. 17, 1892, Dorothy b. July 19, 1894.

STEPHEN 5 son of Daniel 4 of Sagg had ch. Stephen 6 b. 1765 and Jared 6 b. March 28, 1770. Stephen 6 had ch. Levi 7 and Elizabeth 7 who d. s. p. and w. of James Edwards.

JARED 6 had w. Ruth Norris b. Oct. 7, 1782, and ch. Charity 7 w. of Albert Hand b. May 28, 1818, Robert H. 7 b. Jan. 18, 1809, John N. 7 b. Oct. 13, 1811, Jared D. 7 b. March 4, 1814, and Chas. O. 7 b. May 18, 1823.

ROBERT 7 had w. Phebe Parker and ch. Robert L. 8 b. 1842, Samuel P. 8 b. 1846 (of Greenport, L. I.) Stephen 8 b. 1848, James M. 8 b. Jan. 28, 1836, had w. Emily Edwards and they have dau. Nellie Maude b. Aug. 25, 1875; Robert L. b. 1842 had w. Mary F. Fordham and they have son William F. 9 b. March 14, 1879.

JOHN N. 7 had 1st w. Betsey Osborn and they had son Elisha O. b. 1842 and Mary L. b. 1843. John N. had 2d wife Caroline Ludlow and ch. John N. 8 b. June 14, 1847, Adaline A. 8 b. 1850, Elizabeth O. 8 b. 1852 and Abbie H. 8 b. 1858. Elizabeth 8 m. Gurden Ludlow and Abbie M. 8 m. Edward H. Dickinson.

JARED 7 b. March 4, 1813, had w. Caroline Hopping b. Jan. 25, 1821 and ch. Frances E. 8 b. June 25, 1843, Ebenezer D. 8 b. Sept. 11, 1845, Nathan O. 8 b. Sept. 4, 1848, Elias M. 8 b. April 21, 1851, Ruth E. 8 b. Jan. 30, 1854, Wilbur 8 b. March 30, 1856, Carll 8 b. June 17, 1857, and

Edward E. 8 b. Sept. 27, 1861, Frances 8 m. George B. Barnes, Ruth 8 m. Oliver S. Osborn.

CHARLES O. 7 b. May 18, 1823, d. April 13, 1881, had w. Charity H. Fithian, b. March 25, 1836, m. Nov. 9, 1857; they had ch. Charles O. 8 b. Aug. 28, 1858, Harriet N. 8 b. Jan. 29, 1860, Edwin G. 8 b. Aug. 3, 1862 d. May 2, 1884, Herbert L. 8 b. Jan. 1, 1865, Frank J. 8 b. Nov. 24, 1867, Mattie 8, Elizabeth 8 b. Nov. 18, 1872, William Henry 8 b. Feb. 5, 1876. Frank J. 8 had w. S. Bernice Hopping and they have ch. Arthur F. b. April 26, 1894. Harriet N. 8 m. — Woodburn, Dec. 24, 1884.

CHARLES O. 8 b. Aug. 28, 1858, m. Martha J. Elliston March 25, 1885: they have ch. Charles Elliston 9 b. Dec. 4, 1888, Edward Gilbert 9 b. Nov. 14, 1890.

JOHN N. 8 b. June 14, 1847, m. Fannie M. Rogers Dec. 24, 1872; she was b. July 31, 1854; they had ch. Carrie A. 9 b. Nov. 21, 1873 (who m. Frank A. Hopping Oct. 20, 1891) and Willie J. b. Nov. 30, 1878.

EBENEZER D. 8 b. 1845 m. Anna F. Matthews b. 1846; they have ch. George L. 9 b. March 23, 1868, Benjamin O. 9 b. Jan. 10, 1876.

ELIAS M. 8 b. 1851 m. Mary J. Morrison b. 1853; they have ch. William H. 9 b. Nov. 3, 1877, Harry M. 9 b. June 10, 1889, Raymond M. 9 b. Sept. 10, 1891 d. June 2, 1892.

CARL HOPPING HEDGES 8 b. June 17, 1857 had w. Abbie H. Glover b. May 3, 1861; they have ch. Maud C. 9 b. Sept. 11, 1880, Carl W. 9 b. Oct. 31, 1882, Lizzie F. 9 b. Sept. 9, 1884, Everett S. 9 b. Oct. 3, 1886, Hettie P. 9 b. March 5, 1889, Wilson Glover 9 b. Jan. 7, 1893.

EDWARD ELLSWORTH 8 b. Sept. 27, 1861 had w. Jennie A. b. March 25, 1864; they have ch. Sadie Edwards 9 b. Sept. 3, 1887, Percy T. 9 b. May 10, 1892.

WILBUR A. 8 b. March 30, 1856 had w. Mary E. Winters b. Oct. 28, 1857, and ch. Jessie May 9 b. Nov. 12, 1882, Ethel Lee 9 b. Dec. 13, 1884, d. Nov. 9, 1891, and Henry Alphonso 9 b. Dec. 19, 1887.

NATHAN OSBORN 8 b. Sept. 4, 1848 had w. Theresa Miller Burke b. July 26, 1860, and ch. Mary Hines 9 b. Jan. 22, 1882, Norman Church 9 b. March 27, 1883, William Dayton 9 b. July 22, 1884, Walter Norris 9 b. Feb. 11, 1890.

DEACON DAVID HEDGES.

Deacon David Hedges was born June 15th, 1744, and died November 8th, 1817. He was a remarkable man. Pelletreau, in Munsell's History of Suffolk County, records the fact, that he was, for twenty years, Supervisor of the town of Southampton, "a longer time than any other man," and he says of him he was "a man of upright life and free from guile." The New-York Civil List reports him a member of the Provincial Congress in 1776, and a member of Assembly in 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1804, 1806, 1807; also a member of the convention which met at Poughkeepsie and ratified the Constitution of the United States, July 26th, 1788, and voting therefor. In 1807 he was active in procuring the passage of an act incorporating the Proprietors of Montauk. This act authorized every proprietor to cast one vote, and if he owned more than one-eighth of a share to cast one vote for each additional eighth, and prohibited any proprietor from casting over eight votes. His agency, in the passage of this law, was criticized, on the ground that the vote of every proprietor should be equal. Upon this ground which may lead to the absurdity of a minority rule, the law was vehemently opposed. The incorporation proceedings were attended with disorder and tumult, which prevented organization and the meeting was broken up without effecting its purpose. In our day, in all corporations, com.

mon justice enacts that all share holders vote according to the number of shares owned. In that day Deacon Hedges claimed but a limited observance of that rule, now universally accepted. His sin was the sin of thinking in advance of his age. He was a large farmer and compelled by the British to furnish hay for the garrison in Sag-Harbor, in the Revolutionary war. My father told me he carted some of the hay, following the ox cart of the Deacon, his father. Subsequently, by Meigs' expedition, the hay was burned. Its destruction so enraged the British that they refused to pay for the hay, as they had promised, and never did pay for it. Out of this transaction, and with this only as a foundation, a silly story was told that Deacon Hedges fed the British.

He was a man of positive convictions and intensely religious. In the war of the Revolution the Bridge-Hampton church had no minister. Deacon Hedges ther., and through all his after life, in the minister's absence, conducted public worship, and often read a sermon. In resolution, in fidelity to his convictions of duty, in sound sense, in good judgment, in executive force, in business capacity, he was conspicuous. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Woolworth wrote of his death: "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth." It is doubtful whether Bridge-Hampton ever held in its bounds, on his own statement, a greater scoundrel than Stephen Burroughs. The antagonism of the two men was inevitable and to thoughtful minds the sneering censures in "Burrough's Life" are a certificate to the credit of Deacon Hedges. His commendation would have been the stamp of dishonor.

He was physically powerful, and with executive force capable of great endurance. It is reported that he took a drove a cattle to New-York, and sold them for a thousand pounds. In those days robberies were frequent and the danger therefrom alarming. To avoid it Deacon Hedges took this large sum in his saddle bags, started on horseback before daybreak from Brooklyn ferry, and stopping for refreshments only once on the road, arrived at his home in Sag safely, by 9 o'clock in the evening, a distance of one hundred miles. Tradition tells that the Deacon was none the worse for it, but the young horse he rode was a long time disabled. There is a tradition that at one time the State government offered a bounty or premium to the man who should raise the most flax. In the hope of procuring the premium he sowed forty acres in one field. He led the company in pulling it, and when they got around it, Levi Sandford, one of them nearest to him said, "Deacon we have been 'round the world."

COL. JONATHAN 4 b. 1724, d. June 3, 1804, æ 80, m. Phebe Sept. 11, 1746 and had ch. Phebe 5 b. July 27, 1747, Jonathan 5 (of Newark Valley, Tioga Co. N. Y.) b. May 2, 1749, d. April 10, 1835, Elias 5 b. Feb. 15, 1751, Job 5 b. March 1753, Mary 5 (w. of Henry Moore) b. Feb. 4, 1755, Cynthia 5 w. of Elisha Miller b. Oct. 10, 1757, Abigail 5 b. July 26, 1759, Stephen 5 b. April 10, 1764 and Ruth 5 w. of Wm. Pierson, b. Dec. 31, 1766
 JOB 5 (of Sag-Harbor) b. March 4, 1753, had ch. Lyman 6, Deacon Job 6, Howell 6 and Phebe 6 w. of — Babcock.

LYMAN 6 had son Lyman 7 and Stephen 7 of Michigan.

The descendants of Daniel 3 have resided, except as otherwise stated, chiefly in the town of Southampton. The descendants of John 3 and William, 3 except as otherwise stated, have resided chiefly in East-Hampton.

HOWELL HEDGES 6, son of Job 5 of Sag-Harbor, b. July 15, 1799, d. May 9, 1893, æ over 93, had w. Eliza W. Hallock, m. July 18, 1819, and

ch. Sarah A. 7 b. May 28, 1820 d. Feb. 1888, m. Francis Sayre, June 16, 1839; Cornelia W. 7 b. March 8, 1822, d. June 7, 1890, m. Hannibal French Oct. 6, 1846; Edward S. 7 b. Oct. 11, 1823; Fanny M. 7 b. July 20, 1825; David H. 7 b. Dec. 4, 1826, last heard from June 1848; John T. 7 b. Feb. 19, 1828; Augustus N. 7 b. June 25, 1831; Job H. 7 b. June 13, 1833; Adaline E. 7 b. Sept. 15, 1835, d. April 9, 1864, m. Luther Hildreth Nov. 14, 1854, who d. Aug. 13, 1858, and m. 2d Benj. Conkling June 12, 1861; Arabella T. 7 b. April 10, 1838; Henry M. 7 b. July 8, 1840, lost at sea in 1888; Benjamin B. 7 b. July 15, 1842, d. in infancy; William W. 7 b. Feb. 20, 1844, d. Jan. 23, 1876; George T. 7 b. July 5, 1846. Cornelia W. 7 m. Hannibal French and they had ch. Florence E. 8 b. Sept. 19, 1847; Arthur S. 8 b. June 30, 1849; Blanche H. 8 b. Jan. 8, 1851; Hannibal, Jr. 8 b. July 5, 1852; Frank C. 8 b. July 3, 1854; Genevieve 8 b. Nov. 28, 1856; Henry 8 b. Oct. 15, 1858; Willie 8 b. Oct. 7, 1859, died an infant; Cornelia H. 8 b. Sept. 25, 1860.

JOB HEDGES 6 (Deacon) son of Job 5, b. April 3, 1790, d. April 7, 1841, had w. Mary B. Fordham b. Feb. 3, 1793, d. March 1, 1873; they had ch. Charles W. 7 b. July 24, 1815, d. Dec. 14, 1895; William T. 7 b. Feb. 20, 1817, d. Feb. 20, 1819; Mary A. 7 b. Oct. 20, 1818, now living; Sarah L. 7 b. Aug. 15, 1820, now living; Henry J. 7 b. Dec. 15, 1824, d. July 22, 1827; Emily L. 7 b. July 7, 1826, d. June 25, 1827; Edward P. 7 b. April 23, 1828, now living; Harriet L. 7 b. April 20, 1830, now living; Thomas C. 7 b. March 19, 1832, d. Nov. 7, 1857 at sea.

CHARLES W. 7 had w. Sarah dau. of Howes Crowell and they had dau. Ellen 8 now living in Sinclairville, N. Y.

MARY A. 7 m. James R. Brown and they had six ch. now all d. except Wm. H. now living in San Francisco, Cal.

SARAH L. 7 m. 1st George Howell who d. at sea Sept. 18, 1850, they had son Henry killed on gunboat Picket Sept. 6, 1862; m. 2d Gideon Nicholl, now dead.

EDWARD P. 7 m. Julia J. Graham Nov. 14, 1853 and they have ch. Jerome G. 8, Carrie R. 8, Mary B. 8 and George H. 8, of whom Jerome G. 8 has ch. Julia 9 now living in Middletown, Conn.; Carrie R. 8 has ch. Cyrus Foss 9 and Wilbur Fisk 9, now in Spokane, Wash.; Mary B. 8 is now in New Haven, Conn.; George H. 8 has ch. Carrie D. 9 and Raymond 9. in Middletown, Conn.

HARRIET L. 7 m. Edward B. Reynolds and they had ch. George 8, Edward H. 8 and Mary B. 8; George 8 d. Jan. 17, 1882; Edward H. 8 is in Seattle, Wash.; Mary B. 8 is w. of Dr. H. R. Holmes, Adams, Mass.

COL. JONATHAN HEDGES 4 b. 1725, d. 1804, was in many respects a remarkable man. His stern will, positive character and independent thought, resident in a massive frame, made his presence imposing and fitted him for leadership. At the time of the battle of Long Island he was over fifty years of age, residing on the west side of Sagg street, next south of the Job Pier-son place. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment composed of the militia, resident in East-Hampton, Bridge-Hampton and Sag-Harbor, whereof David Mulford was Colonel. "Col. Abm. Gardiner administered the oath of allegiance to the people of East and Southampton. He surrounded the house of Col. Hedges at Sagg and of Col. Mulford at East-Hampton, and forced them to take the oath." See Onderdonk's Revolutionary incidents of Suffolk and King's Counties, p. 46. This record of itself attests his unwavering patriotism, his firm principle, his abiding courage.

HEDGES FAMILY OF PATCHOGUE, COMPILED BY CHARLES M. HEDGES IN
1883, WITH ADDITIONS BY WILLIAM B. HEDGES.

EZEKIEL HEDGES 4 b. 1719, son of William 3, removed to East Patchogue in 1755 and there purchased of Barnabas Rider 1,300 acres of land for £1,000, d. Nov. 17, 1789, æ 70 years, had w. Elizabeth who d. June 27, 1795, æ 68 years. They had ch. Joseph 5 b. 1752, d. 1765, æ 13 years, Ezekiel 5 b. 1749, Elias 5 b. Aug. 23, 1760, Jerusha 5, Joseph 5 b. June 25, 1766.

JERUSHA 5 m. — Sweezey; they had ch. Abel, Steven, Jeremiah and Mulford, and grand dau. Mrs. Davis Baker (at Patchogue in 1883).

EZEKIEL 5 b. 1749, d. in 1782, æ 33 years, had w. — Sweezey of Middle Island, and ch. Elizabeth 6 who m. Richard Helm of Miller's Place, L. I. and Jerusha 6 who m. John Van Brunt of Setauket, L. I.

ELIAS 5 b. Aug. 23, 1760, m. April 21, 1784 to Hannah Green, d. April 17, 1814, æ 54, she d. Oct. 9, 1832, æ 76; they had ch. Mary 6, Ezekiel 6 b. Sept. 12, 1787, d. Jan 26, 1866 in Patchogue, æ 79 yrs., Elizabeth 6 b. Oct. 7, 1790, d. s. p. Dec. 1842, Isaac 6 b. April 12, 1796, lost at sea, Elias M. 6 b. May 20, 1798, d. an infant.

MARY 6 dau. of Elias 5 m. Phillip Homan and they had ch. Isaac of N. Y. city, Mordecai, decd., Sylvester and Mrs. George Edwards, of West Yaphank, L. I.

DEACON JOSEPH 5, son of Ezekiel 4, b. June 25, 1766, m. April 16, 1788 Temperance Osborn, of East-Hampton, L. I.; they had ch. Maria 6, Hannah O. 6, Joseph O. 6, Jerusha 6, Charles 6, David 6 and Mulford 6. Maria 6 b. Nov. 24, 1783, d. Oct. 30, 1802, æ 14 yrs.; Hannah 6 b. Nov. 24, 1794, m. Samuel N. Hutton, of Middle Island and they d. in 1873 there, leaving ch. Hannah M., Jerusha and Joseph N.

JOSEPH O. 6 s. of Deacon Joseph 5 b. Dec. 27, 1796, had w. 1st Nancy Bell and they had two ch. Charles 7 and Ann Maria 7; 1st w. died July 25, 1828; had 2d w. Mrs. Mary Roe Lovett and they had dau Emaline 7; Joseph O. 6 b. Dec. 27, 1796, d. March 14, 1876, æ 79; his w. Mary d. Oct. 30, 1878.

CHARLES 7, son of Joseph O. 6 b. Jan. 4, 1819, m. 1st Sarah Beam, of N. Y. city, and m. 2d Mary Lasher, of N. Y. city.

ANNA MARIA 7, dau. of Joseph O. 6 b. Nov. 28, 1820, m. Feb. 4, 1841, Capt. Isaac Homan, of Bellport, L. I., and they have ch. Herman B., Ann A. and Mary E.

EMELINE 7 dau. of Joseph O. 6 b. Oct. 3, 1830, m. Nov. 18, 1854 William Overton, of Bellport, L. I. and they have ch. Joseph W., Charles E., Herbert, decd., Emma, decd., and Imogene: William Overton d. Jan. 19, 1865.

CHARLES 6 son of Joseph 5 b. Jan. 3, 1800, d. Nov. 15, 1817, æ 17.

JERUSHA 6 dau. of Joseph 5 b. Sept. 6, 1802, m. Jan. 10, 1826 to Joseph Osborn of Brooklyn, N. Y. and they had ch. Joseph, Maria, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Isabella G., all deceased except the last named, now living in Patchogue.

COL. DAVID 6 son of Joseph 5 b. Sept. 20, 1805, m. May 25, 1836 Hannah Beale. He d. March 17, 1880 and she d. June 24, 1894, and d. s. p.

MULFORD 6, son of Joseph 5, b. March 10, 1808, d. March 25, 1893, m. 1st Mary Beale and they had ch. Helen B. 7 b. Dec. 25, 1830, Maria 7 b. Dec. 12, 1832, Phebe F. 7 b. March 10, 1837, Charles M. 7 b. Dec. 20, 1839, William B. 7 b. Dec. 8, 1842. Mulford 6 had 2d w. Sophia Tooker who d. April 21, 1864, æ 52 years.

HELEN B. 7 dau. of Mulford 6 m. Wm. A. Corwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. and they had ch. William M. decd. and Mary H.

MARIA 7 dau. of Mulford 6 m. Albert W. Burnett, of Monroe, Morris Co. N. Y. and they have sons David H. and Willie A.

PHEBE F. 7 dau. of Mulford 6 m. Isaac C. Hulse, of Wading River, L. I. and they have sons Charles W. decd. and Eugene C. and Leroy M.

CHARLES M. 7 son of Mulford 6 had w. Emma L. Sweezey and ch. Charles H. 8. Marcus R. 8 decd., Marion S. 8, Helen L. 8 and Emma G. 8.

WILLIAM B. 7 son of Mulford 6 m. 1st Amelia Mapes, and they had ch. Louis T. 8, William F. 8, Albert C. 8; Amelia w. of Wm. B. 7 d. Feb. 28, 1884; William B. 7 had 2d w. Lillian M. Rice and they have dau. Clara Belle 8 b. Aug. 9, 1892.

MARION S. 8 dau. of Charles M. 7 m. Herbert J. Bartow April 24, 1890, and they have dau. b. July 16, 1892.

THE HICKS FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY TEUNIS D. HUNTING, ESQ.

Among the families which at one time had many representatives in East-Hampton, but now none bearing its name, is the Hicks family, Polly, who d. in 1881, being the last survivor of that name. Dean in his history of Scituate, Mass., says, "Thomas Hicks was probably brother of Robert, who came from England on the Ann in 1623." I have not been able to prove the relationship. We have no record of who Thomas married, or the date. We find he had a son Zachariah 2 b. 1628

ZACHARIAH 2 b. 1628 in England, d. Aug. 5, 1702, m. Elizabeth dau. of John Sills, Oct. 28, 1652; they had ch. Elizabeth 3 b. April 28, 1654, Zachariah 3 b. Sept. 27, 1657, John 3 b. April 10, 1660, d. June 4, 1660, Joseph 3 b. 1661, Thomas 3 b. July 3, 1664, d. 1676. Hannah 3, b. March 4, 1666, Margaret 3 b. July 3, 1668, Thomas 3 b. Sept. 15, 1676, d. Sept. 27, 1676, John 3 b. Sept. 15, 1676, d. Sept. 25, 1676.

JOSEPH 3 b. 1661 d. 1746, m. Bethiah dau. of John Green, 1693, who d. April 12, 1708, m. 2d Rebecca Palfrey Nov. 19, 1716, ch. all by 1st wife: Joseph 4 b. 1694, Ruth 4 b. 1696, Elizabeth 4 b. 1698, Mary 4 b. 1700, Zachariah 4 b. 1702, Hannah 4 b. 1703, Mercy 4 b. 1705, Samuel 4 b. 1708.

JOSEPH 4 b. 1694, d. April 8, 1755 at Amagansett, came to E. H. about 1720, m. 1st Elizabeth Bishop Aug. 3, 1721, m. 2d Bethiah dau. of Ananias Conkling, May 27, 1731; he had ch. Bishop bap. July 22, 1722, Joseph 5 b. March 25, 1725, Samuel 5 bap. May 22, 1726, Green 5 bap. June 16, 1728, d. Jan. 7, 1729, Green 5 bap. Dec. 21, 1729, d. Nov. 1752, Elizabeth 5 bap. May 14, 1732, Bethiah 5 bap. March 31, 1734, Mary 5 bap. Dec. 9, 1739.

JOSEPH 5 b. March 25, 1725, d. Jan. 14, 1797, at Amagansett, m. Hannah dau. of Jacob Schellenger Nov. 10, 1745; they had ch. Elizabeth 6, b. April 13, 1746, Zachariah 6 b. Nov. 1, 1749, Jacob 6 b. June 14, 1752, m. Betsey Hand of Sag-Harbor, rem. about 1775 to Mass., Lydia 6 b. Aug. 22, 1754, d. Jan. 17, 1797 unmd., Hannah 6 b. Sept. 28, 1756, Daniel B. 6 b. Dec. 26, 1759, rem. to Ohio abt. 1780, Ruth 6 b. April 11, 1762, Mary 6 b. April 25, 1764, Joseph 6 b. April 18, 1766, d. Nov. 4, 1784, Ruth 6 b. July 4, 1771 d. unmd.

ZACHARIAH 6 b. Nov. 1, 1749, d. Oct. 6, 1833 at Amagansett, m. Rebecca dau. of Jacob Sherrill, Feb. 7, 1781, they had ch. Jacob 7 b. Jan. 10, 1782, rem. when young; Samuel 7 b. Oct. 7, 1783, rem. to New Hartford, N. Y. in 1804, was one of the Presidential Electors for John Quincy Adams; Betsey 7 b. Jan. 23, 1786, d. July 26, 1874, m. 1st John Dimon, Sr. m. 2d Capt. Henry Nickerson; Joseph 7 b. Jan. 24, 1789, d. July 10, 1853 unmd; Polly 7 b. May 9, 1790, d. May 17, 1881 unmd; Rebecca 7 b. Feb. 2, 1793, d. Nov. 14, 1865, m. Joseph Edwards Jan. 1815; a son 7 b. July

10, 1795, d. same day; Hannah 7 b. July 10, 1795, d. Aug. 2, 1826, m. John Dimon, Jr. June 20, 1819; Lydia 7 b. Dec. 10, 1798, d. June 16, 1873, m. Thos. Williams, Oct. 6, 1823.

THE HUNTTING FAMILY.

COMPILED BY TEUNIS D. HUNTTING, ESQ.

JOHN HUNTTING 1, the first one of this name in America, was born in Hoxsee, a village in Suffolk County, England, about 1597, married Hester Seaborn, who was a second cousin of John Rogers, the "martyr," in 1617, and with his family came to Dedham, Mass., in the Spring of 1638. He d. there April 12, 1689 and had ch. John 2 b. abt. 1628, in England, Samuel 2 b. July 22, 1640, Nathaniel 2 b. Dec. 15, 1643, d. Feb. 1, 1644, Matthew 2 b. March 6, 1648. Margaret 2 b. in England m. Robert Ware; Mary 2 b. in England m. Wm. Jay; Hester 2 b. in England m. N. Fisher Dec. 26, 1649; Elizabeth 2 b. in England m. John Peecke.

JOHN 2 b. abt. 1628, d. Sept. 19, 1718 at Dedham, Mass., m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Paine, April 18, 1671, and had ch. John 3 b. May 30, 1672 m. Mary Fisher; Thomas 3, b. March 24, 1674, d. May 9, 1676; Nathaniel 3 b. Nov. 15, 1675; Esther 3 b. Nov. 19, 1677, m. Wm. Avery; Rebecca 3 b. Jan. 14, 1679, d. May 20, 1696; Samuel 3 b. March 14, 1681, d. March 9, 1704 unm; Elizabeth 3 b. Feb. 2, 1683, m. John Fisher; Ebenzer 3 b. Jan. 1, 1684, m. Sarah Haas; Stephen 3 b. May 14, 1688, m. Rebecca Woodward; Jonathan 3 b. Jan. 27, 1690, m. Ruth Fisher.

NATHANIEL 3 b. Nov. 15, 1675 at Dedham, Mass. d. Sept. 24, 1753. A graduate of Harvard College in 1693, m. Mary dau. of John Green, of Boston, Oct. 27, 1701. He was the 2d pastor of the church at East-Hampton, being the successor of Rev. Thos. James. Installed on Sept. 13, 1699, after acting as a supply for three years. He occupied that pulpit just 50 years. Had ch. Nathaniel 4 b. Aug. 1702, Edward 4 b. Feb. 1704, Mary 4 b. May 1706 d. Sept. 1706, John 4 b. Sept. 14, 1707, Samuel 4 b. April 1710 d. May 12, 1773, m. 1st Mary dau. of David Gardiner, 4th proprietor of Gardiner's Island, May 17, 1736, m. 2d Zerviah Rhodes, of Newport, R. I. May 31, 1746: rem. to Southampton abt. 1735; Joseph 4 b. March 1711 d. Aug. 11, 1711; Mary 4 b. Sept. 1713 m. Joseph Coit, of New London; Jonathan 4 b. Oct. 1714, m. Esther dau. of Matthew Mulford Nov. 16, 1742, d. Sept. 3, 1750, rem. to Denville, N. J.; a son 4 b. Nov. 1716 d. in infancy; Elizabeth 4 b. Oct. 1718, d. July 17, 1719.

NATHANIEL 4 b. Aug. 1702, d. July 18, 1770, m. Mary dau. of William Hedges Sept. 11, 1728, had ch. Nathaniel 5 b. 1730, Joseph 5 b. Dec. 1731, d. Sept. 30, 1738, Mary 5 b. May 1735, d. Aug. 30, 1738, William 5 b. June 3, 1738, Joseph 5 b. Aug. 1740.

EDWARD 4 b. Feb. 1704, d. April 10, 1745; a graduate of Harvard College 1725, m. Mercy dau. of Isaac Mulford, Dec. 16, 1730; they had ch. Mercy 5 b. 1731, m. Thomas Wickham; Isaac M. 5 b. Nov. 17, 1732, d. Feb. 3, 1812; was 1st Lieut. of 2d Co. 3 Reg. of Minute men in 1776, rem. to Duchess Co. N. Y. in 1783; Edward 5 b. 1733, d. Aug. 1738; Mehitable 5 b. 1739, m. E. Jones; Edward 5 b. 1741, a physician, rem. to Fish-kill, N. Y. 1783; Mary 5 b. 1743.

JOHN 4 b. Sept. 14, 1707, d. March 14, 1768, m. Mrs. Clemence Parsons Conklin March 21, 1728; they had ch. Elizabeth 5 b. 1729, m. Burnett Miller; Ruth 5 b. 1731, m. Jeremiah Miller; Mary 5 b. 1733, m. David Osborn; Phebe 5 b. 1736, m. 1st Col. David Mulford, 2d Wm. Rysam; Clemence 5 b. 1738 m. Jacob Sherrill; Lucretia 5 b. 1740 m. Ananias Miller; Temperance 5 b. 1744, m. Eleazur Conklin; Jerusha 5 b. 1748 m. Daniel Hedges; Esther 5 m. Thomas Chatfield.

NATHANIEL 5 b. April 1730, d. Sept. 1801, m. Mary dau. of Major John Murdock, and they had ch. Mary 6 b. 1755, John 6 b. Sept. 16, 1757, Abigail 6 b. 1759, Phebe 6 b. 1762 m. David Miller, Anna 6 b. Nov. 24, 1763 m. Abraham Sherrill, Nathaniel 6 b. 1767 unm., Marianna 6 b. 1770, Abraham 6 b. Jan. 23, 1773, Samuel 6 b. July 4, 1776, d. Aug. 4, 1818, rem. to New London, Conn. 1800, Fanny 6 b. 1779, m. Nathaniel Sands.

WILLIAM 5 b. June 3, 1738, d. July 6, 1816, m. Puah Osborn, and they had ch. William 6 b. June 16, 1769, d. June 30, 1769; William 6 b. Aug. 15, 1770, d. June 24, 1771; a son 7 b. Sept. 29, 1771, d. in infancy; Jeremiah 6 b. Oct. 24, 1772; Puah 6 b. June 7, 1775, d. June 25, 1775; a dau. 6 b. June 24, 1776, d. in infancy; Jonathan 6 b. Feb. 13, 1788, d. Dec. 30, 1850, m. Julia R. Sayre Sept. 20, 1808, rem. to Southold, N. Y.: Mercy 6 b. Feb. 24, 1781, m. Abraham Osborn.

JOSEPH 5 b. Aug. 1740, d. June 6, 1771, m. Sarah Hedges and they had ch. Mary 6 b. 1762, Joseph 6 b. June 25, 1766, rem. to Dutchess Co., N. Y. 1783, from there to Schoharie Co. soon after; Elizabeth 6 b. 1768, d. June 1, 1773; Jonathan 6 b. 1771, d. Oct. 23, 1771; a son 6 b. 1773 d. infancy.

JOHN 6 b. Sept. 16, 1757, d. Feb. 7, 1836, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Dayton Jan. 23, 1793; they had ch. Nathaniel 7 b. Nov. 5, 1793; Joseph R. 7 b. July 11, 1796, rem. to Jamaica, N. Y.; James M. b. Aug. 5, 1798, rem. to Jamaica, N. Y.; Matthew b. Sept. 16, 1800- rem. to Jamaica, N. Y.: Smith S. 7 b. Feb. 4, 1809, d. Feb. 9, 1809.

ABRAHAM 6 b. Jan. 23, 1773, d. Nov. 15, 1851, m. Mary dau. of Deacon Abraham Mulford June 16, 1794, and had ch. Mary Maria 7 b. Feb. 16, 1795, m. Joseph Osborn June 15, 1812; Abraham M. 7 b. Feb. 1, 1797, d. May 18, 1887, rem. to Pike, N. Y. in 1816; Anna S. 7 b. July 18, 1799, m. Edward Jones April 21, 1823, she d. June 25, 1872; John M. 7 b. Sept. 27, 1801; Samuel M. 7 b. Sept. 27, 1801, d. Jan. 18, 1826 unm.; Francis S. 7 b. Nov. 2, 1805, d. April 14, 1887 unm.; Emeline G. 7 b. Feb. 5, 1808, m. 1st Abram C. Hedges, 2d Samuel Sandford, she d. Jan. 16, 1851; George W. 7 b. March 15, 1812, J. Madison 7 b. March 15, 1812, I. Otis 7 b. Oct. 7, 1815, d. May 31, 1892 unm.

JEREMIAH 6 b. Oct. 24, 1772, d. June 19, 1845, m. Charity dau. of Dea. David Hodges Dec. 20, 1810 and had ch. Jeremiah 7 b. Dec. 3, 1811, Sarah H. 7 b. July 26, 1813, David H. 7 b. May 22, 1815, d. Feb. 18, 1885, m. Phebe D. Edwards d. s. p.; William 7 b. Oct. 17, 1817, d. Dec. 20, 1893, m. Fanny Barns d. s. p.; Mary A. 7 b. Sept. 3, 1820, d. Dec. 28, 1869; Abby H. 7 b. April 3, 1823, m. Sept. 19, 1844, John Patty.

NATHANIEL 7 b. Nov. 5, 1793, d. Jan. 4, 1867, m. 1st Beulah Hand Dec. 14, 1827, she d. Oct. 6, 1833, 2d Mary E. Tuthill Feb. 22, 1837, and had ch. Elizabeth H. 8 b. Sept. 15, 1830, d. Dec. 23, 1877, she m. John Dayton and had ch. Mrs. F. A. Cartwright of E. H. and Mrs. Charles S. Parsons of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN M. 7 b. Sept. 27, 1801, d. Aug. 19, 1870, m. Phebe P. S. Conklin, Sept. 13, 1827, had ch. Phebe S. C. 8 b. Aug. 25, 1828, d. Dec. 7, 1894, m. Marcus B. Hand, Feb. 1846.

GEORGE W. 7 b. March 15, 1812, d. March 31, 1888, m. Mary D. Stratton Oct. 23, 1835, and had ch. Alexander S. 8 b. June 25, 1840, Abbie J. D. 8 b. June 25, 1844, m. John H. Hunt April 28, 1862.

JAMES MADISON 7 b. March 15, 1812, d. March 14, 1868, m. 1st Mary Van, dau. of Sherrill Conklin, Sept. 2, 1834, she d. April 30, 1845, m. 2d Mary E. dau. of John Dimon, Jr. Aug. 12, 1846, ch. Adelaide T. 8 b. Feb. 7, 1839, m. Thos. D. Barnes Oct. 25, 1860, Cecelia R. 8 b. Sept. 28, 1842, d. Jan. 10, 1867, m. William P. Howell Nov. 15, 1866, Teunis D. 8 b. Sept. 22, 1848.

JEREMIAH 7 b. Dec. 3, 1811, d. Jan. 4, 1867, m. Joanna A. dau. of Chas.

R. Hand, 1839, they had ch. William L. 8 b. Nov. 30, 1840, rem. to West Hartford, Conn., Charles H. 8 b. Jan. 3, 1844, rem to Hartford, Conn., Jeremiah 8 b. Nov. 7, 1846, David H. 8 b. July 22, 1851, Samuel B. 8 b. Sept. 22, 1854, d. May 13, 1887 unm., John P. 8 b. June 19, 1859, m. Ella K. Parsons, rem. to West Hartford, Conn., Mary E. 8 b. Feb. 22, 1862, James Edward 8 b. Sept. 17, 1865.

ALEXANDER S. 8 b. June 25, 1840, m. Fanny Topping June 20, 1866 and had ch. John S. 9 b. June 1, 1871, d. Aug. 21, 1871.

TEUNIS D. 8 b. Sept. 22, 1848, m. 1st G-orgianna W. Hammond April 20, 1871, she d. Jan 22, 1880, 2d Jessie I. Hobkirk March 9, 1881, and rem. to Brooklyn, N. Y. in 1868; they have ch. Grace M. 9 b. April 10, 1874, d. July 26, 1874, Ethel L. B. 9 b. June 13, 1878, d. Aug. 15, 1878, George H. 9 b. Jan. 3, 1880.

JEREMIAH 8 b. Nov. 7, 1846, m. Phebe Jeannette, dau. of Daniel Osborn Dec. 31, 1874, they had ch. Florence W. 9 b. Oct 27, 1875, m. Everett J. Edwards Dec. 1, 1892, Daniel O. 9 b. Sept. 22, 1878, Mary 9 b. Nov. 16, 1887.

DAVID H. 8 b. July 22, 1851, m. Harriet dau. of S. Hedges Miller, Oct. 17, 1871, they have ch. Carrie 9 b. May 23, 1874, Jeremiah M. 9 b. June 10, 1882, Elizabeth E. 9 b. July 23, 1884, David H. 9 b. Sept. 9, 1888, d. Sept. 24, 1888, a ch. b. Jan. 5. 1891, d. March 9, 1891.

James Madison Huntting 7, son of Abraham 6 and Mary Mulford Huntting, was born at East-Hampton, N. Y. March 15, 1812, and died there March 14, 1868. He was first married Sept. 2, 1834, to Mary Van, daughter of Sherrill and Polly Sherrill Conklin, by whom he had two children: Adelaide T. and Cecelia R. She died April 30, 1845. His second wife was Mary E. daughter of John Dimon, of Brooklyn, N. Y. who he married Aug. 12, 1846, and by her he had one child, Teunis D. who is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1834 Mr. Huntting began his mercantile career, continuing it until 1874, when he retired. For many years he had charge of the monies of the townspeople, investing them in various institutions, such as banks, railroads and manufacturing companies. In this he was successful, meeting with but few losses, considering the amount he had invested for the people. He was the moving spirit in organizing the Sag-Harbor Savings Bank, in 1862, and was its first President, which office he held until his death. For many years he was President of Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at East-Hampton. It was through his efforts the new church edifice was erected in 1860; he giving the site on which it stands, and soliciting funds with which to build it. He was chairman of the local committee, of the Sanitary Commission, organized for the purpose of collecting hospital supplies and other necessities for the "Boys in Blue" at the front in the civil war of 1861-5. He was not an active politician, the only political office he ever held, or would accept the nomination for, was that of Justice of the Peace, serving one term in 1851-3.

NOTE BY H. P. HEDGES.—He was exact, systematic, a recorder of events, like his great ancestor, Rev. Nathaniel. By the courtesy of his son Teunis D. the extracts from his journal were furnished for this publication. See ante p. 234.

THE MILLER FAMILY.

There is a tradition that the first settler of this family in East Hampton was John Miller, who died soon after settlement here; that his wife was daughter of Minister Abraham Pierson, and that he left sons John, Andrew and George. All this may be so, and the records show that John and Andrew were brothers. Yet the early history of the Miller family is a dark abyss not fully sounded. The tradition that Eleazar Miller, the Assemblyman, was grandson of John 1 and son of George 2, stated by Thompson and others, is an error. This George 2 died from the kick of a horse, in 1668. Eleazar died in 1788, in the 92d year of his age, so born about 1686 or 7, long after George 2 died. In the Southold Town Records is a notice of a George there, said to have removed to East-Hampton, which may be this George 2. By the will of John Mulford, dated December 4, 1683, proved Nov. 13, 1686, his youngest daughter Mary is named as "wife of Jeremy Miller." The tombstone of Jeremy Miller records him as Lieut. and his death Jan. 2, 1723, and age as 67, so born in 1655, and the tombstone of his widow as dying in 1748, æ 95, so born about 1653, and the will of this widow names sons Eleazar, Josiah and Jeremiah. Josiah died Oct. 4, 1770, æ 81; Eleazar died in 1788, æ 91; Jeremiah died March 15, 1756, æ 66; and they were born, Josiah in 1689, Jeremiah in 1690 and Eleazar in 1697. This Jeremiah was probably the Yale graduate in 1709, a distinguished citizen of New London, Ct., who married the daughter of Governor Saltonstall, and was father of the eminent Jeremiah of Revolutionary days, both mentioned as men of mark in Calkins' History of New London. The record of titles confirms the belief that we are on solid ground. The Home Lot of George Miller 2 was devised in the will of Josiah 4 to his son Jeremiah 5, and by the will of that Jeremiah 5, dated in 1790, proved in 1794, is devised as "the old lot joining Daniel Hedges southerly," to his son Jeremiah 6, who died June 28, 1803, æ 55. This same Home Lot sold, and afterwards bought back at a great price by Hunting Miller 6, son of Jeremiah 5, and grandson of Josiah 4, because it was an old family inheritance, marks this line as that of the first George 2, son of John 1. The conclusion seems clear that the line runs thus: John 1, George 2 d. in 1668, Jeremiah 3 d. in 1712 æ 67, Eleazar 4 d. March 15, 1788 æ 91, Burnett 5 b. Oct. 15, 1719, Matthias Burnett 6 b. Oct. 15, 1749, Morris S. 7 b. July 31, 1779, d. Nov. 24, 1824, Rutgers B. 8 b. July 28, 1805, d. Nov. 12, 1877, Henry S. 9 b. Sept. 5, 1836, an honored citizen resident in Utica, N. Y., to whom I am indebted for much information regarding this family, who for five generations in this line, beginning with Eleazar 4, have been, as he was, "Assemblymen." The grave of Burnett Miller 5, I am told, is in Plattsburg, N. Y., where he died. His son Matthias Burnett 6 died of yellow fever in Savannah. Morris S. 7 and Rutgers 8 were distinguished citizens of Utica, N. Y. The New-York Civil List and the Records of the Town of East-Hampton, attest the patriotism and worth of this remarkable family. Yale College in Saybrook, Connecticut, in the days of Abraham Pierson its first President, and it may be uncle of the Jeremiah 4, grad. in 1709, was then comparatively easy of access by water to East-Hampton, on which its first rays of light shone with brightness. If the traditional relationship to the first Yale President be accepted, who can say that the names in the Miller line were unworthy of such high lineage? Lack of space, not deeds, constrains brevity. Remember that of the 3 sons of Jeremiah 3, Jeremiah 4 went to New London after graduation, Burnett 5 son of Eleazar 4 removed from East-Hampton during the Revolutionary war, and Abraham 5, son of Eleazar 4, known as "Judge Miller," resid-

ed in East-Hampton, on the lot now the homestead of Jeremiah Mulford, and died there March 19, 1820, æ 77 years. His daughter Polly 6, widow of Platt Smith, died there March 8, 1844, æ 81. Her son Abraham Smith, of Newburg, N. Y. died in Prairie DuChien, Wis., unmarried and without issue. Her daughter married an Ackerly, who had son Jacamiah and dau. wife of Frederick W. Lord, M. D. and the son and daughter of the latter were the only issue of Judge Abraham Miller 5.

Ch. of ELEAZAR MILLER 4, Burnett 5 b. Oct. 15, 1719, Elizabeth 5 b. Nov. 28, 1721, Jeremiah 5 b. Jan. 11, 1723, Mary 5 b. Sept. 12, 1726, Jemima 5 b. May 28, 1730, Mehitabel 5 b. April 13, 1733, Eleazar 5 b. March 30, 1736, Nathaniel 5 b. Dec. 9, 1738, Abraham 5 b. Jan. 16, 1742.

BURNETT 5 b. Oct. 15, 1719, s. of Eleazar 4, had a s. Dr. John Miller 6 b. March 15, 1760, m. 1st Margaret Smith, 1788, and had 2 daus. Eliza Hunting 6 and Maria 6; m. 2d Elizabeth Smith, sister-in-law, and they had ch. Margaret Platt 6, Catherine 6 and Samuel 6 d. s. p. and Maria 6 d. s. p.; Margaret Platt 6 m. Benjamin Mooers and they had twelve ch. Catherine Phebe 6 b. Aug. 6, 1800, m. Matthew; Matthew Standish Col. 7 (son of Zachariah 6, Zachariah 5, Zachariah 4, Ebenezer 3, Alexander 2 Miles 1) of Plattsburgh, N. Y. b. Aug. 18, 1794, he d. June 28, 1866, she d. July 16, 1866, they had dau. Mary Elizabeth b. Oct. 1, 1819 who m. April 18, 1839 Isaac W. R. Bromley, she d. Sept. 21, 1852, they had ch. Miles Standish, Zachariah, Margaret Maria, Harriet Smith, John Miller. Geo. Henry, Matthew Miles, Caroline Leslie, Abraham Smith.

ELIZA HUNTING 6 m. Jan. 1, 1803, Levi Platt, s. of Judge Zephaniah Platt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and they had 12 ch. David 7, Margaret Elizabeth 7, Mary Louisa 7, Robert 7, John Miller 7, Helen 7, Levi 7, Jonas 7, Susan Henrietta 7, James 7, William Pitt 7 and Peter Magnault 7 of whom David 7 d. æ 11 yrs., Robert 7 d. young, John M. 7 d. unm. James 7 d. unm., all the others m. and left ch.

JOSIAH 4 s. of Jeremiah 3 d. Oct. 4, 1770, æ 81. His will dated Feb. 3, 1768, proved Nov. 26, 1770, names his sons Josiah 5 and Jeremiah 5, grandson David 6 s. of Josiah 5, dau. Phebe Parsons 5 (w. of John Parsons 4) and s. Matthew 5 a cripple. The history of two tankards given by Josiah 4, one to his daughter Phebe 5 and one to his son Jeremiah 5, confirms this genealogy. Jeremiah 5 gave tankard to his son Jeremiah 6 and he to his son Gen. Jeremiah 7, and he to his son Jeremiah 8, and he to his nephew Jeremiah Miller Dominy 9; Phebe 5 gave her tankard to her daughter Mary 6 w. of Jeremiah Osborn, and thence it passed to his daughter Phebe P. 7 w. Zephaniah Hedges, and thence to her son Henry P. Hedges 8, and thence to his son Samuel O. 9.

JEREMIAH 5 b. 1727, d. July 11, 1794, æ 67, had w. Ruth, and ch. Hunting 6, Jeremiah 6, dau. Mary 6 w. of Samuel Buel, D. D. and grandson Sylvanus, and probably son Sylvanus, Surrogate of N. Y. 1801 to 7, 1811, 1821.

HUNTING 6 d. April 1, 1832, æ 78, had 2 daus. Nancy 7 1st w. of David Hedges, Jr. who d. s. p. and Mary 7 w. of Wilkes Hedges, of Sagg, whose son William inherited his estate.

JEREMIAH 6 b. 1748, d. June 28, 1803, æ 55, had w. — and ch. Jeremiah 7, Samuel 7, Sylvanus 7, Susan 7, 1st wife of Zephaniah Hedges, Phebe 7 w. of Samuel Isaacs, and Polly 7 wife of Seth Sherrill.

SYLVANUS 7 s. of Jeremiah 6 removed to Plattsburg, N. Y.; he was b. Feb. 17, 1784 and m. Johana or Fanny Miller and they had ch. Hunting 8, Mary Adeline 8, Abraham 8 and Albert 8.

HUNTING 8 b. March 8, 1807, d. Sept. 20, 1876, m. Maria Parsons b. Feb. 11, 1801, d. Dec. 25, 1887, had ch. Almira E. 9, Albert W. 9, Charles H. 9.

ALMIRA E. 9 b. Nov. 29, 1833, m. Henry K. Averill, Jr. Jan. 19, 1854. and had ch. Frank L. 10, Edith M. P. 10, Grace Platt 10, and Maria E. 10 b. May 17, 1865, m. Oct. 8, 1887 Charles Sherrill Dayton, (see Dayton and Sherrill genealogy.)

MARY ADELINE 8, dau. of Sylvanus 7, b. April 9, 1814, m. Hiram Sherrill and they had ch. Sarah, David and Hiram, Jr., (see Sherrill genealogy.)

JEREMIAH 7 Genl. d. Jan. 6, 1839, æ 62 yrs. had w. Phebe. dau. of Thos. Baker, who d. June 29, 1870, æ 94, and ch. Nathan 8 d. s. p. Mch. 11, 1815, æ 15 yrs., Jeremiah 8 lawyer, d. s. p. Aug. 4, 1864, æ 59. and Mary 8 w. of Abel K. Conkling, Phebe 8 w. of Felix Dominy, Helen 8 w. of Henry D. Stratton, Rosalie 8 w. of Capt. Edward M. Baker, who all have descendants. and Joan 8 who was unm. and d. s. p. Feb. 2, 1852 æ 35 yrs. and Theodorus 8 drowned in Indian Ocean Jan. 15, 1830, æ 18.

SAMUEL 7 Col. b. Jan. 30, 1781, d. Dec. 21, 1856, had 1st w. Phebe G. d. Aug. 5, 1811, æ 27 yrs. and ch. Mary G. 8 d. Aug. 17, 1805, æ 1 yr. 1 mo. 7 dys., Charles H. 8 d. Oct. 28, 1845, æ 39 yrs., Marian 8 w. of Rev. Joseph D. Condit who d. s. p. ; had 2d w. Julia Mulford, b. Dec. 7, 1793, d. Jan. 10, 1866, æ 73, and dau. Phebe G. 8 w. of Rev. Robert D. Gardiner, and they had s. Samuel M. Gardiner who rem. to Derby, Conn. and left ch.

CHARLES H. 8 s. of Samuel 7 had w. Juliett Hand, dau. of Nathaniel Hand, who d. April 13, 1871, æ 59 yrs. and they had ch. Samuel H. 9 b. July 1, 1833.

SAMUEL H. 9 b. July 1, 1833, m. Laura Virginia Candy b. Feb. 14, 1842 and they had ch. Charles Candy 10 b. Nov. 25, 1860, an infant dau. 10 b. Nov. 4, 1866, d. Nov. 20, 1866, Condit Smith 10 b. Sept. 11, 1868, Ernest 10 b. Dec. 10, 1873: Charles Candy 10 has w. Nina May Salisbury.

DANIEL MILLER 4, resident of Appaquogue, was an active business man, prominent in town affairs from 1700 on for 40 years, and is the known ancestor of George A. Miller, the present Supervisor of the town, who has contributed many facts following. It is probable this Daniel 4 was the son of John 3, s. of George 2, the s. of John 1 the first settler. In his line the names of Daniel and John are both perpetuated. In the burying ground of the Appaquogue Millers were buried three John Millers, the first d. March 1, 1791, in the 85th year of his age, and is probably the John 5 s. of Daniel 4 bap. March 16, 1706-7; the second John 6 d. Nov. 11, 1808, in the 69th year of his age; the third John 7 d. Oct. 26, 1836 in the 69th year of his age. In the tax lists of 1675 one John is taxed; in 1683 two Johns, Sr. and Jr. John Sr. who resided in the 2d home lots and sold his homestead between 1698 and 1701, with much other land, thereafter disappears from the town records, without known descendants or record of death, and probably removed from the town. That accounts for John 2 s. of John 1. The oldest son of Geo. 2 was John 3 (see T. R. Vol. III, p. 21.); but John 3 d. in 1738, æ 84 years and 8 months was the uncle of Hezekiah and Nathan, who were the sons of George 3 who died in 1712, (see T. R. Vol. III, p. 289.) George 2 had three sons, John 3 the eldest, Cornelius 3 and George 3, and the line would run thus: John 1, George 2, John 3, Daniel 4, Timothy 5, Elisha 6, Asa 7, George S. 8, George A. 9 Supervisor. Also the line would then run thus: John 1, George 2, John 3, Daniel 4, John 5, John 6, John 7. The last three Johns are known to be successively descendants each of his predecessor. The last John 6 had ch. John 7, Daniel 7, Enoch 7, Asa 7, Jacob 7, George 7, Elias 7, and daus. one of whom was the wife of John Parsons, one the wife of David Parsons, Mary 7 w. of Joshua Terry and Temperance 7 w. of James C. Hoe, of N. Y. city. George 3 s. of George 2 d. in 1712 and had s. Nathan 4 and Hezekiah 4,

nephews of John 3, (see T. R. Vol. III, p. 289.) Hezekiah 4 d. Sept. 1, 1720, æ 37 years. But Nathan 4 had ch. bap. Uriah 5 in 1721, Rachel 5, 1723, Esther 5, 1729, Amy 5, 1733, Abraham 5, 1736, and later in 1746; probably his s. Uriah 5 has bap. ch. Nathan 6, Mary 6, Temperance 6 in 1751, Abraham 6 in 1760 and Uriah 6 in 1771, probably an adult. It seems almost certain that the line runs thus: John 1, George 2, George 3, Nathan 4, Uriah 5, Nathan 6, Uriah 7, b. Oct. 1, 1784, bap. Nov. 29, 1784, George Lewis 8, George H. 9.

Daniel Miller 4 was m. Dec. 11, 1700 to Elizabeth Buckland; they had several ch. of whom John 5 resided at Appaquogue as aforesaid. Gardiner 7, s. of Timothy 6, grandson of Timothy 5, and great grandson of Daniel 4, told me that this Daniel 4, at Appaquogue with his sons and negro slaves, took a whale and sold oil enough to buy a farm, on which he settled his son Timothy 5 b. June 4, 1710, at the Fire Place, which seems probable. Timothy 5 had 1st w. Temperance Conkling, who d. Nov. 23, 1740 and 2d Hannah Stratton, July 30, 1741. His will in 1769 names sons Daniel 6, Timothy 6, Peleg 6, Elisha 6, David 6, Daus. (Zervia 6 m at Amagansett) Temperance 6, Elizabeth 6, Hannah 6 and Charlotte 6. The s. Daniel 6 rem. to Rockland Co. and had s. Daniel 7 who it is reported was father of Mrs. Jay Gould. The s. Peleg 6 rem. to Franklin, N. Y. where his descendants now reside.

DAVID 6 remained on the homestead at Fireplace.

TIMOTHY 6 and Elisha 6 settled at the Springs.

TIMOTHY 6 s. of Timothy 5 had sons Timothy 7, Gardiner 7, and perhaps others.

DAVID 7 s. of David 6 remained at the Fireplace, and was father of the present Samuel D. 8 there residing.

ELISHA 6 s. of Timothy 5 had w. Abigail Tuthill and ch. Temperance 7 w. of Nathaniel Dominy, Elisha 7 d. young, Nathaniel, M. D. 7 of Brookhaven (father of Nathl. 8 of Brookhaven, lately decd.), Barnabas 7, Catharine 7 of Schuyler Co. N. Y., Tuthill 7 and Cynthia 7 d. s. p. and Asa 7 who rem. to N. Y. city and returned and lived and died at the old homestead at the Springs.

NATHANIEL, M. D. 7 had s. DeWitt 8 who was drowned, d. s. p. and Nathaniel 8 named above, and daus. Mary 8 and Sarah 8 who m. Wm. and Geo. Andrews, Caroline 8 who m. — Green of Sayville and Jerusha 8 residing at Port Jervis.

BARNABUS 7 had no s. and only 1 dau.

ASA 7 had s. George S. 8, who had s. George A. 9, present Supervisor as above.

Mrs. George W. Curtis, of Hartford, Conn., states that Rev. Samuel Miller, of Wallingford, Conn., was born on Long Island in 1773; that his father was Jacob Miller and his mother Elizabeth Filer. That Jacob Miller, in Revolutionary times, took his family in a whale boat to the main land, near New Haven, Ct., and resided there. Who will track this line? This name is one signed to the combination to stand by Boston in 1775. See ante, p. 221.

NATHAN 6 has an unnamed child bap. in 1775 and ch. Nathan 7 in 1777, Elizabeth 7 in 1779, Jerusha 7 in 1782, Uriah 7 Nov. 29, 1784, b. Oct. 1, 1784. This last Uriah 7, residing in the Hook, had father Nathan 6 and he Uriah 5, and he Nathan 4 as aforesaid. The Family Bible of Nathan 6 has this record of ch. of himself and w. Mary: Mary 7 b. Sept. 25, 1775, Nathan 7 b. May 18, 1777, Phebe 7 b. Aug. 15, 1779, Jerusha 7 b. March 5, 1782, Uriah 7 b. Oct. 1, 1784, Joanna 7 b. Oct. 4, 1786, Esther 7 b. Oct. 12, 1787, Abraham 7 b. April 11, 1792. Esther 7 m. Dea. Stephen Hedges. Abraham 7, Nathan 7 and 3 sisters went to Plattsburg, N. Y.

URIAH 7 resided "in the Hook" and had w. Betsey (Baker) and ch. Nathan 8 b. June 26, 1813, Abraham 8 b. Aug. 24, 1816, George Lewis 8 b. Nov. 16, 1821, Mary Baker 8 b. May 26, 1824, d. March 20, 1828, Betsey 7 b. Feb. 5, 1830. Uriah 7 d. April 3, 1859, æ 74 yrs. 6 mos.; his w. Betsey d. Sept. 19, 1872, æ 86 yrs. 2 mos. Their ch. are all deceased, leaving issue, except Mary, d. March 20, 1828. Abraham and his sister Betsey, w. of William Barnes, rem. to Illinois.

GEORGE LEWIS 8 had w. Caroline, dau. of Charles Hand, and rem. to Bridge-Hampton, and d. there March 30, 1887, æ 65 years, and they had s. George H. 9 now residing there.

There was a Uriah Miller 6 about the time of the Revolution residing in Sag-Harbor, and after that in Bridge-Hampton, who I think was uncle of the Uriah 7 "down Hook," and brother to Nathan 6. That Uriah 6 had seven ch. by each of two wives. By the 1st w. there were Uriah 7, Jessie 7, and four others. This son Uriah 7 is said to have rem. to Troy and had son Rodney 8, a minister, probably Presbyterian. By the 2d w. were ch. Abraham 7, Squires 7, John Dayton 7, Fanny 7, Phebe 7 and Hannah 7. Sally 7 b. abt. 1784 m. Elias Ludlow and they had s. E. Jones Ludlow 8. Fanny 7 m. Abraham Payne and they had ch. Squires 7 had w. dau. of Capt. David Hedges and son Steven Hedges 8, now of Sag-Harbor; and 2d w. they had dau. Mariette 8 w. of Egbert H. Hildreth, and they had son Fred F. 9 now in Terre Haute, Indiana.

CONTRIBUTED BY MARTHA MILLER.

ANDREW MILLER, the first settler of Miller's Place, is said to have been an elder brother of one of the early settlers of East-Hampton. There is said to have been a memorandum among his papers of the purchase of land in the year 1659, and it is probable that he came here about that time. His name is also on the records of the town of Brookhaven for the same year as one of the Town Trustees. It is also inferred from various circumstances that he died at an advanced age in 1717 or '18. His children were Andrew, John, Samuel, Richard and Hannah.

ANDREW 2d settled in Miller's Place and died before his father, June, 1716. The name of his wife is not known. His children were Andrew 3d, William, Josiah, Ebenezer, Hannah and Joanna.

JOHN was drowned at the age of 28.

SAMUEL went to N. J. and settled in the town of Greenwich, Cumberland County.

RICHARD settled in Miller's Place, married Dorothy Woodhull, of Setauket, and had two daughters, Nancy who married Nathaniel Ruggles, and Sarah who married Richard Woodhull, July 11, 1768. There was probably a third daughter, as Jonathan Mills, of Mills Pond, married for his second wife Dorothy Miller, and they had a son named Andrew.

HANNAH died young, in 1690.

ANDREW 3d was born June 19, 1695, settled in Miller's Place, and died in 1777. He married Mary Phillips, who was born Nov. 16, 1706. They had sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to maturity. They were Rebecca b. Dec. 28, 1724, Sarah b. March 23, 1726, Andrew 4th b. June 6, 1727, Josiah b. Aug. 22, 1728, John b. Jan. 14, 1730, Mary b. July 5, 1731, Joseph b. March 15, 1733, Hannah b. May 15, 1734, Samuel b. Dec. 24, 1735, Theophilus b. Sept. 1737, Joshua b. April 1738, Theophilus b. Nov. 20, 1740, Hannah b. June 3, 1742, Joanna b. May 5, 1744, Deliverance b. Oct. 9, 1745, one name unknown b. Nov. 12, 1747. Five sons and five daughters of this family emigrated to N. J. Andrew occupied the old home. His history will be given later. John was drowned and

Mary married Selah Brown of Middle Island. Sarah married a Mr. Burnett of N. J.

WILLIAM, son of Andrew 2d, married Deliverance Mills, of Mills Ponds, settled in Miller's Place and had six children, William, Timothy, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Catherine, or as some records have it Keturah (?) Sarah. William was drowned in crossing from Elizabethtown to Staten Island in company with his cousin John Miller, son of Andrew 3d. Timothy married Experience Davis, settled in Miller's Place, was made Captain of Militia, had eleven children and died January 26, 1790, in the 67th year of his age. His wife died May 23, 1780, in the 55th year of her age. Nathaniel moved to Springfield, N. J. Ebenezer, born June 13, 1737, settled in Miller's Place and was also Captain of Militia, married Sarah, daughter of Benajah Strong, of Setauket, had seven children, and died Nov. 15, 1785. His wife was born June 14, 1740, and died February 18, 1836, aged 95 years, 8 months and 4 days. Catherine married Dr. Dayton, of Elizabeth, N. J. and had one daughter named Charlotte. Sarah married Mr. Youngs of Springfield, N. J. Josiah, 3d son of Andrew 2d, settled in Setauket, married Sarah, daughter of Timothy Mills. They both died in 1726, about a year after their marriage.

EBENEZER removed to Cumberland Co., N. J.

HANNAH married Isaac Mills, of Mill's Pond.

JOANNA married Thomas Helme of Miller's Place, had one son named Thomas, and after the death of Mr. Helme married John Roe.

The children of Captain Timothy Miller were Deliverance b. Oct. 14, 1747, married to Zophar Mills, March 4, 1767; a daughter b. April 23, 1750, d. aged 3 weeks; a son b. May 23, 1751, d. aged 10 weeks; Experience b. Oct. 12, 1752, d. June 6, 1772; Nathaniel b. Dec. 20, 1754, d. Oct. 9, 1798; Joanna b. June 23, 1757, d. Aug. 27, 1798; Keturah b. May 5, 1760, m. Mr. Homan and d. April 30, 1831; Timothy b. Aug. 31, 1762; Joseph b. March 24, 1764, d. May 1, 1845; Zophar Mills b. Oct. 20, 1767; Betsey Parshall b. Feb. 5, 1771, d. Jan. 29, 1845.

The children of Deliverance and Zophar Mills were Ruth b. March 27, 1768, m. Benjamin Woodhul; Nathaniel b. Sept. 4, 1769, d. May 26, 1832; Zophar b. Dec. 7, 1771; Gabriel b. Nov. 19, 1773; Experience b. Aug. 18, 1777; Keturah b. Dec. 27, 1778; Fanny b. May 25, 1782, m. Stephen Homan; Esseverance b. Jan. 22, 1787, m. George Davis and d. Jan. 1876.

Three daughters of Capt. Timothy Miller were not married: Experience, Joanna and Betsey. Nathaniel, the eldest son, married Martha, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Miller. They both died of yellow fever, she eight days after her husband, leaving three little girls, and a boy a year or two old. He lived to be loved and respected by all who knew him—our own Deacon Charles Miller, of blessed memory. His grandson (Samuel H. Miller) and one sister are still living in Miller's Place. Of the daughters, Charity married John Terry, Fanny married Bartley Tuthill and Clarissa married Nathaniel Tuthill, and they were the parents of Dr. Frank, Rev. George M., Hon. James H. and Ellsworth Tuthill.

TIMOTHY, the second son, married Mehitabel Brown and their children were Nathaniel, George (Judge), Polly, who married Capt. Hubbard Griffing, and Charlotte, who married Capt. James Tuthill.

JOSEPH, third son, married Jemima Robbins, March 5, 1795. She was b. April 20, 1776, and d. July 27, 1860. Their children were William b. Jan. 25, 1796, d. Jan. 29, 1817; Daniel Robbins b. Sept. 19, 1797, d. June 27, 1891; Patty b. Sept. 9, 1800, m. Miller Woodhull, d. May 13, 1887, at Northville; Lewis b. April 16, 1804, d. Nov. 8, 1865, not married; John b. July 28, 1806, became an M. D., married Maria Miller, his cousin, set-

tled in Setauket, afterwards went west and died there, time unknown. Daniel Robbins Miller was married to Isabella Hawkins, Oct. 13, 1824; she died in about six months, and he was married to Martha Olive Mills on Oct. 10, 1826. They had four children, two of whom died in childhood, and the other two, Charlotte Mills, now the widow of Dr. C. H. S. Millard, and Martha Helme are residents of Miller's Place. Zophar Mills, fourth youngest son, married Betsey Davis. They had seven daughters and one son, Sylvester Miller, whose only living son is Elihu S. Miller, of Floral Park.

The children of Capt. Ebenezer Miller were Isaac b. Oct. 26, 1761, m. Eliza Cleaves and died July 2, 1814; Martha b. Feb. 9, 1763, m. Nathaniel Miller; Charity b. Nov. 23, 1764, d. Aug. 24, 1766; William b. April 15, 1766, was shot by plunderers while standing in the window of his father's house, near the close of the Revolutionary war; Charity b. July 30, 1770, d. Sept. 29, 1773; Clarissa b. Sept. 15, 1772, m. Samuel Brown, and died May 11, 1812; Benajah Strong b. Jan. 14, 1774, m. Sarah Conklin and d. June 19, 1813; his wife d. July 22, 1854; they had three children and the only descendants of theirs of the name of Miller, are Dr. James N. Miller, of Layton, N. J. and Miss Addie B. Miller of Miller's Place. The only descendants of Samuel and Clarissa Brown living here are Erastus Brown and his daughter.

ANDREW Miller 4th married Deborah Roe, who d. March 23, 1822, æ 88 years. They had ten children, but I have the names of only six. John the eldest son, who lived to maturity, was drowned in 1784, æ 28; Julia died in 1827; Elizabeth died in 1790; Mary m. M. Roe, d. in 1821; Deliverance b. Sept. 2, 1777, d. Oct. 17, 1866; Sarah d. unmarried March 30, 1849, æ 80 years. Deliverance became the second wife of Samuel Brown, whose first wife was Clarissa Miller, and they had two children, who are still living, John Meritt in the old home and Julia A. in Port Jefferson.

I must make a correction in regard to Richard Miller. It was probably not the first of that name, who married Dorothy Woodhull and was the father of the daughters mentioned, but his son or grandson. But little is known of his family. There was a man of the name who was Captain of a Ferry Company during the Revolution, who was killed near Coram in a skirmish with a company of Militia under the command of Capt. Daniel Roe.

Miller's Place, Oct. 14, 1896.

MARTHA MILLER.

THE MULFORD FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY TEUNIS D. HUNTING, ESQ.

About the year 1643 there came to Southampton, from Salem, Mass., two brothers, John and William Mulford. When East-Hampton was first settled they sold their belongings in Southampton and moved to the new settlement farther east. John was an active participant in political affairs and was commissioned a Judge by the Connecticut Council. William turned his attention to farming.

JOHN 1 b. in England abt. 1606, d. 1686, m. Mrs. Friedeswiede Osborn, widow of William Osborn, of Salem, Mass.; they had ch. Samuel 2 b. 1644, John 2 b. 1650; Mary 2 m. Jeremiah Miller, Hannah 2 m. Benjamin Conklin and d. Feb. 4, 1712.

SAMUEL 2 b. 1644, d. Aug. 21, 1725, m. 1st Esther — who d. Nov. 24, 1717, m. 2d Sarah Howell and had ch. Samuel 3 b. 1678, Timothy 3 b. 1681, Elias 3 b. 1685, Matthew 3 b. 1689.

JOHN 2 b. 1650, d. Aug. 29, 1734, m. 1st — who d. Aug. 11, 1705, m.

2d Mrs. Martha Conklin, wid. of Ananias, Jr. Sept. 19, 1733, had ch. John 3 b. abt. 1683, Isaac 3 b. abt. 1684.

SAMUEL 3 b. 1678, d. July 10, 1743 in Amagansett, m. Sarah — and had ch. Elizabeth 4 bap. July 15, 1705; she m. Oct. 22, 1724 Lewis Conklin.

TIMOTHY 3 b. 1681, d. Dec. 11, 1741, m. Sarah — and had ch. Amy 4 bap. March 20, 1709, m. Stephen Hedges Dec. 26, 1727, Esther 4 bap. March 23, 1712, Timothy 4 bap. April 13, 1718, Christopher 4 bap. Aug. 30, 1719, d. Oct. 13, 1719, Christopher 4 bap. Nov. 24, 1723, rem. to N. J., Ebenezer 4 bap. Nov. 24, 1723, d. Jan. 8, 1724, Sarah 4 bap. Aug. 18, 1728 d. Sept. 14, 1728, Edward 4 bap. Feb. 8, 1730.

ELIAS 3 b. 1685, d. Nov. 2, 1760, in Amagansett, m. Mary Mason June 10, 1713 and had ch. Samuel 4 b. May 3, 1714, Mary 4 bap. Nov. 17, 1717, d. March 28, 1718, Mary 4 bap. March 6, 1720, d. Feb. 5, 1722, Elias 4 bap. March 11, 1722, Elizabeth 4 bap. March 6, 1726, Phebe 4 bap. June 29, 1729.

MATTHEW 3 b. 1689, d. April 27, 1774, m. Dec. 25, 1712 Elizabeth Chatfield and had ch. Elizabeth 4 b. Aug. 22, 1714, she m. John Gardiner May 26, 1737 and d. Oct. 21, 1754, Jerusha 4 bap. Aug. 29, 1714, m. April 13, 1736 Jeremiah Hedges, Jonathan 4 bap. Dec. 15, 1717, Esther 4 bap. July 10, 1719, who m. 1st Jonathan Huntting Nov. 16, 1742, she m. 2d Dr. John Darbe, she d. Sept. 1757, David 4 b. Sept. 10, 1722, Mary 4 b. April 9, 1725, d. June 30, 1729, a son b. April 9, 1725, d. same day.

JOHN 3 b. abt. 1683, d. Jan. 5, 1725, m. — who d. Jan. 17, 1727; they had ch. Mary 4 bap. May 11, 1707, d. Nov. 12, 1707, Josiah 4 d. Nov. 6, 1726, John 4 bap. July 29, 1711, Mary 4 bap. 1715, d. Dec. 31, 1726, Hannah 4 bap. Jan. 1719, d. Dec. 30, 1726, Phebe 4 bap. Feb. 5, 1721, Nathan 4 bap. Nov. 1, 1724, d. Dec. 28, 1726.

ISAAC 3 b. abt. 1684, d. Jan. 9, 1774, m. Mercy Conklin May 10, 1705, and had ch. a son 4 b. Sept. 1709, d. Sept. 30, 1709, Isaac 4 bap. April 1, 1711, Mercy 4 bap. March 9, 1712. m. Dec. 16, 1730 Edward Huntting, Phebe 4 bap. April 25, 1714, Mary 4 bap. Dec. 9, 1716, Abigail bap. July 6, 1718.

TIMOTHY 4 b. April 13, 1718, m. Oct. 26, 1738 Mary Dimon, of Southold; they had ch. Mary 5 bap. Sept. 9, 1739, Timothy 5 b. Aug. 17, 1739, Sarah 5 bap. Jan. 30, 1743, Amy 5 bap. March 10, 1745, Cloa 5 bap. Dec. 7, 1746, Jonathan 5 bap. Dec. 1751.

EDWARD 4 bap. Feb. 8, 1730, m. Jan. 3, 1752 Anna Miller and had ch. a ch. 5 bap. Nov. 1752, Nathan 5 bap. Dec. 22, 1753.

SAMUEL 4 b. May 3, 1714, d. June 15, 1795, m. Jan. 5, 1738 Zerviah Conklin and had ch. Mary 5 b. Nov. 13, 1740, d. Feb. 9, 1820, Esther 5 b. April 27, 1743, m. — Hand, Zerviah 5 b. Feb. 24, 1745, d. Jan. 20, 1784, Elias 5 b. Aug. 16, 1747, rem. to Northport, N. Y., Samuel 5 b. and d., Elizabeth 5 b. May 14, 1750, a son 5 b. March 18, 1753, d. March 31, 1753, Samnel 5 b. July 5, 1757.

DAVID 4 b. Sept. 10, 1722, d. Dec. 18, 1778, m. June 16, 1751, Phebe, dau. of Dea. John Huntting; they had ch. Phebe 5 bap. 1753 d. young, David 5 b. Nov. 7, 1754, Matthew 5 b. Oct. 22, 1756 rem. to Rensselaerville, N. Y. abt. 1800 and d. March 24, 1845, Phebe 5 b. Sept. 20, 1758, m. Sept. 19, 1780 Henry Pierson and d. Feb. 28, 1836, Betsey 5 b. 1760, d. 1785 unm., a son 5 b. 1762 d. young, Esther 5 b. 1765, m. David Hedges and died 1825, Jonathan 5 b. 1767, d. April 27, 1768, Jonathan 5 b. 1770.

JOHN 4 bap. July 29, 1711, d. April 20, 1784, m. April 1, 1731, and had ch. John 5 bap. March 5, 1732, Mary 5 bap. April 14, 1734, m. Sept. 1754, John Dayton, Jr., Hannah 5 bap. Sept. 5, 1736, Phebe 5 bap. June 24, 1739, Jerusha 5 bap. April 18, 1742, Josiah 5 bap. March 24, 1745, a ch. bap. 1749.

TIMOTHY 5 b. Aug. 17, 1739, d. Feb. 15, 1813, m. Dec. 27, 1764 Esther Osborn, and rem. to Morris Co. N. J. abt. 1770; they had ch. Mary 6 b. Dec. 12, 1765, Amy 6 b. Sept. 12, 1767, Esther 6 b. Sept. 30, 1769, Timothy 6 b. April 26, 1772, Elizabeth 6 b. June 6, 1774, Jason 6 b. Sept. 25, 1776, David 6 b. Nov. 25, 1778, Phebe 6 b. Oct. 15, 1781.

SAMUEL 5 b. July 5, 1757, d. April 28, 1824, m. 1st July 18, 1787 Mary Baker, 2d m. Mary Conkling Dec. 25, 1794, who d. Sept. 10, 1840; they had ch. a child 6 b. Feb. 1796 d. young. Maria Mason 6 b. May 3, 1797 m. David H. Miller, Puah Conklin 6 b. July 25, 1799, m. Eli Barnes, Thomas Jefferson 6 b. Dec. 19, 1801 Samuel Lewis 6 b. Aug. 4, 1804, Hannah 6, b. Nov. 6, 1806, m. Dr. D. B. VanScoy, Phebe 6 b. Feb. 9, 1811.

DAVID 5 b. Nov. 7, 1754, d. Jan. 8, 1799, m. Rachel Gardiner; they had ch. David 6 b. Sept. 13, 1782, Phebe G. 6 b. Aug. 7, 1784, m. July 27, 1809 Col. Samuel Miller, Richard 6 b. 1786, m. Betsey Hedges May 16, 1811, Henry L. 6 b. June 9, 1790, d. Nov. 6, 1853 unm.

JONATHAN 5 b. 1770, d. Feb. 14, 1840, m. Hamutal Baker 1799 and had ch. David 6 b. April 16, 1800, d. Nov. 14, 1876 unm., Mary C. 6 b. Dec. 18, 1803, m. Isaac VanScoy, John H. 6 b. April 24, 1806, d. Dec. 10, 1893 unm. Samuel G. 6 b. Feb. 3, 1808, Henry 6 b. Nov. 7, 1810, unm., George 6 b. May 18, 1813, Jeremiah 6 b. Oct. 17, 1815.

JOHN 5 b. March 5, 1732, d. 1761, m. Mary Dayton June 25, 1750, had ch. Jonathan 6 bap. July 13, 1761, Nathan 6 bap. July 13, 1761, Nancy 6 bap. July 13, 1761.

JOSIAH 5 bap. March 24, 1745, d. 1820, m. and had ch. Josiah 6 b. 1779, d. Jan. 12, 1863 unm., a dau. 6 b. 1791, d. Oct. 20, 1791, Phebe 6 b. 1792, m. 1st Ezra Miller, 2d Abraham D. Candy, Betsey 6 m. Isaac Hedges, d. s. p.

THOMAS JEFFERSON 6 b. Dec. 19, 1801, d. July 21, 1883, at Amagansett, m. Harriet dau. of Isaac Barnes, Dec. 10, 1823, and had ch. Clarissa M. 7 b. Nov. 3, 1824 unm., Samuel 7 b. Oct. 30, 1826, Isaac B. 7 b. Oct. 26, 1828, Harriet M. 7 b. Jan. 3, 1837, m. June 16, 1857 Capt. George L. Hand.

SAMUEL L. 6 b. Aug. 4, 1804, d. July 27, 1884, at Amagansett, m. 1st Nancy F. Baker May 20, 1828, who d. March 5, 1847, 2d Phebe S. Edwards Dec. 20, 1847, who d. Jan. 20, 1895; they had ch. a son 7 b. April 3, 1829, d. young, Henry L. 7 b. Sept. 28, 1830, d. 1897, Charles J. 7 b. Sept. 28, 1832, John N. 7 b. Oct. 18, 1835, George B. 7 b. May 11, 1838, d. July 12, 1855, Nancy E. 7 b. April 10, 1840, d. Dec. 26, 1891, m. David C. Barnes, Mary T. 7 b. April 5, 1841, d. April 20, 1842, Beulah A. 7 b. July 24, 1842, a daughter 7 b. May 24, 1843, d. same day, Mary F. 7 b. April 2, 1846, d. Sept. 10, 1846, a dau. b. Feb. 27, 1847, d. same day, Edgar B. 7 b. Oct. 5, 1848, Dorliska J. 7 b. Feb. 8, 1850, d. March 1, 1852, Mary J. b. Feb. 11, 1854, Phebe M. 7 b. Dec. 1856, d. Oct. 29, 1876.

SAMUEL G. 6 b. Feb. 3, 1808, d. March 16, 1891, m. Charlotte VanScoy April 1, 1847 and had ch. Amanda H. 7 b. June 25, 1848, m. Nov. 11, 1875 David E. Osborn, Samuel M. 7 b. Oct. 24, 1850, David G. 7 b. May 14, 1853, John H. 7 b. Jan. 15, 1856.

GEORGE 6 b. May 18, 1813, m. Mrs. Maryette Parsons, (nee Conklin) Sept. 13, 1849, and they had ch. George H. 7 b. March 4, 1851 unm., Hannah M. 7 b. Sept. 25, 1852 unm.

JEREMIAH 6 b. Oct. 17, 1815, d. May 23, 1867, m. Nov. 10, 1841, Mary M. dau. of Stephen Hedges, and they had ch. Phebe M. 7 b. Aug. 19, 1842, d. Sept. 19, 1847, Mary E. 7 b. Feb. 3, 1849, m. Nov. 11, 1876 Elihu S. Miller, Carrie 7 b. Oct. 3, 1852, d. Jan. 19, 1882, Jeremiah H. b. Oct. 18, 1854.

JONATHAN 6 bap. July 13, 1761, d. April 11, 1842, m. Bethia Bennett

who d. May 15, 1841, and they had ch. Jonathan B. 7 b. Nov. 23, 1788, Hannah 7 bap. April 29, 1791, m. Abraham Gardiner. Mary D. 7 bap. May 1796, m. David Carll, Miller Dayton 7 b. Jan. 29, 1797 rem.

SAMUEL 7 b. Oct. 30, 1826, m. Nov. 26, 1856 Lydia Lester, and has ch. Mary K. 8 b. Oct. 31, 1857, m. G. Clarence Topping Nov. 10, 1887, Fanny H. 8 b. Nov. 25, 1860, m. George W. Strong Oct. 28, 1882, Hattie 8 b. March 25, 1862, E. Matilda 8 b. June 28, 1873, d. Aug. 28, 1876.

ISAAC B. 7 b. Oct. 26, 1828, m. Aug. 26, 1884 Esther A. Edwards and had ch. Thomas J. b. Feb. 21, 1888, d. same day.

HENRY L. 7 b. Sept. 28, 1830, d. 1897, m. Fanny Manwaring and had ch. Charles M. 8, John 8, Herbert 8, Emma 8.

CHARLES J. 7 b. Sept. 28, 1832, m. Lydia A. Squires and had ch. Gertrude 8 m. Henry L. Leek, Wesley 8 died, William 8 and George 8.

EDGAR B. 7 M. D. b. Oct. 5, 1848, and rem. to Bridge-Hampton, m. May 10, 1879 Mary A. Edwards and has ch. Samuel S. 8 b. Sept. 15, 1880, Arnold E. 8 b. Jan. 24, 1886.

SAMUEL M. 7 b. Oct. 24, 1850, m. Nov. 12, 1878 Isabella. Stratton, and has ch. Charlotte S. 8 b. Sept. 28, 1879.

DAVID G. 7 b. May 14, 1853, m. Nov. 9, 1882, Elizabeth R. Osborn and has ch. Harold O. 8 b. July 18, 1884, d. Jan. 26, 1887, Amy S. 8 b. April 25, 1887, Florence M. 8 b. Aug. 24, 1890.

JOHN H. 7 b. Jan. 15, 1856, m. Dec. 9, 1886 Margaret D. dau. of Josiah Lester, and has ch. Josiah L. 8 b. Aug. 30, 1890.

JEREMIAH H. 7 b. Oct. 18, 1854, m. Nov. 17, 1881 Phebe E. dau. James M. Hedges, and has ch. Carrie 8 b. July 15, 1883, Herbert M. 8 b. Aug. 13, 1887, d. April 1, 1888, James H. 8 b. Aug. 12, 1889, Catherine M. 8 b. June 6, 1892, Mary Louise 8 b. Feb. 4, 1895.

JONATHAN B. 7 b. Nov. 23, 1788, m. Esther Barnes Nov. 22, 1816 and had ch. Harriet L. 8 b. Feb. 11, 1821, m. Capt. Wm. Osborn and d. s. p. April 17, 1842, Sarah M. 8 b. May 3, 1823, m. Wm. L. Osborn, Esther B. 8 b. July 2, 1825, m. June 9, 1852 Dr. John C. Hedges, Sybil B. 8 b. Oct. 8, 1827, m. May 15, 1847 Nathaniel Dominy, Mary A. 8 b. April 11, 1830, d. Sept. 8, 1832.

WILLIAM 1 b. in England abt. 1620, d. March 1687, m. Sarah Akers, and had ch. Thomas 2 b. abt. 1650, William 2, Benjamin 2 who rem. to Cape May, N. J. abt. 1702, Sarah 2 and Rachel 2.

THOMAS 2 b. abt. 1650, d. Nov. 2, 1732, m. Mary Gardiner dau. of Jeremiah Conklin, and had ch. William 3, Rachel 3 m. Thomas Dibble April 2, 1700, Abia 3 m. Wm. Hedges March 2, 1702, Ezekiel 3 m. Abia Osborn July 14, 1714 and rem. to Cape May. N. J., Lewis 3, Jeremiah 3 b. 1687, Thomas 3 b. 1689, David 3 bap. 1699, d. Sept. 12, 1722 unm.

WILLIAM 2 had ch. Aaron bap. June 16, 1700, Abigail 3 bap. April 26, 1702, m. Thomas Chatfield, Jr., William 3 bap. Nov. 14, 1704, Benjamin 3 bap. Feb. 16, 1707, Stephen 3 bap. Jan. 23, 1709, Jonathan 3 bap. Feb. 18, 1711, Ephraim 3 bap. Dec. 28, 1712, rem. to Cumberland Co. N. J. Jacob 3 bap. April 7, 1715.

LEWIS 3 drowned while after a whale off East-Hampton, Feb. 24, 1719, m. Feb. 9, 1716 Hannah Parsons, and had ch. Jane 4 b. Oct. 7, 1716, d. 1753, m. Dec. 18, 1738, John Chatfield, Lewis 4 bap. Nov. 23, 1718, rem. to N. J. abt. 1740.

JEREMIAH 3 b. 1687, d. Oct. 5, 1766, m. Abigail ——— who d. May 10, 1764, they had ch. Jeremiah 4 bap. Oct. 31, 1714, Lemuel 4 bap. March 31, 1717, d. Oct. 26, 1791, Job 4 bap. Jan. 1719, rem. to N. J. when young, Abraham 4 bap. Jan. 1719, Abigail 4 bap. Feb. 5, 1721, m. Dec. 20, 1744, Elias Howell, David 4 b. March 15, 1723, rem. to Dutchess Co. N. Y. Hannah 4 bap. Oct. 17, 1725, m. Nov. 1, 1749 Wm. Brant, Mary 4 bap. Oct.

17, 1725, d. Jan. 25, 1746, Ezekiel 4 bap. Sept. 24, 1727.

THOMAS 3 b. 1689, d. March 8, 1765, m. 1st June 19, 1712 Mrs. Mercy Bell, she d. May 17, 1737, m. 2d Deborah — Sept. 7, 1737, and had ch. Elisha 4 b. Jan. 12, 1713, Daniel 4 bap. June 19, 1715, Barnabas 4 bap. June 3, 1716, m. Haunah Petty April 30, 1740 and rem. abt. 1750 to Conn. Thomas 4 bap. Jan. 16, 1719.

JONATHAN 3 bap. Feb. 18, 1711, m. Mary Dayton June 25, 1740 and had ch. Jon 4, Jonathan 4, Nathan 4, Mary 4; we have no further record of these.

ABRAHAM 4 bap. Jan. 1719, d. April 2, 1789, m. Dec. 19, 1745 Rebecca Stratton and had ch. Abraham 5 bap. Jan. 1748, Mary 5 bap. Jan. 12, 1750, Cornelius 5 bap. July 14, 1752, a ch. 5 bap. March 1759, Abigail 5, bap. Jan. 1762, a son 5 bap. 1764.

EZEKIEL 4 b. Sept. 24, 1727, d. April 15, 1819, m. Mrs. Amy Mulford and had ch. Mary 5 b. Dec. 25, 1756, m. Joseph Osborn 1774, Amy 5 b. July 7, 1759, m. Nathan Conklin, Jeremiah 5 b. Dec. 10, 1761, d. Aug. 23, 1784, m. Elizabeth Jones April 13, 1780 d. s. p., Ezekiel 5 b. May 22, 1764, rem. 1780 to Wayne Co. N. Y., Edward 5 b. Sept. 17, 1767, Phebe 5 b. June 20, 1770, m. Wm. Davis. Hannah 5 b. July 11, 1773, m. Jonathan Baker.

ELISHA 4 b. Jan. 12, 1713, d. May 29, 1798, m. Dec. 1, 1735 Joanna Osborn, she d. Sept. 13, 1791, they had ch. Mary 5 bap. Nov. 28, 1736, m. Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., Mercy 5 bap. Dec. 10, 1738, William 5 bap. Apr. 28, 1745, Elisha 5 bap. Oct. 27, 1749.

THOMAS 4 bap. Jan. 16, 1719, m. Sept. 7, 1737 Mrs. Katherine Talmage, they had ch. Barnabas 5 bap. Sept. 16, 1750, Ananias 5 bap. Nov. 1752, Thomas 5 bap. Jan. 29, 1758, Mercy 5 bap. Jan. 6, 1760, Ruth 5 bap. Jan. 6, 1760.

ABRAHAM 5 bap. Jan. 1748, d. Dec. 9, 1835, m. 1st 1770 Joanna Miller, she d. Sept. 12, 1803, m. 2d Lydia Stebbins, 3d Mrs. Lydia Jones (nee Tillinghast); all of his ch. were b. in E. H. by 1st w.; he rem. to Southold abt. 1800; ch. Mary 6 b. Oct. 7, 1771, m. June 16, 1794 Abraham Huntting, she d. June 11, 1849, Hannah 6 b. 1774, m. Henry Osborn 1790, Esther 6 b. 1776, m. 1796 Daniel Osborn, Rebecca 6 b. 1778, m. 1st Henry Chatfield, 2d 1812 Samuel Conklin, Abraham 6 b. 1781, d. at Southold Dec. 29, 1864, Frances 6 b. 1783, m. 1804 John D. Gardiner, Abby 6 m. Festus Tuthill, Betsey 6 b. 1786 m. Nathaniel Rackett, Jeremiah 6 b. 1792, d. Jan. 14, 1855, Phebe 6 b. 1794, m. Martin Prince.

EDWARD 5 b. Sept. 17, 1767, d. April 5, 1821, m. Jan. 18, 1794 Fanny Rysam, and they had ch. William J. R. 6 b. Oct. 18, 1794, Ezekiel 6 b. Jan. 9, 1796, d. Sept. 15, 1805, Jeremiah 6 b. Aug. 21, 1797, Ursula P. 6 b. March 12, 1802, m. July 10, 1820 Capt. Geo. R. Howell, Ezekiel 6 b. Sept. 13, 1805, Nancy R. 6 b. April 15, 1807, d. June 3, 1856, m. Jan. 1, 1829, Henry H. Huntting, Eliza G. 6 b. Aug. 9, 1814, p. July 14, 1886, m. April 3, 1841 L. Deering.

WILLIAM 5 bap. April 28, 1745, d. Dec. 7, 1813, m. Lucretia Conkling, who d. March 27, 1814, they had ch. William 6 b. 1776, Betsey 6 b. Oct. 10, 1779, d. Sept. 25, 1849 unm., Lucretia 6 b. 1782, Thomas 6 bap. Aug. 1784, d. July 26, 1829 unm., Samuel 6 bap. 1787, rem. to Nine Partners, now Millbrook, Dutchess Co. N. Y.

ELISHA 5 bap. Oct. 27, 1749, d. Aug. 14, 1828, m. Mrs. Damaris Sandford (nee Howell) and they had ch. Phebe 6 b. Oct. 1, 1780, Jerusha 6 b. June 3, 1782, Sylvanus S. 6 b. Aug. 20, 1784, d. Nov. 27, 1873, m. May 3, 1818 Fanny dau. Zebulon Jessup and rem. to Montrose, Pa., Mary 6 b. May 16, 1786, Elisha 6 b. Jan. 18, 1798, d. Aug. 4, 1867, rem. to Orient, N. Y. m. 1805, Fanny 6 b. Feb. 3, 1801.

WILLIAM J. R. 6 b. Oct. 18, 1794, d. at Sag-Harbor, m. Aug. 21, 1827 Harriet dau. of Henry Havens and they had ch. Fanny R. 7 b. May 1828 m. 1st 1846 Dr. C. S. Stillwell, m. 2d 1885 Rev. J. J. Harrison, Hannah 7 m. Dr. S. B. Nicol, Wm. Rysam 7 m. Laura Allen, he d. at Andersonville (S. C.) prison, while in the service of his country.

JEREMIAH 6 b. Aug. 21, 1797, d. at Sag-Harbor Jan. 22, 1880, m. 1st Dec. 9, 1816 Mary Lee, who d. Nov. 29, 1858, m. 2d ——— and had ch. George L. 7, b. June 7, 1818, killed at sea by a whale Feb. 6, 1842, Juliette G. 7 b. Dec. 6, 1819, m. 1842 Robert F. Osborn, Caroline L. 7 b. May 28, 1822, d. March 17, 1870, m. Sept. 5, 1844 E. Prentice, Chauncey W. 7 b. April 28, 1825, rem. west when young, Edward C. 7 b. Nov. 23, 1827, d. Sept. 18, 1832, Gertrude D. 7 b. Feb. 17, 1833, d. Oct. 27, 1854, Ursula P. 7 b. May 19, 1835, d. Oct. 15, 1839, Mary L. 7 b. June 10, 1838, d. Oct. 24, 1839.

EZEKIEL 6 b. Sept. 13, 1805, d. Jan. 31, 1850, m. Dec. 27, 1832 Julia Prentice, and they had ch. Amos Prentice 7 b. April 5, 1834, d. May 1891, Julia Anna 7 b. July 1, 1839, Lucinda C. 7 b. Sept. 28, 1841, d. Jan. 21, 1851, Eliza Gracie 7 b. Aug. 15, 1844, d. Aug. 21, 1894.

WILLIAM 6 b. 1776, d. Sept. 8, 1847, m. Nov. 6, 1803 Polly Parsons, she d. Nov. 24, 1842, they had ch. Jeremiah Jones 7, James P. 7 b. 1810, d. Feb. 5, 1883, m. Nov. 31, 1833 Phebe B. dau. of Jeremiah Dayton, she d. Sept. 17, 1895, no ch.; William 7 b. Dec. 1812, d. July 7, 1879, m. Philena dau. of Sylvanus Jones, she d. Nov. 17, 1877, both d. s. p.

JEREMIAH J. 7 d. July 25, 1869, m. 1st Dec. 15, 1835 Betsey Isaacs, she d. Aug. 5, 1841, m. 2d Sept. 2, 1843 Abigail Glover, she d. Nov. 6, 1847, m. 3d Nov. 9, 1848 Sarah B. Stratton and had ch. Elisha 8 b. Dec. 16, 1836, m. Mrs. Williams, no ch.; Catherine 8 b. April 22, 1838, m. James M. Hedges, a ch. 8 b. 1840, d. young, Charles J. 8 b. June 22, 1841, m. Jan. 14, 1868 Anna E. Lines, no ch., Abby G. 8 b. Aug. 17, 1847.

NOTE.—Barnabas 4 born June 3, 1716, son of Thomas 3, settled at Branford, Ct., was a member of the General Assembly of Conn. 1762, and a deacon of the North Branford church —; and had son Barnabas 5 who had son Hervey 5, graduate of Yale in 1794, who had son James Hervey 7, of New Haven, Ct., who had son Hervey 8, who had sons William Remsen 9 b. July 4, 1857 and Dexter Walker Ironside 9 b. Dec. 26, 1865. Wm. Remsen 9, Episcopal clergyman in New Haven, Conn., compiled and published the Mulford Genealogy, including fully the Branford branch, in 1880. In 1893 Mrs. A. B. Kitchell, of N. Y. city, published a genealogy of the Mulford family containing more fully notices of the New Jersey branch of the family, descended from Christopher 5 and his brother Timothy 5, sons of Timothy 4, son of Matthew 3, son of Samuel 2, son of John 1. Elisha Mulford, author of "the Nation" and "the Republic of God," was a descendant of Thomas Mulford 3, son of Thomas 2, son of William 1.

H. P. H.

THE MURDOCK FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY TEUNIS D. HUNTING, ESQ.

Among the early settlers of East-Hampton, there were some families who remained there only a short time. One of these was the Murdock family. Peter Murdock 1 came to this place while travelling through the length of the Island as a peddler, carrying his pack of merchandise on his back. He was the son of a well-to-do wool-comber of Limerick, Ireland, who had lost all his property during the war of 1690-1. Peter 1 came to this country to carve out a living for himself in 1698. During his periodical visits to East-Hampton he became acquainted with Mary Fithian, secretly courted her contrary to her father's wishes, and final-

ly married her. This was in 1705. After his marriage he opened a store in E. H., his wife tending it while he resumed his peddler's pack. He prospered in business and sent to Ireland for his three sisters to come and live with him; one of them, Dorcas, married John Conklin, of East-Hampton.

PETER 1 had but one child, a son named John 2 who, when he reached manhood, rem. to West Saybrook, Conn.

JOHN 2 b. 1706 at E. H. d. Jan. 21, 1778, at Westbrook. Conn., m. 1st Phebe Sill, 2d Frances Conklin April 11, 1732 and d. 1799. They had ch. Peter 3 b. Jan. 21, 1733, d. 1755 unm., Mary 3 b. Nov. 21, 1734, m. Nathaniel Hunting 1754, John 3 b. Nov. 19, 1736, d. 1764 unm., Phebe 3 b. Nov. 13, 1738, m. Rev. — Devotion, William 3 b. April 31, 1740, Abigail 3 b. March 21, 1742, Enoch 3 b. Nov. 22, 1743, Jonathan 3 b. April 7, 1745, Anna 3 b. Feb. 14, 1747, Miriam 3 b. Aug. 25, 1748, Abraham 3 b. May 21, 1751, Frances 3 b. Aug. 31, 1753, James 3 b. Feb. 18, 1755.

THE OSBORN FAMILY.

Thomas Osborn, Sr., was father of Thomas, Jr. 2, John 2 and Benjamin 2, and conveyed to the latter in 1687 all his lands in East-Hampton, see T. R. Vol. I, pp. 84, 300, 406. From Savage's Gen. Dictionary and otherwise we know that this Thomas 1 had in New Haven a son Jeremiah and other children, and a brother Richard, the tanner, there. The tradition that he returned to New Haven and died there, is consistent with the deed and all the known facts. The Thomas 2 dying in 1712, æ 90, was son of Thomas 1. The Joseph, Jr. 3 was son of Thomas 2 dying in 1743, æ 83, and by will proved Sept. 9, 1746, devised to his son Joseph 4 the old Deacon Osborn homestead, to his son Jeremiah 4 the house on the corner bought of Capt. Thos. Wheeler, and to his son Thomas 4 the Pudding Hill lot. Four generations of the family are traced and located on three homesteads, at so late a date and so clearly as to leave little if any doubt so far. The same will names his brother Daniel 3.

We find at an early day in East-Hampton four other Osborns, not of this stock, to be traced and located. Recompence in 1665, Bezaleel, Joseph and Jonathan, (see T. R. Vol. I, p. 241, Vol. II, pp. 183, 255 and 256. Savage names William Osborn 1 in Salem 1630, in Dorchester 1639, and there had son Recompence 2 b. May 26, 1644, H. C. 1661, at Braintree had Hannah Aug. 24 1646, Bezaleel May 8, 1650, and after that at Boston had Joseph 2 b. April 6, 1652 and Jonathan b. Nov. 16, 1656. He was a merchant and died in mid life. Inventory April 29, 1662, over £1,000. His wid. m. John Mulford, of Southampton, L. I. &c. (Southampton is a mistake for East-Hampton.) Recompence grad. of H. C. After graduation taught school in New Haven and thence went to East-Hampton, and after 1665 disappears, probably dying there soon after, at a date not fixed by the college catalogue, but probably before Bezaleel, who died about 1686, and whose uncupative will proved in Suffolk Co. Feb. 10, 1686 names his wife Elizabeth, the two sons of his brother-in-law Arthur Howell, and brothers Joseph and Jonathan. The will is proved to have been made in the house of Joseph the testator's brother. The Town Records, Vol. II, p. 256, 257 show that in 1690 Jonathan then of Cape May, N. J. and Joseph, sons of William of Boston, owned half a house formerly their father's, and by him given to their mother. The death of Recompence and Bezaleel and removal of Jonathan to Cape May, before 1690, still left Joseph, son of the rich merchant William, in East-Hampton, whose descendants, if any, are not traced.

This Joseph probably was the Joseph, Sen. who died in 1741, æ abt. 90. The statement that the lot of Bezaleel descended in the Osborn family in the line of the late Sylvanus M. dec'd, is probably an error. The Thomas 2 d. in 1712 left son Joseph 3 d. in 1743, and son Daniel 3 d. in 1713, who left son Dea. Daniel 4 who d. in 1757, both located on the Osborn homestead where now resides David E. son of Sylvanus M. The original unproved will of Daniel 3, and a copy of the will and probate of Daniel 4, are now in possession of said David E. In the former Joseph Osborn, brother of the testator, is named executor. In the latter "Thos. Osborn, dec'd" is named as grandfather of the testator, and his cousin Joseph Osborn as an executor, demonstrating the descent of both families from Thomas 2. A deed of Daniel and Jonathan, sons of Daniel, to Jeremiah Osborn, in 1758, confirms this.

There was a Capt. Daniel Osborn, of Southold, whose will dated Oct. 4th. 1771, proved April 29, 1782, names sons Daniel and Wines, and land at Daniel's Hole and Major Wickham's land, as if in East-Hampton, and who I think was son of Daniel 4, and is the Daniel named in the will as his son, with Jonathan, and while the latter remained the former Daniel 5 I think removed to Southold. His son Daniel 6 probably was the Assemblyman named in 1787-8, and he was father of the late lawyer Hull Osborn 7 and Dr. Thomas Osborn 7 of Riverhead, and thus the Southold and East-Hampton Osborns have the same lineage, as stated by so competent authority as the late J. Wickham Case. See note, Southold Town Records, Vol. II, p. 536. The Charles Osborn, late of Bellport, L. I. dec'd, descended from the same Thomas 2 of East-Hampton.

The writer of the *Chronicles of East-Hampton*, published in 1838-1841 in *The Corrector*, at Sag-Harbor, and afterwards in book form in 1870, speaking of the earliest memorials of the dead, described four red cedar posts, two connected by a rail and two with the rail missing. He mentions the fragrance of the wood and the fact that "four years since a person then aged ninety-four, who was born and always lived in the village, described them as bearing at his earliest recollection the same worn appearance that they then did." No inscription was visible on those connected by the rail. On the others the writer states "the initials B. O. can be indistinctly traced." I well remember these posts in the burying ground at the "south end." They were set at the usual distance of head and foot stones over graves, and probably antedated them as memorials. The old person who I suppose died in 1836 æ 98, was Dea. Recompence Sherrill, and his memory thereof must have gone back to 1742. The initials B. O. are those of Bezaleel Osborn who died in 1686, and with slight change are those of Recompence Osborn, the Harvard graduate, dying about 1670, and not unlikely in fact were marks for the grave of one of them.

In Munsell's *History of Suffolk Co.* the Osborn genealogy is erroneously traced from Robert and Elizabeth, of Maidstone, Kent, Eng., to Thomas 2 who d. æ 90 in 1712, to Daniel 3 d. Jan. 6, 1713 æ 48 yrs., Daniel 4 d. May 18, 1757, Jonathan 5 d. Nov. 1, 1781, Joseph 6 b. 1754, d. 1844, Joseph 7 b. 1789, d. 1872, Sylvanus M. 8. The partial genealogy of this family, by Judge Thomas A. Osborn, late of Mayville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Co. Judge in 1843, Member of Assembly in 1868, contains the same mistake. Thomas 1 Sen. father of Thomas 2 Jr. who died in 1712, may have been son of that Robert and Elizabeth, but not of Thomas 2. The Town Records prove Thomas 2 son of Thomas 1.

Deacon Abraham Osborn 6, son of Lewis 5, son of Joseph 4, son of Joseph 3, son of Thomas 2, son of Thomas 1, was a man of devout soul

good memory and good sense, versed in treasured traditionary lore.

"And many names he would repeat,

Whose pulses long have ceased to beat."

He said that Thomas 1, Thomas 2, Joseph 3 and his three sons Joseph 4, Jeremiah 4 and Thomas 4, Lewis 5 and Abraham 6, all tanners, worked for six generations at that trade on the hill where he resided, now the residence of his grand-sons William A. and Burnet M. Osborn. For generations the family and descendants of Daniel 3 and his son Deacon Daniel 4 so wrought. Judge Thomas A. relates that the family have a tradition that they are of Norman origin, and came with William the Conqueror. He had an account of the family Coat of Arms which, writing from memory, is not given. Believing that what *we* do and not what our ancestors have done, will be our true measure, I have made no inquiry in that direction. Dea. Joseph 4, grandfather of Dea. Abraham 6, was a man of strong convictions, and in the Revolution a resolute patriot. During the Revolutionary war, on his way to church, he was ordered by a British officer to appear forthwith, with his team and cart, at an appointed place to do service for the British army. The Deacon inquired by what authority the officer commanded him and was answered "by the authority of the King." "What King do you serve?" asked the Deacon. The answer was "King George the Third." The Deacon replied "my King is greater than your King. I serve King Jesus. He commands me to go to meeting and I shall go." With this the old hero marched on to the church. To such a man titles and coats of arms are baubles. Having known the strong personality and power of Dea. Abraham, his grandson, I can better conceive the master manner of his grandsire.

The line runs thus: Thomas 1 the emigrant, Thomas 2 b. 1722, d. at E. Hampton 1712, Joseph 3 b. abt. 1671, d. Oct. 1743.

JOSEPH 3 had w. Mary Hedges, m. Dec. 26, 1704-5 and ch. Joseph 4, Jeremiah 4 and Thomas 4 b. abt 1699, d. Nov. 1753 æ 54.

JOSEPH 4 had ch. Joseph 5, Lewis 5 and Mary.

THOMAS 4 b. abt. 1699, d. Nov. 1753, had ch. Deborah 5 b. Feb. 14, 1742, Thomas 5 b. Feb. 24, 1744, James 5 b. April 14, 1746, Mary 5 b. April 18, 1749, Elizabeth 5 b. July 15th, 1751, Cornelius 5 b. Jan. 19, 1754.

THOMAS 5 b. Feb. 24, 1744, d. June 5, 1788, æ 44 yrs. 2 mos. 29 das. had w. — and ch. Phebe 6 b. April 14, 1768, Thomas 6 b. Jan. 29, 1770, Abraham 6 b. Feb. 15, 1772, Jacob Hedges 6 b. March 26, 1774, Thomas 6 b. April 21, 1777, Conkling 6 b. June 4, 1779, Lewis 6 b. Dec. 18, 1782, Jane 6 b. March 8, 1786.

THOMAS 6 b. April 21, 1777, had w. Jane — b. April 21, 1777, d. at Fredonia April 16, 1844, and ch. Thomas Albert 7 b. July 1, 1800, Erwin Filer 7 b. April 29, 1802, Gustavus Adolphus 7 b. April 24, 1804, George Clinton 7 b. April 12, 1806, Viraldo Emmett 7 b. April 16, 1808, Emma Corbit Filer 7 born July 28, 1809, Esther Jane 7 b. Dec. 28, 1811, Puella Melvina 7 b. June 6, 1820.

THOMAS ALBERT 7 b. July 1, 1800 (Judge) had two wives, 1st Mary Walter who d. Dec. 4, 1837, and 2d Eliza Jeannette who d. Aug. 29, 1856 and ch. Gustavus Adolphus 8 b. May 25, 1829, d. May 11, 1849, Mary Walter 8 b. Dec. 30, 1833, d. May 5, 1856, interments at Mayville. Thomas A. 7 had I think 3d w. and ch. Thomas Osborn 6 d. at the house of Joseph Osborn in Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1856, buried at Fredonia. Joseph Osborn 5, eldest son of Joseph 4, d. at the house of his son in Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1848.

ERWIN 7 had ch. Charles Filer 8 b. April 5, 1826, Puella 8 b. April 30, 1830, Thomas A. 8 b. Jan. 17, 1833.

GUSTAVUS 7 had ch. Henry Clay 8 b. June 28, 1834, Elizabeth 8 b. Oct. 28, 1835, Thomas 8 b. Feb. 11, 1837, Jane 8 b. Dec. 29, 1838, Emma 8 b. July 10, 1842 (adopted by T. A. Osborn) Elizabeth 8 b. Feb. 17, 1844, John Eason 8 b. Nov. 7, 1846, Gustavus Albert 8 b. Oct. 28, 1852.

GEORGE C. 7 has ch. Elizabeth 8 b. Oct. 26, 1829, Mary Priscilla 8 b. Dec. 14, 1831; Elizabeth 8 m. John P. Cobb and has ch. John 9 b. 1857, Mary P. 8 w. Calvin Smith and has a dau.

PHEBE OSBORN 6 b. April 14, 1768, m. John Miller and they had ch. John and Daniel, who rem. to Canada and then to Ohio, and later to Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. and had ch.

ABRAHAM 6 had w. Phebe, d. of Steven Hedges, of Sagg, and ch. Abraham Thomas 7, William 7, Edmund 7, who all resided on Pudding Hill and d. s. p., and a dau. 7 who m. and had ch.

JACOB HEDGES 6 m. Charity Hedges and had ch. Jane 7, Phebe 7 and Charity 7.

CONKLING 6 m. Abigail Hedges and had ch. Philander 7 & Emeline 7. Thomas 6 and Jane 6 d. s. p. and Lewis d. unm.

CORNELIUS 5 son of Thomas 4 b. Jan. 19, 1754, d. Sept. 24, 1810 æ 57, had w. Hannah Hedges and ch. Stephen 6, Cornelius 6, Mary 6, Phebe 6, Joseph 6 and an infant. Cornelius 5 resided at Jericho; his son Stephen 6 b. abt. 1785, abt. 1808 rem. to Lansingburgh, N. Y. and had w. Martha Barton and ch. Martha 7, Cornelius 7, Rufus 7, Hannah 7, Mary 7, Julia 7. Mary 6, Joseph 6 and an infant all d. s. p. Cornelius 6 d. in Monroe Co. N. Y. leaving ch. Robert 7, Reuben 7, and others. Phebe 6 m. Nathan C. Barnes; she was b. Jan. 20th, 1800 and d. April 7, 1848, æ 48, and had ch. Mary O. 7 and Joseph Henry 7.

JOSEPH 4, oldest son of Joseph 3, had ch. Joseph 5, Mulford 5 who d. s. p. Charles 5, Temperance 5, Hedges 5 who m. in Brookhaven, Mary 5 who m. W. Hedges and had ch. Joseph 6, Lucy 6, and other ch. Phebe 5 who m. Zephaniah Filer, of Troy, N. Y. and had ch. Charles 6, Emma Corbett 6, Henry Pierson 6, Elizabeth Albeirson 6 and Zephaniah 6. Hannah 5 who m. Joseph Hedges; Joseph 5 who had ch. Joseph 6, Mary 6 and Elizabeth 6; Joseph 6 the eldest brother lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. and had ch. Isabel 7 and Benjamin 7: Charles 5 had w. Charlotte and ch. Charles 6, Thomas 6 and others.

JEREMIAH 4, son of Joseph 3, d. Aug. 24, 1775, æ abt. 68, had w. Mercy Baker, m. Nov. 11, 1735. and ch. Mercy 5 bap. July 18, 1736-7, Mary 5 bap. March 11, 1738-9, Elizabeth 5 bap. Feb. 22, 1740, Esther 5 bap. April 25, 1742, Elizabeth 5 bap. Aug. 5, 1744, Puah 5 b. Dec. 21, 1746, Jeremiah 5 bap. April 1, 1749-50, Mehetable 5 bap. July 1, 1752.

JEREMIAH 5 b. March 31, 1750, d. May 25, 1821, æ 71, had w. Mary Parsons, b. Oct. 2, 1755, d. Jan. 31, 1797, dau. of John Parsons (who d. Nov. 5, 1775) and they had ch. Jeremiah 6 b. Sept. 17, 1776. John P. 6 b. July 28, 1779, Phebe P. 6 b. Oct. 15, 1781, Mary 6 b. Aug. 26, 1784, who d. unm. in Troy, N. Y. Feb. 26, 1804, Esther 6 b. April 11, 1787, Henry P. 6 b. Jan. 10, 1790, Samuel 6 b. March 5, 1795. The wife of John Parsons was Phebe Miller, dau. of Josiah Miller, and they were m. May 15, 1740, all their ch. d. s. p. except Mary who m. Capt. Jeremiah 5, whose ch. inherited the estate of their grand-father. John P. 6 and Henry P. 6 were named "Parsons." Phebe P. 6 m. Zephaniah Hedges and had ch. Esther 6 m. Col. David Hedges and they had son John C. Hedges, M.D. who d. s. p.

JEREMIAH 6 son of Capt. Jeremiah 5 was grad. of Yale and rem. to Troy, Rensselaer Co. N. Y. and was Surrogate of that Co.; had w. — Peck and son Marcus Brutus 7 of Illinois, who lately d. æ 90 years, and had w. and ch. Sarah 8 who m. — Corker, and has ch; Lucy 8 who m.

— Curtis and has ch; Chas. M. 8 who resides in Chicago, Ill., lawyer, and has ch.

JOHN P. 6 had w. Sarah dau. of Capt. Thos. Wickham and ch. Edward 7 shot in hunting on Montauk in 1843 and soon after d. s. p., Isaac W. 7 who had w. and ch. Isaac 8 who d. young unm, and Alice 8 of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary 7 who d. unm. Robert F. 7 had w. Juliett dau. of Jeremiah Mulford, and ch. Gertrude 8 b. in 1845. m. — Jewett and had 2 ch. m. 2d — Dewey, in Chicago, Ill., and Edward 8 who m. Carrie Buckley, d. of Abel C. Buckley and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. and have ch. Sarah A. E. 7 resides in Sag-Harbor, N. Y.

HENRY P. 6 "Esquire Harry," of Moriches, N. Y. m. Susan Topping, d. of Stephen S. Topping, of B. Hampton, Nov. 4, 1812, and had ch. Caroline D. 7 b. Nov. 4, 1814, m. Wm. Howell and they had ch. Egbert 7 b. March 22, 1817 d. s. p. Aug. 6, 1835, Angeline 7 b. Aug. 12, 1819, m. Joshua Terry and they had ch. Susan 7 b. April 17, 1823, m. Jacob Miller and they had ch. Henry T. 7 b. June 9, 1826, m. — Topping dau. of Capt. Edward Topping, and they have ch. George 7 b. Oct. 27, 1831, m. — and they have ch. Cornelia 7 b. 1835, m. Wm. Fordham, s. of Nicholas, and they had ch.

SAMUEL 6, s. of Jeremiah 5. b. March 5, 1795, d. June 1842, had w. Mary Ann dau. of Theophilus Smith, of Moriches, L. I. b. Dec. 10, 1799, d. Dec. 16, 1873, and they had ch. Glorianna 7 b. June 5, 1820, d. Feb. 1, 1891; Mary Elizabeth 7 b. Oct. 8, 1825, d. May 11, 1865; Emmett 7 b. April 20, 1829, d. at sea unm. abt. 1856; Edward 7 b. Sept. 8, 1836; Gloriana 7 m. Henry P. Hedges and they had ch. Samuel O. 8, Edwin 8 and William 8; Mary Elizabeth 7 m. John L. Gardiner, M. D. and d. s. p.; Emmett 7 went to sea and after 1854 was not heard from; Edward 7 M. D. m. Phebe Hendrickson and resides on the corner of Main street and Wood's Lane, purchased in 1724 of Thos. Wheeler by his ancestor Joseph Osborn 3.

JOSEPH 4 d. Nov. 21, 1786, æ 82, had s. Lewis 5 d. Sept. 14. 1783, æ 36; Lewis 5 m. Jerusha Gardiner who d. Aug. 20, 1844, æ 93, they had ch. Abraham 6 b. Jan. 1, 1776, d. Sept. 16, 1855, æ 79; Septimus 6 d. Feb. 27, 1852, æ 73; Esther 6 d. June 24, 1863, æ 82 yrs. 6 mos. unm.

ABRAHAM 6 Dea. b. Jan. 1, 1776, m. 1st Martha, d. of Daniel Hedges of Sagg, who d. Feb. 5, 1809, æ 28, and had two ch. who d. infants, and d. Jerusha G. 7 w. of J. P. Cramer, of Schuylerville, N. Y. b. April 24, 1802, d. s. p. Sept. 29, 1875; had 2d w. Mercy d. of Wm. Huntting, b. Feb. 26, 1781, d. Aug. 23, 1843, æ 63. they had ch. Mary Green 7, w. of Capt. Wm. Hedges (she d. Dec. 11, 1882, æ 71 years, 7 mos. and leaving s. Wm. 8) Wm. Lewis Huntting 7 b. Jan. 31, 1817, d. Oct. 2, 1881.

WM. LEWIS HUNTING 7 had w. Sarah b. May 3, 1823, d. of Jonathan B. Mulford, and they had ch. Wm. Abraham 8 b. Jan. 5, 1850 and Burnet Mulford 8 b. June 12, 1856.

BURNET MULFORD 8 has w. Annie d. of Wm. H. Phillips, of Shelter Island, m. Jan. 3, 1889.

SEPTIMUS 6 m. Phebe d. of Samuel Parsons, Oct. 2, 1805, who d. Feb. 28, 1828, they had ch. Lewis 7 b. Dec. 17, 1807, d. July 23, 1870, Charles 7 b. July 9, 1810, d. June 19, 1890, John Gardiner 7 b. May 4, 1813, d. June 27, 1849, Betsey Conklin 7 b. Sept. 10, 1815, d. May 7, 1860, Samuel P. 7 b. June 10, 1819, d. June 10, 1895, David C. 7 b. Aug. 23, 1821, d. June 15, 1845; except Charles 7 all these d. s. p.

CHARLES 7 had w. Harriet Eliza Cook of B. Hampton who d. Dec. 31, 1892 æ 78 years, 21 days, they had ch. Phebe Parsons 8 b. Feb. 5, 1838, d. May 11, 1890, m. Jehial Kenyon Parsons Oct. 15, 1862, they had ch. Samuel Hedges Parsons 9 b. March 4, 1866, Sally Mulford Parsons 9 b.

June 11, 1873 and two ch. d. infants; Charles Wesley 8 b. Aug. 25, 1839; Sarah Gelston 8 b. May 6, 1841, m. Jonathan F. Gould Oct. 25, 1866 and they have ch. Theodore 9 b. March 3, 1868, d. May 2, 1869. John Aster 9 b. Nov. 29, 1870, Charles Osborne 9 b. Jan. 28, 1873, Hewett Talmage 9 b. Nov. 22, 1874, d. Aug. 23, 1875; Edward Monroe 8 b. Oct. 5, 1842, Mary Jane 8 b. April 12, 1845, d. July 26, 1858, Eloise Cook 8 b. June 28, 1847, Joseph Septimus 8 b. Feb. 11, 1852; Charles W. 8 m. Mary Jane Meserole Oct. 12, 1871, she was b. 1839, d. 1896, they had son 9 d. an infant and dau. Mabel Lozier 9 b. May 28, d. Oct. 18, 1880.

JOSEPH S. 8 b. Feb. 11, 1852, m. Florence Nightingale Worthington Jan. 15, 1885, they have ch. Charles Joseph 9 b. Aug. 13, 1886, Nelson Cook 9 b. March 4, 1888, Mary Gelston 9 b. Oct. 17, 1889.

THE DOWN STREET OSBORNS.

For convenience and from their location I designate the descendants of Daniel 3, son of Thomas 2, as the "down street" Osbornes.

DANIEL 3 b. abt. 1666, d. Jan. 6, 1713, æ 48, had w. Elizabeth Hedges and ch. Daniel 4, Thomas 4, Abigail 4, Rebecca 4, Mary 4.

DANIEL 4 d. May 18, 1757, had w. Elizabeth Austin, m. June 10, 1713, and ch. Elizabeth 5, Daniel 5, Rebecca 5, Jonathan 5, Hannah 5, David 5, Elizabeth 5 b. April 1, 1714, w. Dea. Isaac VanScoy abt. 1783, Daniel 5, b. May 11, 1720, d. Dec. 4, 1792, æ 72, Rebecca 5 b. in 1722, d. Jan. 23, 1804, æ 82, Jonathan 5 b. April 14, 1725, d. Jan. 1782, æ 57, Hannah 5 b. July 26, 1727, David 5 b. Aug. 4, 1730.

JONATHAN 5 b. April 14, 1725, had w. Elizabeth Dibble b. Nov. 28, 1729, d. July 1824 æ 95, m. June 10, 1753, had ch. Joseph 6, Jonathan 6, Henry 6, Samuel 6, Daniel 6.

JOSEPH 6 b. Aug. 11, 1754, d. Aug. 11, 1844, æ 90, had w. Mary dau. of Capt. Ezekiel Mulford b. Dec. 25, 1756, d. Dec. 25, 1830, æ 74. They had ch. Mulford 7 who d. young unm., Sylvanus 7, David 7, Joseph 7, Mulford 7.

JONATHAN 6 b. Jan. 4, 1760, d. Jan. 31, 1846, æ 86, had w. Hetty dau. of Dea. Isaac VanScoy and they had ch. Polly 7, Harvey 7, John 7, Mulford 7, Abraham 7, Betsey 7 and Isaac 7, the last two twins.

HENRY 6 b. 1762, d. Dec. 11, 1836, æ 74, had w. Hannah dau. of Deac. Abraham Mulford, and they had ch. Betsey 7, Fanny 7, Henry 7, Phebe 7, Hannah 7, David 7, Mary 7, William 7, Harriet 7.

SAMUEL 6 b. March 1767, d. 1859, æ 92, had w. Fanny Wilcot of Columbia Co. N. Y. and they had ch. Martin 7, Fanny 7, Samuel 7 and Harriet 7, who d. at Austerlitz, Columbia Co. N. Y.

DANIEL 6 Deac. had w. Esther Mulford, dau. of Dea. Abraham Mulford b. Oct. 1775, d. April 13, 1848, æ 72, they had ch. Samuel 7 b. Jan. 1811, d. Oct. 1811, Jeremiah 7 b. March 10, 1803 d. s. p. Feb. 25th, 1877 æ 73, Daniel 7 b. Aug. 1, 1797, d. Aug. 2, 1859, æ 62, had w. Mrs. Frances wid. of William Hedges and they had dau. Jeannett- 8 who m. Jeremiah Hunting, Esther 7 b. March 3, 1813, Rebecca 7 b. Aug. 15, 1799, m. David Baker and they had ch. Charles M. 8, Maria R. 8 and Edward 8; Phebe 7 b. Sept. 8, 1805, d. Feb. 26, 1833, m. Capt. William Hedges and they had ch. James M. 8 and Mary M. 8; Julia A. 7 b. June 29, 1808, d. June 13, 1859, m. Wilkes Hedges and they had ch. John Wilkes 8, Anna E. 8, Esther M. 8; Abby M. 7 b. July 21, 1818, m. Rev. James M. Harlow and they have ch. James S. 8, Julia 8, Daniel O. 8, Mary T. 8, Benjamin 8 and Courtland 8.

JOSEPH 6 son of Jonathan 5 had ch. Mulford 7 b. 1775, d. s. p. Oct. 1791 æ 16, Sylvanus 7 b. Dec. 1780, d. Feb. 28, 1870 æ 89, m. Rebecca King of

Austerlitz, Columbia Co. N. Y. abt. 1808 and they had ch. Milton 8, Alan. son 8, Celestia 8, and Charles 8.

DAVID 7 son of Joseph 6 b. Aug. 30, 1785, d. Oct. 23, 1857, æ 72, m. — Wright, of Columbia Co. N. Y. Sept. 11, 1811 and they had ch. Samuel W. 8, Mary M. 8, John W. 8, David 8, Henry 8, Harriet A. 8.

JOSEPH 7 son of Joseph 6 b. Sept. 21, 1789, d. Dec. 29, 1872 æ 83, m. Maria Murdock Hunting, dau. of Dea. Abraham Hunting July 29, 1812, she was b. Feb. 15, 1795, they had ch. Charles 8, Sylvanus 8, Samuel 8, David 8, Charles 8.

MULFORD 7 son of Joseph 6 b. Nov. 2, 1796, d. Feb. 13, 1871 æ 74, m. Esther S. dau. of Benj. Parsons Jan. 1, 1835, and they had ch. Mary M. 8 b. March 8, 1839, Benjamin J. 8, b. Jan. 22, 1844, Esther E. 8 b. March 24, 1846, d. Aug. 1882; Mary M. 8 m. Geo. Payne, rem. to Alameda, Cal.

JONATHAN 6 son of Jonathan 5 had ch. Mary 7 w. of Samnel Stratton and they had ch. Anna C. 8, Sylvanus 8, Sidney H. 8, Sarah B. 8, Esther T. 8, Mary O. 8, Samuel T. 8, Caroline E. 8.

HARVEY 7, son of Jonathan 6, b. April 16th, 1789, d. July 17th. 1858, had w. Mary Fithian, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Fithian, b. Nov. 22 1789, d. and they had son Geo. A. 8, b. Dec. 2, 1824, m. Florence M. Fithian, b. Aug. 1, 1834, and they had ch. Georgiana 9, who d. young, Geo. A. 9, Mary Alice 9, Elizabeth F. R. 9 and Emmett C. 9.

JONATHAN 7, son of Jonathan 6, b. October 21, 1791, d. June 9, 1872, had w. Nancy Case, b. Jan. 1792 and they had ch. Davis C. 8, Mary 8, Hiram 8, Jonathan N. 8, Henry P. 8, Esther 8 and Margaret 8.

MULFORD 7, son of Jonathan 6, b. Aug. 10, 1794, d. October 10, 1844, had w. Pamela Oakley, they had ch. Maria 8, Eliza 8, William 8; Maria m. Rev. Chas. Bingham, Eliza m. Rev. Isaac Lent; the last two have ch.

ABRAHAM S. 7, son of Jonathan 6, b. Dec. 27, 1796, d. Nov. 3, 1844, had 1st w. Eliza Miller and ch. Abraham S. 8, Edward R. 8, and 2d w. Harmony Tuthill, and they had ch. Lewis W. 8 and John W. 8.

BETSEY 7, dau. of Jonathan 6, sometimes called Elizabeth Dibble, twin with Isaac S. 7, b. Dec. 12th, 1800, d. ———

ISAAC S. 7, son of Jonathan 6, had w. Catherine E. Glover, b. Dec. 15, 1812, d. Nov. 9, 1857, and they had ch. Joseph G. 8, Hetty M. 8, Jonathan M. 8; Hetty M. 8 m. 1st Geo. Lester and they had ch. Sarah F. 9 b. 1854; Catherine G. 9 b. Jan. 15, 1860; m. 2d Chas. Terbell, who d. s. p., Sarah F. 9 m. Frank Edwards; Catherine G. 9 m. 1st Phineas Terry, who d. s. p. and 2d ——— Robinson; Jonathan M. 8 has w. Eva D. Lester and they have ch. Isaac Van Scoy 9, Hetty L. 9, Chas. T. 9 and perhaps others.

HENRY 6, son of Jonathan 5 had w. Hannah, see ante, and ch. Betsey 7 b. Feb. 1, 1791, d. Oct. 9, 1781, m. Sylvanus Jones and they had dau. Philena 8 b. Aug. 27, 1810, d. Nov. 1877, who m. Capt. Wm. Mulford and both d. s. p.; Fanny 7 b. Aug. 26, 1794, d. Jan. 25, 1875, m. Capt. Ezekiel Jones and they had dau. Phebe 8 b. Dec. 3, 1822, d. May 19, 1856. m. Geo. Hedges and they had ch. Fanny 9 b. July 7, 1851 and George 9 b. March 30, 1856; Henry 7, son of Henry 6, b. Jan. 26, 1796, m. Elzora Baker, dau. of Jonathan Baker, b. April 16, 1801, they had ch. Hannah 8 b. April 12, 1823, m. Capt. Ezekiel Howes and had dau. Ellen 9 b. Mch 17, 1855, w. of Henry D. Hedges; Phebe 7 b. June 8, 1800, d. Aug. 26, 1805, Hannah 7 b. July 8, 1802, d. s. p. Jan. 11, 1821, David 7 b. Aug. 20, 1805, rem. to Bellport, had w. and ch., dau. who m. Goldthwaite and son David Franks 8 of Water Mill, who m. Sarah E. Howell and has ch. Mary 7 b. Oct. 15, 1807, m. Hedges Sanford, of Water Mill, and d. s. p. Dec. 8th, 1883, Capt. William 7 b. May 12, 1811, d. July, 1842, at sea, Capt. of ship Washington, and was buried on the island of Whytacke.

in the Southern Pacific Ocean, where over his grave a monument stands. He m. Harriet dau. of I. Burnet Mulford, who had ch. and both d. s. p.

HARRIET 7, b. Sept. 20, 1813, d. April 28, 1884, m. Nathaniel. C. Rackett, of Southold, L. I., and had son William O. 8.

JOSEPH 7. son of Joseph 6 and w. Maria, see ante, had ch. Charles H. 8 b. March 15, 1813, d. s. p. Nov. 19, 1828, Samuel H. 8 b. Jan. 27, 1818, d. Nov. 27, 1828, Chas. H. 8 b. Feb. 25, 1830, d. April 17, 1832, Sylvanus M. 8 b. Aug. 28, 1815, had 1st w. Frances A. dau. of Jared Loper, of Bridge-Hampton, N. Y., b. Oct. 28, 1816, d. April 10, 1880, (at Birmingham, Conn. on a visit to her dau. Mary) they had ch. Mary F. 9, David E. 9, Joseph H. 9, Mary Frances, 9 b. Nov. 1845; m. Samuel Miller Gardiner (lawyer) s of Rev. Robert D. b. May 3d, 1840, d. Mar. 29, 1880, in Birmingham, Conn., they had ch. Robert S. 10, Fannie P. 10, Edward E. 10; Joseph H. 9 was b. Sept. 24, 1860, David Edwin 9 b. Aug. 30, 1849, m. Amanda H. dau. of Samuel G. Mulford and they had ch. Edward Mulford 10 b. June 1, 1877, Samuel Gardiner 10 b. Jan. 20, 1880; David D. 8 s. of Joseph 7 b. Dec. 25, 1824, d. Sept. 25, 1881, m. 1st Emily C. dau. of Capt. Benjamin A. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, N. Y. b. Jan. 29, 1829, d. April 1876, they had ch. Benjamin G. 9 b. Oct. 10, 1848, Sarah Ella 9 b. Aug. 11, 1852, Wm. T. 9 b. Sept. 14, 1855, Herbert H. 9 b. Oct. 8, 1862, Charles A. 9 b. March 13, 1870; had 2d w. Mrs. Maria L. White, dau. of Col. Davis, of Ill., who became 2d wife of Sylvanus M. 8.

JONATHAN 7 s. of Jonathan 6 had ch. Davis C. 8 (Capt.) b. March 23, 1817, had w. Josephine Case, of Shelter Island, b. 1835, they had ch. Walter D. 9 b. Feb. 11, 1857, Maggie 9 b. May 15, 1870, Mary J. 9 b. May 10, 1873; Mary 8 b. 1817, m. Joel Tuthill of West Hampton, L. I. they had ch. Nancy 9, Ella 9, Anna 9, John 9; Jonathan Nicolas 8 b. May, 1825, killed by runaway horses Sept. 29, 1877, unmd., Capt. Hiram 8 b. May 1827, had w. Ella Tuthill, his niece, they have ch. Everett 9, Eda 9, Henry P. 8 b. May 17, 1829, m. Mary F. Barnes dau. of David Barnes, of Amagansett, b. March 16, 1829, they had dau. Phebe E. 9 b. June 1857, m. Joseph Cousins, Esther 8 b. July 25, 1831, m. Wm. C. Pye, they had ch. Wm. H. 9, Elizabeth 9, Mary E. 9, Ada 9, Edwin O. 9 d. an infant. Ernest L. 9, Wm. VanNess 9, Arthur L. 9 d. young; Margaret 8 b. Sept. 23, 1836, m. Wm. Strong, had s. William 9 b. March 17, 1857.

ABRAHAM S. 7 s. of Jonathan 6 had w. and ch. Abraham S. 8 b. Aug. 17, 1828, Edward R. 8 b. Dec. 6, 1831, Lewis W. 8 b. Nov. 4, 1837, John W. 8 b. Nov. 24, 1842.

WAINSCOTT OSBORNES.

THOMAS OSBORNE 1 the emigrant had s. John 2 who rem. to Wain-scott.

JOHN 2 of Waincott d. abt. 1687, had w. and sons Thomas 3, John 3 Caleb 3, Edward 3, and Ephraim 3.

THOMAS 3 b. abt. 1660, d. June 23, 1745 æ abt. 85 less 6 weeks, had w. Mary d. Jan. 21, 1733, they had ch. Elisha 4, John 4, Zebedee 4, Timothy 4, Abigail 4, Nathan 4, Samuel 4, Prudence 4, Mehetabel 4, Hur 4, John 4, Jedediah 4, (note, the 1st John d. young.)

JEDEDIAH 4 had several children, and among others Jedediah 5 and Jonathan 5.

JONATHAN 5 b. June 1737, d. Nov. 1814 (was a private in Capt. Hallock's Militia Co. of Bridge-Hampton, in the Revolution; took part in the battle of Long Island and Trenton; had w. Mary dau. of Thomas Miller and Sarah Hopping. They had ch. Mary 6 who d. single æ 27, Sarah 6 who m. Elisha Osborn of Waincott, Chloe 6 w. of James Hand,

Phebe 6 w. 1st of Reuel Hand, w. 2d of John Strong, Jonathan 6 b. Aug. 14, 1771, d. Dec. 22, 1856.

CAPT. JONATHAN 6 of Wainscott b. Aug. 14, 1771, had w. Betsey Schellenger, dau. of Abraham Schellenger and Lois Conkling, (this Abraham was s. of Jonathan, who was s. of Jacob) and they had ch. Polly 7 b. Sept. 26, 1799, d. March 14, 1817, Eliza 7 b. Dec. 4, 1800, d. Feb. 15, 1889. (m. July 13, 1822, by Rev. Ebenezer Phillips of E. Hampton) to Gurden Halsey of B. Hampton), Jonathan 7 b. May 27, 1802, d. June 22, 1880, David 7 d. an infant, Isaac 7 d. an infant and Isaac 7 b. April 18, 1807, d. Feb. 25, 1893, Abraham 7 b. Aug. 24, 1808, drowned at sea Jan. 1, 1828, Conkling 7 b. Dec. 26, 1811, d. July 1877, David 7 b. Feb. 18, 1815, d. Sept. 22, 1827.

JONATHAN 7 had w. Polly Loper of Amagansett and they had ch Laura C. 8 b. March 11, 1827, David P. 8 b. Dec. 1, 1828, Henry L. 8 b. May 13, 1834, Ellen 8 b. March 1832 d. young, James L. 8 b. Sept. 17, 1838, Ellen P. 8 of Scuttle Hole b. Nov. 21, 1840, Phebe G. 8 b. March 6, 1843, Abraham 7 m. Almira Loper.

CONKLING 7 had w. Hannah Harris and ch. Charles J. 8, James H. 3, Edward J. 8, Dora 8.

Eliza 7 w. of Gurden Halsey had ch. George A. 8 b. April 15, 1823, Polly Osborn 8 b. Sept. 24, 1824, d. Nov. 30, 1829, Sarah W. 8 b. Aug. 28, 1826, d. Sept. 13, 1827, Jacob L. 8 b. Aug. 18, 1828, Harriet E. 8 b. Oct. 24, 1830, Elizabeth S. 8 b. Feb. 18, 1833, Jonathan Osborn 8 b. Aug. 6, 1836, d. Feb. 12, 1893, Phebe J. 8 b. June 3, 1842.

HENRY L. 8 s. of Jonathan 7 b. May 13, 1834, has ch. Jonathan Edwards 9 b. March 26, 1866, George Henry 9 b. Aug. 25, 1868, Walter Howell 9 b. July 21, 1877.

JONATHAN EDWARDS 9 b. March 26, 1866, had w. Mary Dudley, and they have ch. Florence 10 and Sarah 10 b. Aug. 8, 1891, at Salt Lake City.

ELISHA 4 s. of Thomas 3 had s. Elisha 5 b. Nov. 10, 1734.

ELISHA 5 b. Nov. 10, 1734, m. Dec. 15, 1758, Alice Edwards; they had ch. Capt. Thomas 6 b. Oct. 3, 1759, Miriam 6 b. Jan. 29, 1761 d. unm., Capt. Nathan 6 b. April 16, 1763, rem. to Austerlitz, Columbia Co. N. Y. Climena 6 b. July 28, 1765, m. Gamaliel Edwards, and they rem. to West Stockbridge Centre and had ch. Orlando 7, William 7, Osborn 7, Laura 7 and Harvey 7; Elisha, Jr. 6 b. April 19, 1769, Alice 6 b. Feb. 17, 1771, d. unm., John Stratton 6 b. April 25, 1775.

THOMAS 6 b. Oct. 3, 1759, rem. to Austerlitz, Columbia Co. N. Y., m. Mary Conkling and they had ch. David C. 7, Elisha C. 7, Betsey 7, Polly 7 and Julia 7; David C. 7 had ch. David L. 8, John N. 8, Mary A. 8 w. of — Tyler and Julia E. 8 w. of James H. Topping; Elisha C. 7 had ch. Lester T. 8, Ophelia 8, Helen M. 8, Eugenia E. 8; Betsey 7 dau. of Capt. Thomas 6 m. — Calkins and had ch. Alvin 8, George 8, Mary 8, Eliza 8, Harriet C. 8, Abiram 8, Thomas 8, Harriet N. 8 and Henry 8; Julia 7 dau. of Capt. Thomas 6 m. Josiah White and they had ch. Thomas 8, Maltby G. 8 and William W. 8 who all d. s. p.

ELISHA, JR. 6 b. April 19, 1769, d. Dec. 9, 1856, æ 87, had w. Mary dau. of Stephen Edwards, she d. Dec. 8, 1831, they had ch. Lucretia 7 b. Sep. 23, 1803, d. Aug. 27, 1842 unm., David E. 7 b. Sept. 9, 1805, d. Sept. 26, 1813, Thomas 7 b. Nov. 5, 1807, d. March 9, 1767, Fanny 7 b. April 15, 1809, d. April 23, 1832 unm., Betsey 7 b. June 6, 1815, d. Dec. 18, 1844, m. John N. Hedges and they had ch. Elisha O. 8 and Mary L. 8; Juliette 7 d. an infant, David 7 b. Feb. 3, 1821, d. Jan. 11, 1847 unm.

THOMAS 7 b. Nov. 5, 1807, d. March 9, 1867, m. Adela H. Sayre, b. Jan. 8, 1813, d. Feb. 25, 1886, and they had ch. Alice 8 b. Aug. 27, 1840, d. Jan. 22, 1841, Adela S. 8 b. Dec. 8, 1841, d. May 24, 1862, m. Dec. 7, 1857 Cor-

nelius Conkling and they had s. Elisha 9 b. May 2, 1861, d. May 28, 1862, Nathan T. 8 b. Nov. 6, 1843, d. Jan. 30, 1847, John M. 8 b. Jan. 8, 1846, Elisha 8 b. Nov. 26, 1847, d. Aug. 29, 1848, Charlotte P. 8 b. March 7, 1850, d. Sept. 24, 1860, Oliver S. 8 b. Sept. 28, 1853.

JOHN M. 8 b. Jan. 8, 1846, d. Aug. 9, 1894, m. June 2, 1875 Louisa H. Edwards, b. July 24, 1851; they had ch. Martha A. 9 b. Aug. 31, 1876, Alice E. 9 b. March 9, 1879, Thomas 9 b. April 26, 1880, Fannie S. 9 b. Oct. 4, 1883, Mary L. 9 b. Nov. 25, 1887, Amy C. 9 b. Jan. 28, 1892.

OLIVER S. 8 b. Sept. 28, 1853, m. Jan. 1, 1879 Ruth Hedges and have ch. Elisha 9 b. Jan. 22, 1883, Raymond Hopping 9 and LeRoy Hedges 9, twins, b. July 13, 1891.

JOHN S. 6 b. April 25, 1775, d. Aug. 22, 1852, m. Puah Terbell, she d. Nov. 23, 1850, and had ch. Louisa 7 b. 1808 and John S. 7 b. Sept. 9, 1818.

JOHN S. 7 b. Sept. 9, 1818, m. Jane M. Payne, she d. Sept. 15, 1890 and they had ch. David C. 8 b. Oct. 31, 1848, Libbie H. 8 b. July 4, 1850 John S. 8 b. Jan. 29, 1852, Jennie M. 8 b. April 4, 1857, Florence N. P. 8 b. Feb. 6, 1861. Elisha 4 had s. Zebedee 5 who had s. Elisha 6.

ELISHA 6 was in Connecticut during the Revolutionary war (probably leaving L. I. with his father). To designate him from other Elishas his neighbors called him "Continental Osborn."

ELISHA 6 had ch. Malines 7, Chauncey 7, and dau. Charlotte 7 w. of Capt. Sylvester Miller, of Amagansett.

MALINES 7 had w. Abigail Loper and they had ch. Fitz A. 8, Geo. B. 8 Nathan P. 8, Bortaloue S. 8, Casabianca 8, Sarah J. 8 w. of Andrew Strong and Josephine W. 8 w. of Jonathan E. Bennett; Casabianca 8 d. unm. the other ch. all have ch.

CHAUNCEY 7 had w. Miranda and ch. Adelaide 8 w. of George Hedges, and Isabella 8.

THE PARSONS FAMILY.

In addition to the sketch of this family in Howell's History of Southampton, William H. Parsons, of Fire Place, and Adelia A. Sherrill (nee Parsons) have largely contributed to the following genealogy:

The line runs thus: Samuel Parsons, 1, the 1st of the name on Long Island, came from Lynn with the settlers to East-Hampton in 1649 and had three sons, John 2, Robert 2 and Samuel, Jr. 2, b. 1630, d. 1714, æ 84; Seth 3 b. 1665, d. 1725, æ 60; John 4 b. 1705, d. 1793, æ 88; Elnathan 5 b. Oct. 3, 1753, d. Dec. 7, 1836, æ 83; Wm. Davis 6 b. Sept. 28, 1793, d. April 8, 1785, æ 82; William H. 7 b. May 9, 1832, now living; Charles S. 8 b. April 1, 1858, now living.

ELNATHAN 5 had w. Urania Dominy, and ch. Elnathan, Jr. 6 b. Jan. 22, 1787, d. May 1, 1863, æ 76, Sclon 6 b. March 1, 1789, d. July 15, 1863, æ 74, Nathaniel 6 b. April 12, 1791, d. Aug. 22, 1811, æ 20, William D. 6, b. Sept. 28, 1793, d. April 8, 1875, æ 82, Phebe 6 b. Dec. 1796, d. an infant, Charlys 6 b. Feb. 3, 1798, d. May 26, 1877, æ 79, Phebe 6 b. June 1, 1801, d. Aug. 26, 1878, æ 77, Jonathan B. 6 b. April 23, 1804, d. July 10, 1889, æ 85.

Great Grandfather John 4 was b. 1705, d. June 28, 1793. He m twice His 1st w. was "widow Barnes" whose maiden name was Martha Edwards; she was a native of Conn. His 2d w. was a widow Abigail Chatfield (she m. Thomas Chatfield, Jr. Nov. 11, 1735; he d. Jan. 1, 1742, æ 38) whose maiden name was Mulford; she d. Sept. 19, 1806, æ 89, John and Abigail had ch. Elnathan 5, Stephen 5 and Seth 5; Elnathan 5 lived at Fire Place; Stephen rem. to Hoosac, Seth 5 to New Baltimore; one daughter Puah 5 m. John Davis 1772; he was Major in the Revolution,

died in a Jersey prison ship; went up the Mohawk with Gen. Washington.

ELNATHAN 5 was b. Oct. 3, 1753; Urania Dominy his wife, daughter of Nathaniel Dominy and Hannah Baker Dominy, was b. April 18, 1765. Nthaniel Dominy b. 1736. Hannah Baker Dominy b. 1740; they had ch. Elnathan 6, Charles 6, Jonathan B. 6, Solon 6, William Davis (Col.) 6.

SAMUEL 2 b. 1630, d. July 6, 1714, m. Hannah — who d. Oct. 3, 1728, æ about 83 (probably 2d wife) and had ch. John 3 b. abt. 1660, d. 1715, Louisa 3 or Lois 3, Esther 3, Seth 3 b. 1665, d. 1725, Sarah 3, Robert 3 b. about 1680, d. 1742, and Samuel 3 b. 1683, d. 1753.

JOHN 3 b. about 1660, d. about 1715, had ch. Henry 4 b. say abt. 1690, d. 1715, Samuel 4 b. 1693, d. 1752, Abigail 4 bap. 1701, Puah 4 bap. 1701, and John 4 b. 1705, d. 1793.

HENRY 4 b. say about 1690 and drowned from a capsized whaleboat Feb. 24, 1719, had ch. Phebe 5 bap. 1730, Mary 5 bap. 1734, and Sarah 5, bap. 1738.

SAMUEL 4 b. 1693, d. Aug. 18, 1752, m. Hannah Baker Dec. 14, 1715, had ch. Hannah 5 bap. 1718, Deborah 5 bap. 1722, Samuel 5 bap. 1725, and Mary 5 bap. 1729.

SAMUEL 5 bap. 1725, m. Mary Merry 1747, had ch. Merry 6 bap. Jan. 1748, Mary 6 bap. Oct. 1749, Puah 6 bap. 1751, Samuel 6 bap. Aug. 1753, and Hannah 6 bap. May 1768.

MERRY 6 bap. Jan. 1748, had ch. Elizabeth 7 bap. April 1771, Talimage 7 bap. Oct. 1776, Augustus 7 bap. March 1779, Sylvanus 7 bap. June 1785, Lewis 7 bap. April 1789 and Merry 7.

AUGUSTUS 7 bap. March 1779, had s. Samuel 8 and perhaps others.

MERRY 7 had s. Thomas T. 8.

THOMAS T. 8 rem. to Orient Point, N. Y. and had ch. Augustus 3, Merry 8 and a daughter.

SYLVANUS 7 bap. 1785 m. Hannah Terbell and had ch. Lawton 8 and Merry 9 and Marietta 8 w. of David Carll.

MERRY 8 had ch. Ella 9 and Edith 9.

LEWIS 7 had dau. Mary 8.

JOHN 4 b. 1705, d. 1793, son of John 3, m. Phebe Miller May 16, 1740 and had ch. Mary 5 w. of Jeremiah Osborn, and Phebe 5 w. of Samuel Hutchinson.

SETH 3 b. 1665, d. Sept. 19, 1725, had ch. Hannah 4 bap. 1701, Elizabeth 4 bap. 1704, John 4 bap. 1706, Stephen 4 bap. 1709, Elizabeth 4 (again) bap. 1712, and w. of — Woodruff, Puah 4 bap. 1717 w. of Recompense Sherrill, and Seth 4 who d. s. 9 1752 and was b. about 1702.

JOHN 4 bap. 1706, d. 1793, son of Seth 3, m. 1st wid. Martha Barnes, Oct. 25, 1729, and had by her four ch. Puah 5 bap. Sept. 6, 1730, Mary 5 bap. 1732, Mercy 5 bap. 1733 and Elizabeth 5 bap. 1735. John 4 m. 2d w. wid. Phebe Chatfield (nee Mulford) and had ch. John 5 bap. 1737, Abigail 5 bap. Sept. 1741, Seth 5, bap. March 1740, Elnathan 5 bap. Nov. 1753 and Stephen 5 bap. 1754, and perhaps others.

SETH 5 bap. March 1749, had ch Seth 6 rem. to Hoosac Falls, Jehiel 6 bap. 1790 rem. to same place, Hedges 6 and Chatfield 5, twins, bap. 1783, Julia 6 bap. 1792, Abigail 6 and Andrew 6.

HEDGES 6 had ch. Chatfield H. 7 of Fredonia, N. Y. Seth F. 7 of Minnesota, David 7 of Springs, East-Hampton. Charles D. 7, Manchester, Ct. and Nathaniel T. 7 of E. Hampton.

SETH F. 7 had dau. Julia 8.

DAVID 7 had ch. Jehiel M. 8, Seth F. 8 and David Edgar 8.

JEHIEL M. 8 m. Phebe dau. of Charles Osborn and had ch. Samuel 9 and Sarah 9.

CHARLES D. 7 of Manchester had ch. Anne 8 and Charles 8.
ELNATHAN 6 b. Jan. 22, 1787, d. May 1, 1863, and rem. to Glens Falls, N. Y., had ch. Rev. Henry M. 7 and Charles 7.

REV. HENRY M. 7 m. Maria dau. of James Brown had one son who d. young.

CHARLES 7 had d. Sarah 7.

CHARLES 6 b. Feb. 3, 1798, d. May 26, 1877, m. Eleanor Harris, of Southampton and rem. there and had ch. Mary 7 who m. Dr. — Gildersleeve, of Port Jefferson, L. I. and Sarah Jane 7 who m. Charles White of Southampton.

JONATHAN B. 6 b. April 23, 1804, d. July 10, 1889, rem. to New Brunswick, N. J.

SOLON 6 b. March 1, 1789, d. July 15, 1863, rem. from East-Hampton and had ch.

WILLIAM D. 6 b. Sept. 28, 1793, d. April 8, 1875, had 1st w. — Rhodes and d. Frances 7 had 2d w. Maria and ch. William H. 7 and Julius D. 7.

WILLIAM H. 7 b. May 9, 1832, m. Mary J. — and has ch. Charles S. 8 b. April 1, 1858, William D. 8 b. March 1, 1860, Edward W. 8 d. Aug. 16, 1862, d. Jan. 28, 1885, Frank W. 8 b. June 17, 1865, Henry Hale 8 b. June 2, 1868, Maria D. 8 b. Dec. 25, 1872, d. May 27, 1893 and Daniel D. 8 b. Sept. 25, 1874.

CHARLES S. 8 b. April 1, 1858, m. Mary E. Talmage Oct. 21, 1886; she was b. April 23, 1858 and have no ch.

WILLIAM D. 8 b. March 1, 1860, m. Mary A. Conklin July 2, 1891, she was b. Feb. 15, 1870 and have ch. William D. 9 b. Oct. 20, 1892.

FRANK W. 8 b. June 7, 1865, m. Sarah R. Monroe March 16, 1888, she was b. Nov. 13, 1864 and have ch. Eddie R. 9 b. Aug. 28, 1889, d. Oct. 3, 1889, Elbert V. 9 b. May 11, 1891 and Ralph 9 b. June 28, 1896.

HENRY HALE 8 b. June 2, 1868, m. May 3, 1893 Phebe J. Parsons, who was b. Jan. 2, 1874, and have ch. Maria D. 9 b. Nov. 22, 1894, and Harry E. 9 b. March 8, 1896.

DANIEL D. 8 d. Sept. 25, 1874, m. Feb. 10, 1894 Essie B. Edwards, who was b. March 23, 1875, and have ch. Gertrude L. 9 b. Nov. 25, 1894.

JULIUS D. 7 d. Sept. 5, 1841, m. Dec. 5, 1867 Mary E. Schellenger, b. Sept. 26, 1841 and has ch. Lillie M. 8 b. Nov. 13, 1869 d. young, Egbert J. 8 b. Dec. 24, 1871, d. young, Bessie S. 8 b. June 20, 1874, Herbert W. 8 b. Sept. 23, 1876.

STEPHEN 5 bap. 1754, d. 1851, had ch. John D. 6 b. 1782, Silas E. 6 bap. 1783, Darius 6, Stephen 6 bap. 1785, Andrew 6 bap. 1788, Hannah 6 bap. 1789, Phebe C. 6 bap. 1796, Sylvanus 6, Anson 6, Melvin 6, Samuel 6, Amanda 6, Caroline 6.

STEPHEN 6 bap. April 11, 1785, d. July 13, 1820, m. Dec. 31, 1809 Hannah Thorne of New Baltimore, Greene Co., N. Y. and had ch. Phebe C. 7 b. Nov. 4, 1810, James W. 7 b. Feb. 10, 1812, John D. 7 b. April 27, 1815 and Sarah A. 7 b. Oct. 31, 1818.

PEHEBE C. 7 b. Nov. 4, 1810, m. Chas. Meigs of Albany, N. Y. end rem. to Elkhorn, Wis. and had ch. Caroline 8 w. Geo. Mallory of South Lansing, Tompkins Co. N. Y., Anna 8 w. Geo. Hillman, Portland, Oregon, Mary 8 w. of Seth Minckler, Chicago, Elizabeth 8, Henrietta 8 w. Mr. Pomposki, Milwaukee, Charles 8, Isabel 8 w. Geo. Gray, Oregon, Melvin 8, VanLoan 8.

JAMES W. 7 b. Feb. 10, 1812, m. Elizo Gray (b. in 1815) in 1836 and had ch. Stephen Henry 8 b. Aug. 15, 1840, Sarah Elizabeth 8 b. Aug. 3, 1846, James W. 8 b. Dec. 26, 1849, Arthur 8 b. 1850, 1851, Arthur 8 (again) b. Dec. 20, 1853, Eloise 8 b. May 19, 1856.

STEPHEN H. 8 b. Aug. 15, 1840, m. Jennie A. Greer, June 15, 1869. and has ch. Jessie G. 9 b. May 1870, Martha G. 9 b. Jan. 10, 1874 and Albert G. 9 b. May 10, 1877.

JAMES W. 8 b. Dec. 26, 1849, m. Mary Blake in 1872, and has ch. Grace 9 b. Jan. 1874 and Nellie 9 b. 1877.

JOHN D. 7 b. April 27. 1815, of Albany, of the firm of Weed & Parsons, m. Ellenor Bowne Oct. 1841, and has ch. Ellenor A. 8 b. Aug. 31, 1842, d. Feb. 15, 1843, Mary Ellenor 8 b. July 12, 1844, John D. 8 b. Jan. 2, 1847, Henry B. 8 b. Oct. 1, 1848, d. in infancy, Henry B. 8 again April 30, 1850, Fredeick W. 8 b. April 23, 1852, d. Jan. 6, 1854, Anna M. 8 b. Aug. 23, 1854, Ada Maria 8 b. June 27, 1856, Effie T. 8 b. May 16, 1859, d. June 14, 1863, Ella D. 8 b. March 24, 1862.

JOHN D. 8 b. Jan. 2, 1847, m. Agnes E. Chase Nov. 9, 1870.

HENRY B. 8 b. April 30, 1850, m. Carrie M. Peck Nov. 20, 1872.

MARY ELLENOR 8 b. July 12, 1844, m. Geo. Beadle, of Syracuse, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1874.

ANNA M. 8 b. Aug. 23, 1854, m. Walter M. Newton, of Albany, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1878, and had ch. John Parsons 9 b. Nov. 3, 1879.

ADA M. 8 b. June 27, 1856, m. William V. Page, of Albany, N. Y. Jan. 29, 1879.

SARAH A. 7 b. Oct. 31, 1818, m. John Thomas, of Albany, N. Y., and has ch. Hannah Louise 8 b. 1847, Elva 8 b. 1849, J. Melven 8 b. 1851, Anson P. 8 b. 1853, Annie 8 b. 1855, d. 1857, and L. Loyd 8.

HANNAH L. THOMAS 8 b. 1847, m. Matthew Bender and has ch. Matthew 9, John 9, Ella 9, Bertha 9, Melven 9.

J. MELVIN THOMAS 8 m. Helen Platt.

SILAS E. 6 bap. 1783, m. wid. Esther Smedley of Fairfield, Ct., in 1818, and had ch. Sylvanus H. H. b. 1819.

SYLVANUS H. H. 7 of Albany, b. 1819, m. Maria L. Van Schoonhoven in 1843, and has ch. Louisa L. 8 b. 1844, Esther 8 b. 1846, w. of Elihu R. Smith of Albany, Henry C. 8 b. 1853 and John D. 8 b. Feb. 22, 1857.

ROBERT 3 b. 1680 or 1681, d. Jan. 8, 1742, æ about 60, m. 1st Mary Dominy March 6, 1700 (probably 1701) and 2d w. Hannah, and had ch. Robert 4, John 4, Sarah 4, Mehetabel 4 and Henry 4.

ROBERT 4 m. Mary dau. Roger Davis Dec. 1, 1735, and had ch. Mary 5 bap. 1739, William 5 bap. 1741, Robert 5 bap. 1745, and perhaps others.

WILLIAM 5 bap. 1741, had son William 6 bap. 1770, and Abraham 6.

ROBERT 5 bap. 1745, had ch. Elizabeth 6 and Mary 6, both bap. 1775.

JOHN 4 m. Sarah Sherrill Nov. 20, 1739 and had ch. Henry 5 bap. 1741, Sarah 5 bap. 1743, and Jeremiah 5 bap. 1745, and perhaps others.

SAMUEL 3 b. 1683, d. Feb. 3, 1753, had son John 4.

JOHN 4 m. Patience Conkling Oct. 9, 1729, she d. April 18, 1739, æ 38; he m. 2d Martha Cook of Mecox Aug. 27, 1739; he m. 3d Phoebe — and had ch. Rachel 5 bap. 1730, Esther 5 bap. 1732, Sarah 5 bap. 1735, Phebe 5 bap. 1740, John 5 bap. 1743, and perhaps Ludlow 5 bap. April 1747, Josiah 5 bap. March 1749 and Puah 5 bap. June 1751.

JOHN 5 bap. 1743, d. 1824, æ 82, had ch. (probably) John 6 bap. Sept. 1767, Mary 6 bap. Dec. 1775, Esther 6 bap. May 1784, and perhaps others.

LUDLOW 5 bap. 1747, had ch. Abraham 6, William 6, and perhaps Polly 6 who m. David Talmage 3d.

WILLIAM 6 m. and rem. to Stillwater, N. Y. and had ch. Anna 7 and Lydia 7.

ABRAHAM 6 d. Sept. 10, 1844, æ 72, m. Anna Terry who d. Sept. 13, 1861, æ 87, they had ch. William 7 b. 1800, Jeremiah T. 7 b. 1802, Martha T. 7 b. 1805, d. March 2, 1826, Mary A. 7 b. 1807.

WILLIAM 7 b. 1800, d. Sept. 1846, m. Anna C. Stratton, she d. April

1875, they had ch. Abraham S. 8 b. 1829, William Lewis 8 b. 1833, Adelia A. 8 b. 1838 and Juliet b. 1842.

ABRAHAM S. 8 b. 1829, d. Jan. 1895, m. Ellen S. Schellenger 1860, and had ch. Minnie G. 9, Mary H. 9, Ella C. 9, Anastasia W. 9, William A. 9 b. 1875, d. 1876, Ettie C. 9, Lewis S. 9 and John D. 9. Minnie G. 9 m. Thos. Garrett, of Va., Mary H. 9 m. Chas. Bennett, Anastasia W. 9 m. Charles Mulford.

WILLIAM LEWIS 7 b. 1833 rem. to Nersho Falls, Kansas and m. 1876 Jennie Holloway and had ch. Anna E. b. 1877, and Wm. Sherrill b. 1878.

NOTE.—Col. W. Lewis Parsons went to Denver in 1859, and for about two years was engaged in mining. He returned in the fall of 1860 to Racine, Wis., and the following Spring enlisted in Co. F. 2d Wisconsin Infantry. Was mustered in as 2d Lieutenant April 1861, served three years and six months, and was in all the engagements of his command. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. Aug. 1861, made Capt. Oct. 1861, promoted Major Oct. 1863, and after the battle of Gettysburg was commissioned Col. of 2d Wis. Volunteer Infantry, but was taken prisoner before he was mustered in. He was in many of the heaviest engagements of the war, was wounded several times, the last time was left for dead in the field, and taken prisoner and held in confinement seven months and was finally paroled near the close of the war, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C. in Jan. 1865.

ADELIA A. 8 b. 1838, m. 1859 Nathaniel Sherrill and has ch. Anna M. 9 b. 1860, Abram E. 9 b. 1862, Mary J. 9 b. 1865, Julia P. 9 b. 1868, A. Blanche 9 b. 1871, Willie N. 9 b. and d. in 1874; Mary J. 9 m. 1888 Herbert L. Bates of Rutland, Vt., Julia P. 9 m. 1889 Wm. H. Hedges, Abram E. m. 1890 Nettie J. Glover.

JULIET 8 b. 1842, m. 1871 John S. Sherrill of Pike, N. Y. and rem. from thence to Minneapolis, Minn., and has ch. L. Elizabeth 9 b. 1873, Ruth A. 9 b. 1885; L. Elizabeth 9 m. 1895 Fred T. Merritt.

JEREMIAH T. 7 b. 1802, d. June 1876, m. 1st Mary Cook who d. 1830, m. 2d Phebe Cook and had ch. Jeremiah T. 8, Mary A. 8, Nathan C. 8 b. 1825, d. 1829, Henry C. b. 1834, d. æ 3 mos.

JEREMIAH T. Jr. 8 m, 1st Adeline S. Tillinghast who d. 1853, and had ch. Edmund T. 9; m. 2d Mary Tillinghast, she d. 1863, and they had ch. Adeline 9 d. 1886 and Charles 9 who a. 1864; m. 3d Julia A. Edwards and had ch. Fanny 9 and Fred C. 9; Fanny 9 m. George Griffing of Shelter Island.

MARY A. 8 m. Daniel Schellenger and had ch. Adeline T., Wilfred and Mary; both the last named are dead.

MARY ANN 7 b. 1807, d. 1837, m. Aaron Fithian and had ch Mary A. b. 1831, Jonathan b. 1835, William S. b. 1839, Jerusha D. b. 1842, who m. 1887 John Lester.

EDMUND T. 9 m. Carrie E. Miller and has ch. Ernest 10.

THE SCHELLENGER FAMILY.

Isaac Schellenger, late of Amagansett, deceased, made a genealogy of this family, dated Feb. 26, 1884, signed it, and gave it to me. Therefrom I have compiled the following:

JACOB SCHELLINK 1, or Schellinger, came to this country about the year 1653, and transacted business in New Amsterdam (now New-York) as agent for his uncle, a merchant of Amsterdam, Holland. His wife was Catherine Melyn, a sister of Cornelius Melyn, Patroon of Staten Island, and daughter of Cornelius Melyn. He d. in East-Hampton June 17, 1693, æ 67, and she d. Feb. 25, 1717, æ 88. They had ch. William 2 bap. March 8, 1654, Catherine 2 b. April 9, 1656, Abraham 2 b. Feb. 11,

1659, Daniel 2, Cornelius 2 and Jacob 2. Daniel 2 resided in Harlem, Holland, d. in Batavia, E. Indies, in 1701, leaving in Harlem a wid. and I think no ch. Cornelius 2 probably resided on Staten Island, or near N. Y. city. William 2 resided in E. Hampton and d. there March 6, 1735. Catherine 2, Abraham 2 and Jacob 2 settled in Amagansett, near 1690, and died there. Catherine 2 m. Nathaniel Baker 2 s. of Thomas 1 and they had ch.

ABRAHAM 2 b. Feb. 11, 1659, d. Jan. 1, 1712, m. Joanna Hedges Nov. 15, 1688: she d. Nov. 1, 1708; they had ch. Joanna 3 b. Dec. 1689. m. Samuel Ogden of Newark, N. J. Sept. 10, 1707, Rachel 3 b. Nov. 8, 1691, m. David Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, April 15, 1713; William 3 b. April 9, 1694; Abraham 3 b. June 29, 1697, d. Nov. 5, 1718; Isaac 3 b. March 17, 1699, who rem. while a young man; Amy 3 b. June 7, 1701, m. Joshua Plumb of New London, Ct. Nov. 11, 1723; Zerviah 3 b. Aug. 15, 1705, m. Samuel Hudson Nov. 9, 1722; William 3 b. April 9, 1694, was drowned Feb. 24, 1719, had w. Phebe his wid. and infant sons William 4, Abraham 4. The wid. Phebe m. Abraham Nott Oct. 8, 1722.

JACOB 2, son of Jacob 1 d. Jan. 28, 1713, had w. Hannah and ch. Hannah 3 b. Aug. 15, 1693, m. William Whitehead of Elizabethtown, N. J. May 3, 1715; Catharine 3 b. Aug. 5, 1695, m. John Conkling, Jr. Sept. 25, 1725; Hester 3 b. Nov. 16, 1697, m. Thomas Osborn 3d Dec. 8, 1720; Mercy 3 b. Nov. 4, 1699, m. Samuel Baker Oct. 18, 1721; Jacob 3 b. Nov. 22, 1702, drowned in the surf Jan. 17, 1753; Daniel 3 d. March 28, 1709; Abigail 3 b. Feb. 14, 1705, m. Wm. Rogers, of Bridge-Hampton, Nov. 12, 1724; Daniel 3 b. March 1, 1710, rem. to Bridge Hampton and had w. and several children, his dau. Mary 4 m. John Cook and d. Dec. 28, 1778 at 46 years, his son Daniel 4 rem. to Chester, Morris Co. N. J. with his family in 1777; Jonathan 3 b. Dec. 11, 1712.

JACOB 3 b. Nov. 22, 1702, son of Jacob 2, had w. and ch. Hannah 4 bap. in 1725, m. Joseph Hicks Nov. 20, 1745; Jacob 4 bap. 1727, d. May 2, 1751; Mary 4 bap. 1729, m. David Loper June 15, 1754; Mercy 4 bap. 1730, m. Zebedee Osborn, of Wainscott, Feb. 1, 1752; Jonathan 4 bap. 1733, Catherine 4 bap. 1736, no other record found, Abraham 4 bap. 1738 Isaac 4.

ABRAHAM 4 had w. and several ch. a dau. Betsey 5 m. Capt. Jonathan Osborn, of Wainscott; his son Abraham 5 m. Susan Field, of E. Hampton and they had ch. Abraham M. 6, Elizaam 6, Mariett 6, David W. 6, and Emeline 6, of whom Abraham M. 6 rem. to Lynn, Mass. and died there, leaving son George Bruce 7; David W. 6 d. in Sag-Harbor, leaving a son 7; Daniel 5, a son of Abraham 4 d. in Sag-Harbor, leaving sons John N. 6, George 6, William 6; Isaac 4, son of Jacob 3, d. abt. 1800, leaving sons Christopher 5 and Daniel 5; his family rem. to N. Jersey.

JONATHAN 4, s. of Jacob 3, bap. 1733, d. June 1814, had 1st w. Elizabeth Stratton, who d. March 12, 1781: they had ch. Elizabeth 5 b. Oct. 5, 1756, d. 1824, Jacob 5 b. Dec. 22, 1758, d. April 6, 1821, Phebe 5 b. June 26, 1761, Jonathan 5 b. April 27, 1763, d. Jan. 7, 1839, Samuel 5 b. April 10, 1765, d. Jan. 18, 1848, Mercy 5 b. April 13, 1767, d. 1798, Hannah 5 b. Sept. 3, 1768: had 3d w. Hannah (Conkling) Darby, and they had Sylvester 5 b. Sept. 3, 1785.

JACOB 5 s. of Jonathan 4 b. Dec. 22, 1758, m. Elizabeth dau. of Joseph Edwards, of Amagansett, she d. May 23, 1823, they had ch. Betsey 6 b. Dec. .0, 1791, d. Dec. 26, 1826. m. Sylvester Strong, of Wainscott, and they rem. to New Paltz, Ulster Co. N. Y.; Henry 6 b. Nov. 21, 1793, d. Feb. 28, 1840, Phebe 6 b. March 31, 1798, d. Feb. 26, 1877, Harriet 6 b. March 12, 1802, d. May 15, 1881, Clarissa 6 b. March 12, 1802, d. April 2, 1883, Jacob 6 b. Sept. 30, 1805, d. Aug. 9, 1883.

HENRY 6 b. Nov. 21, 1793, m. Caroline Hand, of Amagansett, b. June 23, 1798, they had ch. Amanda 7 b. Feb. 11, 1818, d. Sept. 12, 1845, m. D. Terry Vail, of East Marion, Dec. 26, 1837; Edward D. 7 b. Dec. 10, 1820, m. Adaline dau. of Lester Bennett Dec. 24, 1845; Alfred H. 7 b. April 16, 1823, Henry 7 b. Jan. 26, 1826, d. Aug. 18, 1846, Harriet 7 b. Dec. 17, 1828, d. Sept. 11, 1846, Juliette 7 b. March 6, 1831, Nathaniel B. 7 b. Oct. 11, 1833, Caroline E. 7 b. Oct. 4, 1836, Betsey 7 b. Aug. 20, 1839.

EDWARD D. 7, s. of Henry 6, b. Dec. 10, 1820, m. Adaline Bennett, b. Feb. 7, 1824; they had ch. David Henry 8 b. May 26, 1848, George Edward 8 b. April 4, 1851, Arthur Lee 8 b. Aug. 14, 1853, Ella Jane 8 b. Sept. 7, 1856, d. June 10, 1879, Willie wake b. June 26, 1861, Effie M. 8 b. June 1, 1866, Martha G. 8 b. May 11, 1831, George Edward 8 b. April 4, 1851, resides in Ansonia, Ct., m. May 8, 1872, Mary A. Dundis, b. March 4, 1853, they have two ch. Flora J. 9 b. July 6, 1875, and Mary E. 9 b. May 10, 1879; Alfred H. 7 b. April 16, 1823, s. of Henry 6, m. wid. Sarah (Jennings) Leek and has d. Amanda 8 b. July 29, 1854, who m. Daniel L. Yarrington of Sag-Harbor; Juliette 7 dau. of Henry 6 b. March 6, 1831, m. George W. Schellenger, of Amagansett, m. 2d Jacob S. Strong and resides in Bridge-Hampton: Nathaniel B. 7 s. of Henry 6 b. Oct. 11, 1833, m. Lucinda A. dau. of James Tuthill, Dec. 16, 1860, b. Oct. 13, 1840 and resides in East Marion, they have four ch. Clarence A. 8 b. Aug. 31, 1863, Willie T. 8 b. June 8, 1866, Cleora M. 8 b. Dec. 1, 1870, Bertie B. 8 b. July 23, 1872; Caroline E. 7 d. of Henry 6 b. Oct. 4, 1836, m. Capt. Grant B. Rackett, of East Marion, Dec. 27, 1857; Betsey 7 d. of Henry 6 b. Aug. 20, 1839, m. Nathaniel H. Edwards of Amagansett; Phebe 6 dau. of Jacob 5 b. March 31, 1798, m. David Barnes of Amagansett; Harriet 6 d. of Jacob 5 b. March 12, 1802, m. 1st Nathaniel Barnes, m. 2d David P. Sherman of Amagansett; Clarissa 6 d. of Jacob 5 b. March 12, 1802, m. Abraham Van Scoy, of Northwest, E. Hampton, and they had ch.

JACOB 6 s. of Jacob 5 b. Sept. 30, 1805, m. Betsey d. of Daniel Baker, of Amagansett, April 29, 1829, b. April 8, 1806, d. Oct. 8, 1870, they had ch. Jeremiah 7 b. May 7, 1830, d. Nov. 10, 1840, Daniel Baker 7 b. Aug. 23, 1833, Jacob Maxon 7 b. May 1, 1839, Mary Elizabeth 7 b. Sept. 26, 1841, m. Julius D. Parsons of Springs, L. I. Dec. 5, 1867, and they have ch. Henry Hedges 7 b. Feb. 10, 1851.

DANIEL B. 7 b. Aug. 23, 1833, m. Mary Ann d. of Jeremiah T. Parsons of E. Hampton, Feb. 19, 1856, and they have ch. Adaline Elizabeth 8 b. Nov. 5, 1858, and Wilbur J. 8 and Mary A. 8 twins, b. March 4, 1867, d. infants.

JACOB MAXON 7 s. of Jacob 6, b. May 1, 1839, m. Georgia dau. of Sherman Barnes, of Franklin, Delaware Co. N. Y. Oct. 20, 1878.

HENRY HEDGES 7 s. of Jacob 6 m. Elizabeth dau. of Charles D. Parsons, of Manchester, Ct. Dec. 24, 1872, they have ch. Anne 8 b. May 10, 1875, Frank 8 b. March 10, 1878.

JONATHAN 4 s. of Jacob 3 had dau. Phebe 5 b. June 26, 1761, m. Jeremiah Barnes, of E. Hampton, and rem. to Plattsburgh, N. Y.; also had s. Jonathan 5 b. April 27, 1763, who m. Jane dau. of Samuel Conklin, of Amagansett, Dec. 26, 1794; she d. Sept. 16, 1841; they had ch. Julia 6 b. Jan. 9, 1796, d. March 8, 1860, Hannah 6 b. Sept. 4, 1799, d. Oct. 29, 1825, Jonathan C. 6 b. Feb. 17, 1802, d. March 4, 1865, Eliza 6 b. Jan. 5, 1804, d. Nov. 2, 1804, William D. 6 b. Sept. 10, 1806, d. abt. Sept. 10, 1834, Jeremiah 6 b. Dec. 11, 1808, d. June 13, 1871, Isaac 6 b. April 29, 1811.

JONATHAN C. 6 Esq. s. of Jonathan 5 m. Mary Ann dau. of Abraham Payne, of Amagansett, she d. Nov. 6, 1843, they had ch. Mary Amelia 7 b. May 20, 1841.

WILLIAM D. 6 s. of Jonathan 5 m. Jerusha Hedges, dau. of Daniel

Hedges, April 1833, was lost off the coast of Japan in ship Gov. Clinton, of Sag-Harbor, and all on board perished about Sept. 10, 1834, he d. s. p.

JEREMIAH 6 s. of Jonathan 5 m. 1st Althea H. dau. of Talmage Barnes of Amagansett, March 1833, she d. July 1836; he m. 2d Mary L. dau. of Wm. Mulford of E. Hampton, b. Feb. 6, 1819, m. 1837, had ch. Wm. D. 7 b. Oct. 22, 1839, m. Emily dau. of Alanson Topping, of B. Hampton, Nov. 29, 1864, and had one ch. Charles A. 8 b. Nov. 19, 1866; had dau. Althea Jane 7 b. Dec. 15, 1846, m. Edgar Haines of B. Hampton May 18, 1870 and had s. E. Armond 8.

ISAAC 6 s. of Jonathan 5 b. April 29, 1811, m. Betsey dau. of Mason Dennison, of Deep River, Ct. Sept. 12, 1841, she b. Aug. 11, 1811, d. May 9, 1875; they had ch. dau. 7 b. Dec. 18, 1842, d. Jan 29, 1843, and Isaac Dennison 7 and Jeremiah Mason 7, twins, b. May 6, 1844, both d. 8. p. and Isaac 6 d. —

SAMUEL 5 s. of Jonathan 4 b. April 27, 1763, m. Betsey dau. of Sylvester Darby, of E. Hampton, b. 1774, d. March 1, 1849; they had ch. Mercy 6 b. Aug. 20, 1797, m. Wm. Baker, of E. Hampton, and they had ch. Elisheba 6 b. Nov. 13, 1799, d. March 8, 1871, she m. Capt. Howell H. Babcock, of Amagansett, and they had ch. Alben D. 6 b. Oct. 10, 1806; Hannah Waters 6 b. Oct. 17, 1811, m. Capt. Maltby P. Cartwright, of Shelter Island, May 26, 1833, and they have ch. Mary Ann 6 b. July 29, 1817, m. Capt. Davis C. Miller, of Amagansett.

ALBEN D. 6 m. Eliza G. dau. of Abraham Payne, of Amagansett, Jan. 2, 1832, she b. March 16, 1812, d. April 27, 1882, they had ch. Ellen 7 b. July 2, 1837, m. Abraham Parsons, of E. Hampton, Nov. 15, 1860, they had ch. George S. 7 b. April 12, 1845, m. Sarah E. dau. of Capt. Jesse Halsey, of Sag-Harbor, Nov. 25, 1867, and they had s. Oscar H. 8 b. Jan. 24, 1869, d. Oct. 18, 1877; Juliette 7 b. Feb. 17, 1853, m. Theodore Hand, of Amagansett, Nov. 27, 1879; Mercy 5 b. April 13, 1767, dau. of Jonathan 4, m. Matthew Jessup, of West-Hampton, L. I. Hannah 5 dau. of Jonathan 4 b. Sept. 3, 1768, m. Jeremiah Conkling, of Amagansett, and rem. to Fort Ann, N. Y. Sylvester 5 s. of Jonathan 4 b. Sept. 3, 1785, m. Eunice Woodhull and resided and d. in Setauket, they had s. George W. 6 who m. Juliette 7 dau. of Henry Schellenger 6 b. March 6, 1831, and they had dau. Harriet W. 8 who resides in Bridge-Hampton. Geo. W. 6 d. March 19, 1851, æ 24 years, 5 months.

THE SHERRILL FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY TEUNIS D. HUNTING, ESQ.

The exact date of the arrival in America of Samuel Sherrill 1, the ancestor of the East-Hampton Sherrills, is unknown. He was a survivor from a shipwreck which took place on the coast off East-Hampton.

SAMUEL SHERRILL 1 b. in Ireland, of English parents, about 1649, d. at East-Hampton April 29, 1719. NOTE.—Nearly fifty years ago David Sherrill 5 s. of Recompense 4 told me a company of young ladies visited the wreck. On returning, one of them said she had seen there the handsomest man she ever saw. Another young lady replied, “you might marry him.” She said, “I do not know but I would if I could.” This came to the knowledge of the wrecked mariner and resulted in the acquaintance and marriage of the parties.—H. P. HEDGES. He m. a Miss Parsons abt. 1676 and they had two ch. Recompense 2 b. about 1678 and Elizabeth 2 who m. Hezekiah Miller.

RECOMPENSE 2 b. abt. 1678, m. 1st Nov. 10, 1701, Sarah Parsons, she d. Nov. 25, 1712; m. 2d Oct. 1, 1713, Margaret Cady, and they had Recompense 3 b. 1716, Elizabeth 3 bap. April 5, 1719, m. Thomas Brown,

John 3 bap. April 5, 1719, rem. to Southold, Henry 3 b. 1715, m. Nov. 4, 1736 Jane Conklin, rem. to Richmond. Mass., Sarah 3 bap. April 5, 1719, m. John Parsons, Joanna 3 bap. April 5, 1719, m. Cornelius Paine, Elishaba 3 bap. April 5, 1719, Samuel 3 bap. Aug. 13, 1721, rem. to Duchess Co. N., Jeremiah 3 bap. Aug. 13, 1721, Jacob 3 b. 1722, Jemima 3 bap. Sept. 19, 1725, m. William Barnes, Abraham 3 bap. Dec. 19, 1727.

RECOMPENCE 3 b. 1706, d. Feb. 7, 1786, m. 1st Dec. 15, 1737 Sarah Leek she d. Nov. 5, 1738; m. 2d April 10, 1739, Puah dau. of John Parsons, they had ch. Recompence 4 b. May 11, 1741, Puah 4 b. 1744, d. Aug. 1746, a son 4 b. 1749, d. an infant, Stephen 4 bap. July 20, 1751, drowned June 22, 1788, Abraham 4 bap. April 2, 1754, a ch. 4 bap. Jan. 10, 1757, d. Aug. 29, 1757, Sarah 4 bap. March 1759, Puah 4.

JEREMIAH 3 bap. Aug. 13, 1721, drowned st sea, m. 1st Sept. 7, 1749, Kezia dau. of Isaac Barnes, Jr. she d. Dec. 28, 1750; m. 2d Aug. 2, 1753 Elizabeth dau. of John Dayton, and had ch. Jeremiah 4 bap. Dec. 10, 1750, d. Aug. 21, 1827, m. Ruth dau. of Isaac M. Huntting, he rem. in autumn of 1782 to Dutchess Co. N. Y.

JACOB 3 b. 1722, d. July 1801, m. 1st Aug. 11, 1746 Abigail dau. of Lewis Conklin, m. 2d about 1760 Clemence dau. of Dea. John Huntting, and had ch. Abigail 4 bap. April 25, 1747, m. John Gann; Samuel 4 bap. April 16, 1748, d. young; Jeremiah 4 bap. Dec. 10, 1750, Abraham 4 bap. Jan. 20, 1751, Daniel 4 bap. Aug. 1, 1753, Rebecca 4 b. March 15, 1758, m. Feb. 7, 1781 Zachariah Hicks, John 4 bap. March 4, 1762, d. young; Phebe 4 b. 1762, m. Peleg Miller; Mary 4 b. 1765, m. Levi Pierce; John Huntting 4 b. Aug. 28, 1767, m. Eunice Case and rem. to Vergennes, Vt. Jonathan 4 b. Oct. 1769, rem. to Greenville, N. Y. abt. 1810, Jacob 4 b. 1770, d. in infancy, Jacob 4 b. Feb. 12, 1771, rem. about 1810 to New Hartford, N. Y., Samuel 4 b. abt. 1774, rem. to Oneida Co. N. Y. abt. 1810, Nathaniel 4, Esther 4 b. 1779, m. Joseph Allen; Lewis 4 b. June 30, 1781, rem. to Oneida Co. N. Y. abt. 1810.

RECOMPENCE 4 b. May 11, 1741, d. June 7, 1829, m. Sept. 22, 1768, Naomi Burnham, and they had ch. Naomi 5 b. Aug. 14, 1769, m. Jesse Hedges, Seth 5 b. Jan. 6, 1771, rem. to Swanton, Vt., David 5 b. Dec. 3, 1772, Nathaniel 5 b. July 28, 1775, d. Aug. 2, 1775, Nathaniel 5 b. Sept. 6, 1776, rem. to Lysander, N. Y., Burnham 5 b. Aug. 17, 1779, drowned Oct. 11, 1811 unm., Elizabeth 5 b. Feb. 23, 1783, m. Charles H. Havens, Sally 5 b. Sept. 8, 1785, drowned May 7, 1786.

ABRAHAM 4 bap. April 2, 1754, d. Nov. 18, 1844, m. April 27, 1800 Anna dau. of Nathaniel Huntting, and they had ch. Stephen 5 b. April 2, 1801, Abram P. 5 b. Sept. 3, 1803, rem. to Western N. Y. 1844, Nathaniel H. 5 b. Oct. 10, 1806, rem. to LeRoy, N. Y.

JEREMIAH 4 bap. Dec. 10, 1750, d. Jan. 14, 1840, at Franklin, N. Y., he m. Elizabeth Hand and they had ch. Vashti 5 who m. — Edwards, of Franklin, N. Y., Darius 5 b. 1781, d. Nov. 17, 1848, he rem. to Sandy Hill, N. Y. 1792, Melinda 5 b. Jan. 18, 1786, m. Silas Webb, of Orient, N. Y., Abigail 5 b. March 22, 1790, she m. 1st Elisha Rackett, 2d Wm. Potter, Jeanette 5 who m. 1st Amos Ryan, of East Marion, N. Y., m. 2d Ebenezer Welden, of Greenport, N. Y., Jeremiah 5 b. Oct. 7, 1799, rem. about 1810 to New Hartford, N. Y., Caroline 5 d. abt. 1817, Charles 5 b. Feb. 9, 1804, d. July 12, 1871, rem. to East Marion, N. Y. about 1817.

ABRAHAM 4 bap. Jan. 20, 1751, d. April 11, 1834, m. Mahetable Terry, and had dau. Esther 5 b. Jan. 4, 1806, m. Giles S. Havens, she d. Feb. 25, 1886.

DANIEL 4 bap. Aug. 1, 1753, and had ch. Phebe 5 d. Feb. 4, 1778, Mary 5 who m. Sherrill Conklin, Elizabeth 5 b. Jan. 8, 1797, m. Charles R. Hand, a son 5 left E. H. young, unm.

DAVID 5 b. Dec. 3, 1772, d. Nov. 11, 1861, m. Sally Lupton, and had s. Hiram L. 6 b. Nov. 24, 1810.

STEPHEN 5 b. April 2, 1801, d. Dec. 26, 1892, m. Dec. 26, 1827 Jerusha H. dau. of Elisha Conklin, and they had ch. Egbert C. 6 b. Sept. 21, 1829, d. April 5, 1865 unm., Nathaniel H. 6 b. Aug. 3, 1832, Abraham E. 6 b. March 5, 1834, d. in service of his country while a member of the 105th Reg: Ill. Vol. at Gallatin, Tex. March 2, 1863, Stephen H. 6 Dec. 29, 1849, rem. to Conn. abt. 1867.

HIRAM L. 6 b. Nov. 24, 1810, m. Nov. 3, 1834, Adeline dau. of Sylvanus S. Miller, and had ch. Sarah F. 7 b. April 24, 1836, d. April 25, 1895, she m. Chas. R. Dayton, David S. 7 b. Oct. 11, 1842, Hiram 7 b. Apr. 16, 1853.

NATHANIEL H. 6 b. Aug. 3, 1832, d. June 5, 1874, m. June 16, 1859 Adelia A. Parsons, and they had ch. Anna M. 7 b. June 16, 1860, Abraham E. 7 b. Oct. 14, 1862, Mary J. 7 b. April 7, 1865, m. July 26, 1888 Herbert L. Bates, Julia P. 7 b. Jan. 30, 1868, m. June 25, 1889 Wm. H. Hodges, Amy B. 7 b. Jan. 11, 1871, William H. 7 b. Feb. 7, 1874, d. Sept. 27, 1874.

DAVID S. 7 b. Oct. 11, 1842, m. March 3, 1868 Rosalie H. dau. of Edward Dayton. He is a prominent Republican. Has held the office of Superintendent of the County Poor for many years. No ch.

HIRAM 7 b. April 16, 1853, m. 1st Anastasia Williams; she d. Dec. 14, 1888; m. 2d Jan. 12, 1893. Sophronia Douglass, and has ch. a son 8 b. March 12, 1882, d. same day, Florence E. 8 b. July 14, 1884, Adeline M. 8 b. Sept. 13, 1886.

ABRAHAM E. 7 b. Oct. 14, 1862, m. Nov. 19, 1890 Nettie J. Glover, and has s. Edwin L. 7 b. Sept. 3, 1891.

THE SQUIRES FAMILY.

At an early day a John Squires in East-Hampton married Ann dau. of William Edwards 1. George R. Howell assumes that they had son George 2, and gives the following genealogy of the family:

JOHN 1 m. Ann dau. of Wm. Edwards and had son George 2. George 2 m. Jan. 29, 1701 Jane Edwards, and had ch. John 3 b. about 1703, Recompence 3 bap. 1705, Thomas 3 bap. 1705, who m. May 26, 1726 Puah Ludlam and rem. to N. J.

JOHN 3 d. Jan. 7, 1758, æ 55, had w. Phebe and ch. John 4 bap. 1715, Ellis 4 bap. 1719, Henry 4 bap. 1722, Phebe 4 bap. 1724, Mary 4 bap. 1729, Zerviah 4 bap. 1731, Jeremiah 4 bap. 1733, Stephen 4 bap. 1735, Jonathan 4 bap. 1738, John 4 bap. 1739; Ellis 4 removed into the western part of Southampton and had ch. Seth 5, Ellis 5, Daniel 5. From these descended the numerous families in Squiretown, Good Ground and its vicinity.

JONATHAN 4 bap. 1738, resided in the dwelling house at Wainscott (now of James H. Topping) where his father and probably grandfather resided. Many grave stones in Wainscott prove this. Jonathan 4 was said to be a man of great strength. Tradition reports that he had green oak rails on his shoulder and slipping on the ice broke his leg; that he crawled into the house, got on the bed, and set his broken leg, refusing the services of the doctor who afterwards came. He had ch. Stafford 5, Ellis 5, John 5 b. abt. 1783, Stephen 5, Sylvanus 5, Henry 5, Mehetable 5, Mary 5, Phebe 5. Stephen 5 resided in Sag-Harbor, Sylvanus 5 near Hay Ground, and both had w. and ch.

THE STRATTON FAMILY.

That veteran genealogist, George R. Howell, traces the Stratton family thus:

John 1 of England, Richard 2 and wife Elizabeth, Benjamin 3 d. in

1717, and wife Mary, of N. Jersey, Jonathan 4 bap. 1708, Benjamin 5, Jonathan 6 b. 1779, w. Mary Dayton, Henry D. 7 b. 1803, George N. 7, Jonathan D. 7, Mary 7 b. 1807, ch. of Henry D. 7, Samuel D. 8, Theodore 8, Catherine 8, George M. 9, Mary L. 9.

John 1; John 2 d. in E. Hampton 1685; Stephen 3 b. 1675, d. 1697, w. Hannah; John 4 d. in 1675; Stephen 5 bap. in 1721; Samuel 5 of East-Hampton d. in 1845; Sidney 6, Anna 6, Esther 6, Mary 6, Sarah 6, Caroline 6, Samuel T. 6 of Montauk, ch. of Samuel T. 6, Frank S. 7, Isabel 7, Frank 7, Gloriana 7.

THE TALMAGE OF TALLMADGE FAMILY.

BY JAMES M. B. DWIGHT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

This family name has been variously written in different ages, Talmage, Tallmadge, Talmash, Talmacke, Tollemache, and in several other ways.

The family is one of the most ancient in English history, and is traditionally believed, says Burke, to go back to Saxon times to Toelmag, a Saxon Lord of the 6th century of our era.

The name is found as Toelmag in Domesday Book, time of William the Conqueror, and also on the Roll of Battle Abbey of the same century in the Norman form Tollemache. It is found at Stoke Talmage in Oxfordshire in 1135; in Norfolk in 1200; in Suffolk at a very early date, and in Hampshire soon after 1300. The seat of the family in Hampshire was at Newton Stacey, an outlying manor of Barton Stacey, in the County of Hampshire or Southampton, and about ten miles northwest of Winchester, where the family had been long settled.

In respect to the early history of the American family of Talmage or Tallmadge, I would say that historical writers have made numerous mistakes and given a most confused and incorrect account of the matter. The principal authority is "Thompson's History of Long Island," whose statement found in several parts of the volume are confused, misleading and contradictory of each other. They are probably derived from some aged member of the family who has mixed up his generations, as so often happens.

For example, Thompson says, p. 297, "Thomas Talmage, Jr., (known as the Recorder, or Town Clerk, of East-Hampton) was the son of Enos Talmage, of New Haven, who it is supposed died here. Thomas Talmage, brother of Enos, made freeman of Boston 1634, and of Lynn 1636, settled at Branford, in Connecticut, whence he removed, and died at New Haven."

On another page he says, "Thomas, Jr., son of Enos, had brothers Enos, Thomas and Daniel, which last removed to New Jersey in 1725."

The real fact was that these three were grandsons of Thomas, Jr., the Recorder, and great-grandsons of Thomas, Sr., of Lynn, who was the first of the name in Southampton and East-Hampton.

To the New Jersey branch of the family, descendants of Daniel above mentioned, belong the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, his brother the Rev. Toyn Talmage, and Daniel Talmage and sons, of Brooklyn. This branch of the Talmages has intermarried with the VanNest and Beekman families.

Enos was not one of the emigrants from England. These were William of Boston, Thomas of Lynn and afterwards of Southampton and East-Hampton, and Robert of New Haven, three brothers. Robert of New Haven had a son Enos, who was killed by the Indians in the massacre at Schenectady, and a 2d Enos, who appears in the above confused accounts of Thompson as one of the original emigrants, was real-

ly, in all probability, a grandson of Thomas, the Recorder, and a great grandson of Thomas Talmage, Senior, of Lynn and East-Hampton. He appears in the Town Records of East-Hampton in 1717 and 1721.

Judge Hedges, in his address of 1849, seems to have followed the same authority and been led by him into the same mistakes, which are refuted by the Town Records of Southampton and East-Hampton.

These unfortunate errors make it important to state correctly the true beginnings of the Talmage family in America, the evidence of which has only recently come to light, and which places the matter beyond further doubt or uncertainty.

Thomas Lechford was an English lawyer who came to Boston in 1638 and returned to England in 1641. He was the first practising lawyer in Massachusetts. He kept a note-book of legal memoranda which has been recently printed, in which occurs the following entry, p. 294, old 167: "William Talmage of Boston, in New England, Thomas Talmage, Robert Talmage, and Richard Walker, husband of Jane Talmage, deceased, sonnes and daughter of Thomas Talmage, brother of John Talmage, of Newton Stacey, in the Co. of Southampton, deceased, make a letter of Attorney to Richard Conyng and William Dowlying, overseers of the will of the said John Talmage, deceased, to receive of the Executor and administrator of the last will and testament of Symon Talmage our brother and of John Talmage aforesaid, the summes of money due unto us by the will of the said John Talmage (and a certificate under the public seal (L. S.))"

Page 311 new, old 175: "A letter of attorney by William Talmage, Thomas Talmage and Robert Talmage aforesaid, and Richard Walker to Mr. Ralph King, to receive the money of the said overseer. Dated 3 Sept. 1640. (A certificate made under the public seal (L. S.))

These memoranda show conclusively that there were three brothers Talmage who came to America—William, Thomas and Robert—and a sister Jane, who married Richard Walker, of Lynn. These came from England to New England in 1630, and no others are known to have come to America in the Colonial period.

The record also establishes the fact that they were children of Thomas Talmage, of Newton Stacey, in the County of Southampton or Hampshire, England. It also proves that they had an uncle, John Talmage, who left each of them legacies in his will, and also a brother, Symon Talmage, who also mentioned them in his will and referred to these legacies. These three brothers and sister's husband gave a power of attorney to Ralph King to receive this money.

We thus obtain the names of the three founders of the Talmage name and family in America. We learn their residence in England and learn of the wills of uncle and brother there.

During the last year, 1895, I have had these wills searched for and found in England, and obtain from them the names of the legatees above mentioned, who are the three Talmage brothers and their sister Jane.

This power of attorney and these English wills are thus dovetailed together, and establish the fact of the English origin and former home of these brothers beyond question.

I have also further traced the family descent through wills and subsidies to an earlier Robert Talmash, whose will is dated 1523, and who must have been born before 1500. Still more recent advices carry the family backward nearly to 1300, where at the head of the line stands Sir William Tallmach. We find in the Suffolk line a Sir William Tallmach of the same date (see Collins' Peerage). We have reason to be-

lieve that these two are one and the same, and that the Suffolk and Hampshire line of the family are united here.

The elder of the three Talmage brothers, William, settled in Boston, and died leaving only daughters.

The second brother, Thomas Talmage, settled in Lynn, Mass. He was admitted freeman in Boston in 1634, and was allotted there 200 acres of land, which shows that he was a man of substance. [See Lewis' History of Lynn, p. 114: "The Council had agreed that each person who had advanced fifty pounds should have 200 acres, and that each person who came over on his own expense should have 50 acres.]

He thus became one of the largest landholders in the town. He removed to Southampton, Long Island, in 1642, and joined the colony from Lynn which settled there and in 1649 he removed to East-Hampton with his son Thomas Talmage, Junior, who became the first Recorder, or Town Clerk of the Town. The Long Island and New Jersey branches of the family are descended from Thomas Talmage, Sr., and his son, Thomas Talmage, Jr., the Recorder, also known as Capt. Thomas Talmage. Thomas Talmage, Senior, died soon after coming to East-Hampton in 1653. Thomas Talmage, Junior, was a man of education, with a scholarly and elegant handwriting, which resembles that still taught at the famous school at Manchester, so near his English birth-place. May he not have been a pupil of this famous school? He was a man of much prominence in the early history of the town, and, says Judge Hedges, "the records show that at his death in 1690 he was the richest man in East-Hampton."

Robert Talmage, the youngest of these three brothers, probably came with Thomas Talmage to Southampton in 1642, and when his brother left there, himself removed to Connecticut, and settled at New Haven in 1643, where he married, and died in 1662, leaving also a considerable estate, which is now in the business centre of the city, (corner Chapel and State streets) and of great value.

From him all of the name in Connecticut are descended, and also a numerous body of his descendants is found in New-York, City and State. The Connecticut and New-York branch of the family has produced many men of distinction in public life, and in the service of the country. Among them we find Hon. John Tallmadge, for many years elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut; his brother Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, of Revolutionary fame, the friend of Washington, and now represented by his grandson, Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. We find many distinguished Judges of the higher Courts of the several States and of the United States, others noted as Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of States, and as Senators and Representatives in the National Congress. This branch of the family has intermarried with many of the first families of the country, and has much wealth and social prominence. Among noted families thus connected with it may be named that of Governor Yale, the founder of Yale College, that of Governor George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, the Lewis family, the Burnetts, the VanRensselaers, the Hookers, the Dwights, the Pomeroyes, the Delafields and the Floyds. It has also been connected with families of distinction both in France and England.

The genealogy of the East-Hampton and New Jersey branch of the family will be given by another hand.

The spelling of the name in America, as in England, has gone through several variations. The Talmages of East-Hampton and New Jersey spell the name Talmage, as it is spelled by Lechford, though Thomas

Talmage, the Recorder, their ancestor for many years spell it Tallmage and sometimes without the e at the end, which shows that he pronounced it Tall-mag (g soft).

The Connecticut Tallmadges, and those of New-York, descendants of Robert Tallmage have from the beginning spelled the name with a d and written it as it was spelled in the will of the English Uncle John Tallmadg, who left to the three brothers the legacies before mentioned as stated in Lechford's note book.

In Lewis' History of Lynn the name is spelled both ways, which shows that Thomas Tallmag also spelled his name Tallmadge. Thus both spellings are of equal authority and antiquity in America, and both are found in England at a much earlier period long before the emigration. There is one point also important to observe, viz: that the ancient names of the family—Talmage, Tallmadge, Talmash, Talmache, Tollemache—are used interchangeably; one ancestor using one form, his son another, and the same using different forms at different times. This shows that whatever the spelling they really were pronounced alike. This proves that the name was never pronounced Talmage as we do now with a short a in the first syllable and a long a in the second syllable. but that it was pronounced with the first a as in *tall* and the second a as in *lad*; so that the spelling Tall-madg exactly represents its ancient sound and was no doubt adopted to indicate and preserve this. And this is made still more evident by giving the g its sound in Norman French of zh, which makes Talmage, Tallmadge and Tollmache practically identical in sound.

The ancient name is represented by two titles in the Peerage of England, that of the Earls of Dysart who have spelled the name Talmash, and that of Lord Tollemache who holds the ancient seat and lands of the family at Helmingham Hall, in Suffolk.

NEW JERSEY BRANCH OF THE TALMAGE FAMILY.

COMPILED BY ROBERT S. TALMAGE, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In the year 1649, Thomas Talmadge, Jr., with eight others, commenced the first settlement of East-Hampton, under the original contract. He had removed from Southampton, where his father Thomas Talmadge had settled, early in the year 1642. Later on Thomas Talmadge, Sr., is said to have joined the East-Hampton colony and then died.

Oct. 3, 1650, Thomas Talmadge was chosen first Recorder, and continued in that office for twenty years. From the Records of East-Hampton we find he was appointed a Lieutenant in 1665. His death occurred 1690. Issue: Thomas, Nathaniel, John and Enos.

(3) Enos C. 1660 at East-Hampton, d. 1753; issue: Thomas d. s. p., Enos and Daniel.

(4) Daniel b. East-Hampton, 1693, d. Elizabethtown, N. J. 1725. He was the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the Talmage family; issue: Daniel Thomas.

(5) Thomas Talmage was b. Elizabethtown, N. J., 1722; m. 1st Hannah Norris and had by her Daniel, John and Enos.

(6) Daniel b. Elizabethtown, N. J., 1745, m. Loisa, daughter of Job Allen. His name is found among those pledged to support the Congress. 1776. Fell in the battle of Lackawaxen, 1779.

(5) Thomas m. 2d Elizabeth Week, of East-Hampton: issue Thomas.

(6) Major Thomas Talmage S. Baskingridge, N. J. Oct. 24, 1755, m. Mary, daughter of Capt. Goyn McCoy. Participated in principle battles of New Jersey during the Revolution. Major Talmage d. at his estate

"Mont Veid," near Somerville, N. J., Oct. 2, 1834: issue David T., Thomas, Samuel K., Goyn.

(7) David T. b. Somerville, N. J., 1783. Member of the New Jersey legislature three successive terms, d. 1865, m. Catherine Van Nest; issue: Rev. James, Daniel, Rev. John Van Nest, Rev. Goyn and Rev. Thomas DeWitt.

(7) Goyn b. Somerville, N. J., 1778, m. Magdalene Terhune: issue: Thomas G.

(8) Thomas G. b., Somerville, 1801; Member of the New-York Council from 1838 to 40, and President of the Board of Alderman of New-York City. Elected Mayor of Brooklyn 1845, later appointed Judge of the County court.

(7) Rev. Samuel Kennedy b. 1798, Somerville N. J. Removed to Georgia and became Pres. of Oglethorpe University. Made the opening prayer in the Confederate Congress at Richmond, 1861.

The same Talmage in the states of New Jersey and New-York is associated with distinction among the earlier settlers. Alliances by marriage have been made with the following families. Norris, DeForest, Van Nest, Jeralemon, Van Brunt, Beekman, Van Veghten, Hunt, Van Syckel, Mayo, Shufeldt and Dodge.

GENEALOGY OF THE TALMAGE FAMILY.

Compiled with great Labor and Perseverance by Sineus C. M. Talmage, of East-Hampton.

From history, and the best information I can gather, the Talmage family came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1630.

THOMAS Talmage 1 of Boston had land granted in Southampton, L. I. Oct. 1642, d. 1653, had ch. Thomas 2 and Robert 2.

THOMAS 2, one of the first purchasers of East-Hampton, L. I. d. about 1690, had w. Elizabeth and ch. Nathaniel 3 b. 1644, d. 1716, Thomas 3, Shubael 3 b. 1656 or 7, d. 1742, Onesimus 3 b. 1662, d. 1723, Sarah 3 Mary 3, Naomi 3, Hannah 3 and John 3 b. 1779, d. 1764.

NATHANIEL 3 had ch. Naomi 4 bap. 1701 and Thomas 4.

THOMAS 3 had ch. Mary 4 bap. 1607, Temperance 4 bap. 1710, Abigail 4 bap. 1712 and Thomas 4 bap. 1722, Thomas 4.

SHUBAEL 3, according to tradition, had no family.

ONESIMUS 3 had w. Rebekah and ch. Sarah 4, Mary 4, Phoebe 4 and Thomas 4, all bap. 1717. Thomas 4 d. s. p. 1722 æ about 20 years.

Phoebe 4 d. of Onesimus Talmage 3 and w. of Severus Gould, had son Patrick Arter 5, who had s. Patrick T. 6, who had s. Jonathan T. 7 who has the Talmage coat of arms.

JOHN 3 m. 1st Dec. 25, 1702 Experience Miller, and 2d w. Ann, and had ch. Elizabeth 4 bap. 1703, John 4 bap. 1707, Experience 4 bap. 1708, Jeremiah 4 bap. 1710, Nathaniel 4 bap. 1711, Josiah 4 bap. 1713, Joseph 4 bap. 1715, Daniel 4 bap. 1716, Rebecca 4 bap. 1718, Abigail 4 bap. 1720, Margery 4 bap. 1722, Martha 4 bap. 1723, Enos 4 bap. 1725, Hannah 4 bap. 1727, Martha 4 bap. 1729, David 4 bap. 1731, Anne 4 bap. 1735, and Rachel 4 bap. 1737.

NATHANIEL 4 d. 1785, m. Mary Fithian, b. 1715, d. 1789, had ch. Abraham 5 and Nathaniel 5 bap. 1738, d. 1757, David 5 (Deacon) b. 1740, d. 1814, Mary 5 bap. 1743, Esther 5 bap. 1745, Lucretia 5 bap. 1752, Phebe 5 b. 1752, w. of Jonathan Barnes.

DANIEL 4 rem to Bridge-Hampton, had ch. Rhoda 5 b. July 17, 1744, Experience 5 b. Sept. 3, 1747, Ruth 5 b. Nov. 13, 1749, Daniel 5 b. Apr. 23, 1752, Joseph 5 b. Sept. 22, 1754, and Stephen 5 b. Oct. 19, 1759.

STEPHEN 5 had ch. Daniel 6, b. July 22, 1784, d. Oct. 3, 1858, Stephen 6 and Mehitabel.

DANIEL 6 m. Apr. 22, 1810, Susanna Mayo, b. Aug. 23, 1785, d. Feb. 16, 1858, had ch. Stephen Sanford 7 b. Sept. 4, 1813, d. Mary Avery 7 b. Oct. 13, 1815, d. Mar. 21, 1817, Mary Ann 7 b. May 19, 1818, d. May 5, 1874, George Washington 7 b. July 18, 1820, d. Aug. 7. following, Geo. Washington 7 b. July 31, 1821, d. July 11, 1896, Isaac Newton 7 b. May 7, 1823, drowned off Cape Horn, May 31, 1853, John Milton 7 b. Apr. 5, 1825, d. at San Francisco Aug. 8, 1850, Betsy Susanna M. 7 b. Sept. 20, 1829, and Phebe Sanford 7, w. of Capt. Geo. Goodall, b. Mar. 29, 1832, d. at Illinois July 26, 1856.

GEORGE WASHINGTON 7 m. 1st, June 8, 1847, Mary Frances Bill b. Aug. 26, 1829, d. Nov. 8, 1868, had ch. Frances Jane 8, b. Sept. 6, 1849, Geo. Washington 8 b. May 27, 1851, d. Nov. 24, 1869, Daniel Webster 8 b. Nov. 10, 1854, Henry Seymour 8 b. July 29, 1858, and DeWitt Clinton 8 b. June 23, 1861. Geo. Washington 7 m. 2nd w. Mary Howard Nov. 17, 1869, who died Sept. 9, 1888, m. 3rd w. Jane Wheeler Oct. 1889.

DAVID 4 d. 1808, had w. Lydia Pike and ch. Lois 5 bap. 1761, Henry 5 bap. 1763, David 5 bap. 1765, William 5 bap. 1768, Lydia 5 bap. 1773, and John 5 bap. 1778.

DAVID 5 (Deacon) d. 1822, m. 1st Mary Parsons b. 1765, d. 1796, had 1 ch. Baldwin Cook 6 b. 1792, m. 2nd w. Phebe Edwards, had ch. Mary 6 and David 6 (twins) b. Aug. 27, 1799, David 6 d. Sept. 1799, Phebe 6 b. Dec. 16 1800, d. Aug. 1801, Phebe E. 6 b. Sept. 13 1802, Anne 6 b. Mar. 31, 1804, d. s. p. 1825, David 6 b. Jan. 23, 1806, Jonathan 6 b. Dec. 3. 1808, and Nathaniel 6 b. Jan. 3, 1810, d. Sp. 1830, all now deceased except David 6 who is still living at the extreme age of 91 yrs.

DAVID 6 m. 1st w. Mary Ann Miller b. Oct. 30, 1811, had ch. Nathaniel Miller 7 b. Mar. 1, 1834, David Egbert 7 b. Apr. 1, 1836, Henry Clay 7 b. Dec. 5, 1844, and William Lionel 7 b. July 23, 1849, David 6 m. 2nd w. widow Julia Ann Miller, deceased.

NATHANIEL MILLER 7 m. Mary Raynor, had ch. Annie 8, Henry 8 and Carrie 8.

DAVID EGBERT 7 m. Isabel Miller b. Apr. 14, 1841, had ch. William E. 8, b. Nov. 26, 1869, and Mary Elizabeth 8 b. Nov. 17, 1874.

HENRY CLAY 7 m. had 2 ch.

WILLIAM LIONEL 7 m. Louisa Mc. Cue has 3 ch.

BALDWIN COOK 6 (Deacon.) d. Oct. 26, 1859, m. Hannah Miller b. Apr. 15, 1791, d. Apr. 5. 1862, had ch. David 7 b. July 23, 1822, d. in infancy, Mary Conklin 7 b. Mar. 26, 1824, w. of Nathan Dimon d. aged abt. 21 yrs. David Baldwin 7 b. Apr. 14, 1826, d. in infancy and Sineus C. M. 7 b. Dec. 5, 1828.

SINEUS C. M. 7 Elder of First Presbyterian Church of East-Hampton, L. I. m. 1st Hannah Lester who d. May 25, 1888, had ch. Catherine Maria 8 b. June 29, 1851, Mary Emmeline 8; b. Apr. 23, 1853, David Amasa 8 b. Feb. 19, 1855, Fannie Elizabeth 8 b. Jan. 22, 1857, Lois 8 b. Dec. 19, 1858, Baldwin Cook 8 b. Feb. 5, 1861, Sineus C. M. 8 b. Oct. 28, 1862, Nathaniel Edgar 8 b. Jan. 29 1865, Hannah Hand Lester 8 b. Mar. 24, 1867, Phebe Jane 8 b. Sept. 4, 1869, and Josiah Oscar 8 b. Jan. 20, 1872, Sineus C. M. 7 m. 2nd w. Grace Redfield Dec. 23, 1892.

JEREMIAH 4 d. 1773, m. in 1727 Damaris Hand, who d. 1759, had ch. 3 daus. who d. in infancy in 1738, 40, 45, and s. Jeremiah 5 bap. 1744, d. in 1791.

JEREMIAH 5, had w. who d. in 1784, and ch. Phebe 6, bap. 1770, Elizabeth 6, bap. 1771 W. of Ephraim Edwards, dau. bap. 1772, dau. bap. 1773,

one of them being Temperance 6, w. of Silas Wood and Jeremiah 6, bap. in 1776.

JEREMIAH 6 d. Dec. 27th, 1817, had w. Mary who d. April 28th, 1839, æ 61 yrs. and they had ch. Betsey P. 7, b. 1807, d. unm. May 2, 1879, Mary 7, b. 1810, w. of Thomas M. Cleaves, d. Oct. 1st, 1888, and had dau. Mary 8, w. of Edmund 3 Strong, Jeremiah 7, d. unm. Jason 7, d. unm. Ezra 7, Timothy 7, Harvey 7. The last three married and left ch. the last two resided in Greenpoint or Brooklyn, N. Y.

FAMILY OF VAN SCOY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY L. VAN SCOY.

With the first settlers who came to New Netherlands, now New-York, were three brothers, Abraham, Peter and Isaac Van Schaick. Abraham located in Albany, Peter on the Hudson River near Hudson City, Isaac in or about the town of Oyster Bay, on Long Island. I find no account of their children. There is a family tradition that Cornelius Van Scoy grandson of Isaac, came to East-Hampton, and in Oct. 1727, m. Patience, dau. of Isaac Barnes, of Amagansett, (son of Joshua, one of the first settlers) who was b. in 1707, and had brother Isaac, Esq., as per Town Record. This Cornelius and w. in 1737 removed to N. Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y. with 3 or 4 children, leaving one Isaac, then about 5 yrs. old, with Isaac Barnes, Esq.

Isaac Van Scoy 1 b. April 1732, in Feb. 1757 m. Mary, dau. of David Edwards, of E. H. and soon settled in Northwest, E. H. where she d. in 1782, and he in 1817. They were plundered and suffered much from the British in the Revolutionary war. They had 15 ch. of whom 7 died in infancy; six daughters and two sons lived long lives. After the death of his first wife Isaac 11 m. Elizabeth wid. of Jonathan Osborn, who was a Dibble, b. in 1727, d. in 1822. She had by her 1st husband 5 sons, Joseph, Jonathan, Henry, Daniel and Samuel, but no ch. by her second husband. The ch. of Isaac 1 and Mercy were: Isaac b. 1758, (m. Temperance Payne) and d. in 1846, and had ch. Mercy 3, Phebe 3, Isaac Sylvester 3, Arnold 3, and Betsey 3, Mercy 3, m. ——— Havens and had 4 ch., Phebe b. Feb. 15, 1786, d. unmarried without issue.

ISAAC S. 3 b. Sept. 5, 1790, d. Dec. 24, 1846, m. 1st. Charlotte Parsons, who d. Oct. 19, 1838, they had dau. Charlotte 4, b. Feb. 11, 1831, m. Samuel G. Mulford and have ch. Isaac S. 3, m. 2nd. Mary Mulford who d. Aug. 17, 1890, æ 86, without issue.

ARNOLD 3, b. Sept. 19, 1793, d. Aug. 18, 1857, had w. Mary Parker b. Jan. 19, 1789, d. Oct. 25, 1867, they had ch. Mariette 4, b. May 29, 1818, Charles 4, b. Nov. 27, 1820, d. Aug. 4, 1822, Charles 4, b. Dec. 30, 1823, d. June 8, 1867, Isaac 4, b. Aug. 30, 1827, d. Aug. 1880, Charles 4, m. Mary G. Johnson and d. S. P.; Mariette 4, m. P. Parker King and had ch. Mary 5, Eleanor 5, Charles 5, Clarence 5, Harriet 5, and Charlotte 5. Isaac 4, m. Elizabeth Harkness and they had ch. Frederic 5, Mary 5, Florence 5, and Lillian 5.

MERCY 2, m. John Edwards of Sag-Harbor and had ch. Russell 3, Patience 3, Isaac 3, John 3, Abraham 3, she d. æ between 70 and 80 yrs. Elizabeth 2, b. 1759, m. Jeremiah Bennett, and d. in 1858, had ch. Abraham 3, Augustus 3, Betsey 3, Roxanna 3, Cynthia 3, Fanny 3, Nancy 3, Phebe 3, Miller 3, and Jeremiah Parker 3, Patience 2, m. John Payne merchant of North Haven and had ch. Charles Watson 3, Mercy 3, Clara 3, Lucretia 3, John 3, Silas 3, Betsey 3, Phebe 3, and Timothy 3, Elsie 2, m. John Edwards of Amagansett and had ch. Nancy 3, Joseph 3, Rebecca 3, and John Dudley 3, Elsie 2, d. Sept. 17th, 1838 æ 73 yrs. Mehetable 2, m. Jonathan Osborn and had ch. Polly 3, Harvey 3, Jonathan

3, Mulford 3, Abraham 3, Isaac S. Van Scoy 3, and Betsey 3, Mehetable d. æ 79 yrs.

DAVID 2, b. March 9, 1765, d. Feb. 2, 1854, M. Hannah d. of Stephen Burnett 2 son of Ephraim, she d. Sept. 28, 1764, d. July 4, 1860, m. Feb. 7 1793, they had 7 ch. of whom 3 d. infants, Abraham 3, David Burnett 3, Jacob Austin 3, and Hannah Burnett 3.

DAVID 2, was generally known as Captain and sometimes Deacon. He and his wife lived together in wedlock 61 years less ten days.

Polly 2 m. Dering Ranger, she d. Feb. 12, 1833, æ 65; they had ch. Stephen 3, Sylvester 3 and Alfred 3.

ABRAHAM 3 b. Aug. 30, 1797, d. May 18, 1854, m. Clarissa H. Schellinger, of Amagansett, in 1821, who d. April 2, 1883; they had ch. Henry Lewis 4 b. Sept. 28, 1822, d. Aug. 1873, Mary Elizabeth 4 b. June 2, 1824, d. N. v. 14, 1893, m. James L. Sandford Nov. 8, 1883 d. s. p., Henry Lewis 4 b. Oct. 13, 1826, who in 1849 was one of the Argonauts to California, returning in the spring of 1853; Abraham Oscar 4 b. April 28, 1830, (carpenter) d. Nov. 25, 1860 d. s. p.; George E. 4 b. Sept. 15, 1844, m. Catherine dau. Sineus C. M. Talmage of E. H. June 12, 1872, and they have ch. George E. 5 b. Aug. 16, 1873, Fanny 5 b. Dec. 17, 1875, Mary 5 b. May 4, 1877.

HENRY LEWIS 4 m. Oct. 12, 1853 Mary T. dau. of Talmage Barnes, of Amagansett, who was b. Dec. 12, 1833, d. March 14, 1896, and they had ch. Abraham T. 5 b. Aug. 7, 1855, Benjamin H. 5 b. Aug. 27, 1858, and Harriet B. 5 b. Jan. 3, 1861, who m. Oct. 27, 1880 Edward H. Dayton (son of Edward and Betsey his wife, of E. H. and now one of the partners in the firm of VanScoy. Dayton & Stratton) and have ch. Freddie VanScoy 6 b. Oct. 14, 1881, and Alice Mary 6 b. April 21, 1888.

ABRAHAM T. 5 b. Aug. 7, 1855, grad. of Mt. Union College, Ohio, in 1876, went to Illinois, m. Alice Huestis June 17, 1877, who was b. April 15, 1853, d. April 29, 1887, m. June 27, 1877; m. 2d Aug. 14, 1888 L. Estelle Warner, of Illinois, b. March 29, 1866, d. Aug. 28, 1888; m. 3d June 29, 1893, Lillian E. Bacon, of Milwaukee, Wis., and they reside there and have no ch.

BENJAMIN H. b. Aug. 25, 1858, m. Ida F. Glover of Southold June 29, 1881 and resides in E. H. engaged in mercantile business in the firm of Van Scoy Dayton & Stratton and was one of the founders of the E. H. Lumber Co., they have 3 ch. Herbert L. 6, b. Nov. 5, 1890, Leslie B. 6, b. Feb. 2, 1894, Mary E. 6, b. April 21, 1896.

DAVID B. 3, b. Oct. 12, 1800, m. Oct. 3, 1827, Hannah dau. of Samuel Mulford of Amagansett, he d. Oct. 4, 1874, his w. d. Sept. 6, 1885, æ 79 yrs. they had ch. an infant b. Sept. 25, 1830, d. Sept. 30, 1830.

SAMUEL D. 4, b. July 11, 1834, d. July 7, 1869, m. Hettie, dau. of Capt. Wells Griffing of Riverhead, b. Jan. 10, 1828, Nov. 14, 1858, they had ch. Fanny B. 5, b. Feb. 1, 1863, d. Aug. 22, 1863, Hannah B. 5, b. Jan. 12, 1865, m. Charles Edwards of New Orleans Aug. 7, 1877, Elizabeth H. 5, b. June 24, 1866, m. Charles Smith of Huntington, L. I. Oct. 18, 1858, David B. 3, and Samuel D. 4, were father and son physicians of extensive practice, the father in East-Hampton, the son in Riverhad Suff. Co., N. Y.

JACOB AUSTIN, 4, b. May 29, 1804 m. 1st Rhoda Polly of Conn. who d. March 27, 1863, m. 2nd. Mary dau. of Lewis and Nancy Parsons of E. H. he d. S. P.

HANNAH BURNETT 4, d. March 26, 1851, æ 43 yrs. 9 mos. d. s. p.

NOTE.—It is singular that about the close of the last century Thomas Baker who resided north of the dwelling of Jehiel Parsons, decd., and

Thomas Talmage who resided on the lot now of Mrs. Tyler, died leaving no sons, and each leaving seven daughters, of whom the Bakers married: Betsey m. Nathaniel Hand, Polly m. Mulford Hand, Phebe m. Gen. Jeremiah Miller, Nancy m. Stafford Hedges, Jeanette m. Josiah Dayton, Abby m. Jonathan Tuthill and ——— m. Abraham Hand. The Talmage daughters severally married: Mary m. Merry Parsons, Elizabeth m. Josiah Mulford, Hannah m. Reuben Hedges, Jerusha m. Stephen Babcock, Abigail m. Abraham Hand, Temperance m. Erastus Dickerson, of Chester, Morris Co., N. J. and Jemima was unm. in 1801.

H. P. H.

Additional names of persons or families, transient or resident in East Hampton near the years named:

Avery, Edward, blacksmith,		1668.
Bee, John	1700	1706.
Bennett, Richard	1657	1662.
Bowditch, Joel	1704	1718.
Carle, John, family	1666	1705.
Carle, Recompence	1713	
Cartland, John, probably Kirtland,	1651	1669.
Codner, Mr. and Alice	1663	
Erle, Roger	1683-4	1689.
Fairfield, Daniel	1654	1655.
Hayes, Nathaniel	1692	1698.
Hayes, Rachel	1718	
Kedee, Robert, probably Cady,	1688	1707.
Mason, James	1683-4	
Meigs, John	1651	1654.
Meigs, Mark	1655	1658.
Meigs, Vinson	1653	
Munson, Christopher	1682	
Ouldfeld, John	1669-70	
Patty, Joseph	1698-9	
Smith, Roger	1657	1689.
Smith, David	1690	1700.
Terrill, Thomas	1688	1692.
Turner, Daniel	1651	
Whitehair, Sarah (Whittier?)	1698	1706.

The following names of early settlers are not now in East-Hampton:

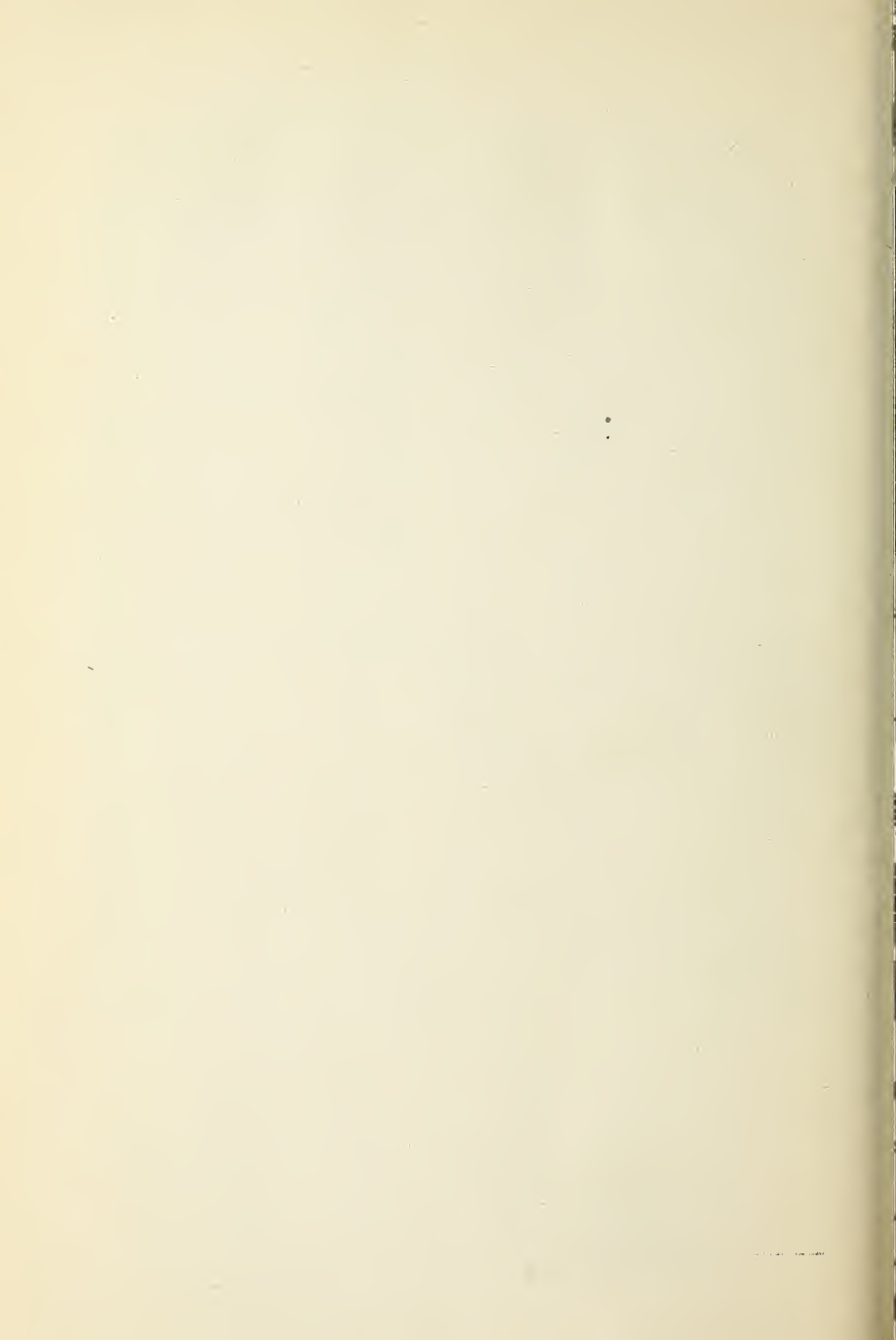
Belknap, Samuel	Davis, Fulke	Shaw, Richard
Bishop, Nathaniel	Garlicke, Joshua	Simonds, William
Bond, Robert	Howe, Daniel	Thomson, Thomas
Brooke, Richard	Meacham, Jeremy	Veale, Jeremy
Chatfield, Thomas	Rose, Robert	

ERRATA.

Page 10,	9th	line	from bottom,	for adventuron	read	adventurous.
" 10,	3d	"	"	"	165	" 1653.
" 23,	6th	"	"	"	167	" 1673.
" 32,	11th	"	"	"	haviest	" heaviest.
" 49,	5th	"	"	top	tavens	" taverns.
" 55,	15th	"	"	"	experiance	" experience.
" 65,	3d	"	"	bottom	enspectore	" inspectors.
" 90,	11th	"	"	top	000	" 3,000.
" 92,	2d	"	"	"	ivasion	" invasion.
" 101,	12th	"	"	bottom	after upon	" it.
" 115,	2d	"	"	"	was	" were.
" 118,	11th	"	"	"	ostentations	" ostentatious.
" 136,	3d	"	"	"	Eeglish	" English
" 141,	9th	top	"	"	last	" least
" 147,	9th	bottom	"	"	Hamptsn	" Hampton
" 169,	4th	"	"	"	momorandum	" memorandum
" 176,	15th	top	"	"	tauht	" taut
" 179,	3d	"	"	"	impressible	" irrepressible.
" 180,	12th	bottom	"	"	declviity	" declivity
" 196,	11th	"	"	"	con-	" blank
" 205,	8th	"	"	"	prepietors	" proprietors
" 290,	9th	top	"	"	July 1709	" Julia 1809

Errors of orthography and punctuation, where the meaning is clear, have not been noticed.

H. P. H.



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